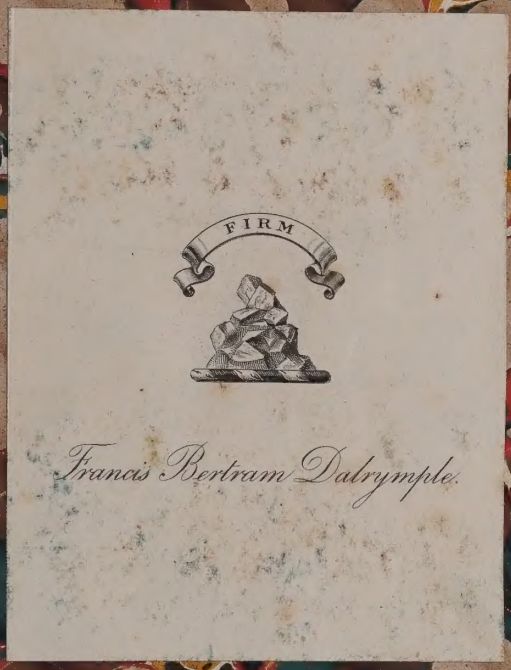

Francis Bertram Dalrymple.

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AN

ESSAY

TOWARDS A

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

VOLUME II.

CONTAINING THE

BURGH OF THETFORD,

AND THE HUNDREDS OF

GRIMESHOU, WAYLAND, AND FOREHOE.

72904

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ESSAY

TOWARDS A

TOPOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

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COUNTY OF NORFOLK,

CONTAINING A

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND HAMLETS,

WITH THE FOUNDATIONS OF

MONASTERIES, CHURCHES, CHAPELS, CHANTRIES, AND OTHER RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS:

ALSO AN ACCOUNT OF

The Ancient and Present State of all the Rectories, Vicarages, Donatives, and Impropriations, their Former and Present Patrons and Incumbents, with their several Valuations in the King's Books, whether discharged or not:

LIKEWISE,

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CASTLES, SEATS, AND MANORS, THEIR PRESENT AND ANCIENT OWNERS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

Epitaphs, Inscriptions, and Arms in all the Parish Churches, and Chapels; with several Draughts of Churches, Monuments, Arms, Ancient Ruins, and other

RELICKS OF ANTIQUITY.

COLLECTED OUT OF

LEDGER-BOOKS, REGISTERS, RECORDS, EVIDENCES, DEEDS, COURT-ROLLS, AND OTHER AUTHENTICK MEMORIALS.

BY FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD,

RECTOR OF FERSFIELD IN NORFOLK.

Nos patriæ fines, et dulcia scripsimus arva. VIRG.

VOLUME II.

LONDON:

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THE

BURGH OF THETFORD.

THE following lines, which I met with in a poem composed some years since, may serve for an Introduction to the history of this place:

Of all the *elogies* at which I aim,
Antiquity does the precedence claim,
By me, with order, and with air inspir'd,
The oldest glories shall be first admir'd.
Thetford, thy age shall introduce my rhymes,
I honour all thy joys in ancient times,
And wish thee happy, in what now appears
The relicts of above a thousand years.
Next, I congratulate thy charming site,
Fit for accommodation and delight,
On *Ousa's* banks conveniently placed,
With all her troops of wanton *Naiads* graced,
No situation but may envy thee,
Holding such intimacy with the sea,
Many do that, but my delighted muse
Says, *Neptune's* fairest daughter is the *Little Ouse*.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE NAME AND ORIGIN OF THE CITY

SITOMAGUS, Ðeoðford, Ðeotford, *Tedford*, *Tetford*, *Tefford*, *Theford*, and THETFORD, as it is now called, was a place formerly of great renown, and now to be taken notice of for its great antiquity; who were the first wise people that made choice of its commodious situation, whether a colony of the *Senones*, an ancient people of *Gaul*, or the *Sitones*, an ancient people of *Germany*, I cannot certainly learn; but am apt to conclude that it was a place of note before the coming of the *Romans* into this isle, and doubt not but the name *Sitomagus* was given it long before they ever set foot in the place; for

I believe it will be found by observation, that they generally continued the ancient names of towns in those countries they conquered, to avoid confusion; for, without doubt, had they altered the names of places in this isle, we should have abounded with towns of the same names with those in *Italy*, few of which are to be met with, except those places which they themselves were first founders of, and there we may observe they always gave *them Roman* names; thus *Stratum* or *Stratton*, *Castrum* or *Castor*, &c. received their names; and indeed if we come to examine the various names this place hath gone by, we shall find that they all are of the same signification. Thus, *Sitomagus*, I take it, is no more than the city or habitation of the *Senones* or *Sitones*,[1] upon the *Ford*, which induced the *Saxons* to keep its old name, only varied in their language into Ðeoðford or Ðeotford.[2] Now Ðeoð signifies *gens*, *populus*, or *provincia*,[3] and so the signification is much the same as the old name of *Sitomagus*, viz. the *Ford* of the *People*, that is, the most frequented *ford* by which *people* used to enter into *Norfolk*, and not the *ford* over the river *Thet*, *Sit*, or Ðeot, as many great men have imagined,[4] there being no such river in these parts; neither was the river that this town stands on ever known by any other than its present name. From Ðeoð and Ðeotford, it came to *Tedford*, and *Tetford*, which last name it had in the Conqueror's time, *ted* being the natural abbreviation of Ðeoð, and *tet* of Ðeot. About *Henry* the First's time, it was commonly written *Tefford*, and about *Henry* the Third's, generally *Theford*, and so continued till about *Henry* the Eighth's time, and indeed I much question if this might not be its proper name, without any further search; divide the word, and you will find it *The-Ford*,[5] by way of eminence, the *inlet* into *Norfolk*; as it always was. Indeed, the present name hath prevailed for some time, occasioned, I suppose, by the invention of the new name of the river, from which they would have the place called. But upon the whole, I am of opinion, whether you will have it the city of the *Sitones* on the *Ford*, or *the Ford* of the *People*, or *The-Ford*, by way of eminence, it is much the same thing; and thus far as to my thoughts of its present and ancient names.

But least I should be thought to have explained the word *Sitomagus* in my own way, without any authority, I could not omit inserting a letter wrote to the Earl of *Arlington*, by the learned Dr. *Plot*, upon this subject, which, I believe, will not be thought impertinent by my judicious readers.

[1] Dr. Plot.

[2] Gibson's Explanation of the names of Places, at the end of the Sax. Cron. p. 45, besides many others.

[3] Somner, in his Index of the old German words, printed at the end of Casaubon's Comment on the Hebrew and Saxon Languages, Lond. 1650.

[4] Mr. Cambden. Gibson, in the aforecited place. The Atlas, &c.

[5] Another reason to induce me to think it called The-Ford, by way of eminence, is, because I meet with Thetford in the Isle of Ely, wrote and called anciently Thetford, or The-Ford, as this was, and that town's situation is exactly answerable, viz. upon the great ford, or most frequented inlet into the eastern part of the isle.

To the Right Honourable HENRY *Earl of* ARLINGTON, *Viscount* THETFORD, *Baron* ARLINGTON *of* ARLINGTON, *Lord Chamberlain*, &c.

MY LORD,

It being your pleasure to intimate, when I had first the honour to wait on your Lordship, that you would gladly know somewhat of the ancient *Sitomagus*, now *Thetford*, near your magnificent seat at *Euston*, I thought it my duty to interpret your Lordship's desire as no less than a command, that I should search not only the ancient but modern writers, concerning it, and then to give your Lordship the best account I could.

Not, therefore, to trouble your Lordship with the fopperies of *Annius Viterbiensis*,[6] and, out of him, of *Count Palatine*, *White* of *Basingstoke*,[7] that not only the towns here in *Britain* ending in magus or magum, but all those also of the same termination beyond the seas, were so denominated by I know not what Magus, the second king of the *Celtæ*, son of *Samothes*, who, forsooth, first taught this western part of the world to build them houses and cities, which might deservedly, therefore, receive their names from him.

Nor groundlessly with *Isacius Pontanus*, to run up so high as the first ages of the world, and derive it from the *Hebrew* magon,[8] which (says he) signifies *habitationem vel habitationis locum*, or with *Goropius Becanus*[9] and *Skinner*,[1] to fetch it from the *German* mac, whence the word machen, *facere*, and whence the things made were called magen, all which seems to refer to the building of houses; with whom agrees *Beatus Rhenanus*, "Magum, *priscis Gallis, domum significasse.*"[2]

To avoid and pass by, I say, all such trifling etymologies, and proceed upon surer grounds than such mere fancies of the brain, without foundation in the things themselves, I thought fit, my Lord, to search out all, or most of, the cities and towns, as well in the neighbouring nations to us, as here at home, whose ancient names did terminate in magus or magum, and then consider their antiquities, situations, whether fortified or no, their initial differential titles, preceding the common one of magus, and other accidents attending, from which I thought might be raised much more probable conjectures.

First then for the cities whose ancient names did terminate in magus, I find in and about

GERMANY.

Noviomagus Batavorum, now Nieumagen, in *Gelderland*.
Noviomagus Trevirorum, now Neumagen.
Noviomagus Nevetum, now Spier, or Oldenheim, in the *Palatinate*.
Marcomagus, now Diiren, between *Triers* and *Cologne*.
Rigomagus, now Rimagen. *LLoydo*. Rinc.
Durnomagus, now Durgmagen.
Drusomagus, now Kempten. *Ptolom*. Memmigen.
Juliomagus, now Pfullendorf *Rhenano*.
Brivomagus, Brucomat *Rhenano*, near *Strasburgh*.

[6] Joh. An. Viterbiens. lib. xv. fol. 125.
[7] Rich. Viti Basingstochij Hist. Brittan. li. i. N. 19.
[8] Isacij Pontani Gloss. Prisco-Gallic. in Verbo.
[9] Gorop. Becani Gallicor. lib. i. p. 21.
[1] In Etymologico Onomastico, in Verbo.
[2] Beati Rhenani Rerum Germanicarum lib. iii. cap. Mogunciacum.

IN FRANCE.

Augustomagus Silvanectum, now Senlis.
Cæsaromagus Bellovacorum, now Beauvais, in the dukedom and country of *Valois*, in the isle of *France*.
Juliomagus, now Angiers, in *Anjou*.
Caturigomagus, now Chorges, in the Upper *Delphinate*.
Rotomagus Vellocussiorum, now Roan,
Noviomagus Lexoviorum, now Lisieux, in *Normandy*.
Noviomagus Tricastinorum, now Noyon, in *Picardy*.

IN BRITAIN.

Sitomagus, now Thetford, in *Norfolk*.
Cæsaromagus, now *Chelmesford*, in *Essex*.
Noviomagus, now *Crayford*, in *Kent*.

IN THE ALPINE COUNTRIES AND ENTRANCE OF ITALY.

Scingomagus, now Segans, at the foot of the *Alps*.
Bodincomagus, *Plin.* Industria, Camillomagus ad *Padum*.

Secondly, as to the antiquity of the places, that had these terminations, I find them, to have been long before the coming of the *Romans* into these western parts of the world, though it be also true, that the *Romans* did make use of them afterwards, as will appear anon.

For had this termination been brought in by them, or at all used by them, before their coming this way, we should certainly have had towns in the heart of *Italy* of the same name in great plenty, whereas we find but two, and those in *Gallia Italica*, (Bodincomagus and Camillomagus,) that ever enjoyed it.

Thirdly, for the situations, I find them all upon rivers, and most, if not all, upon the most *fordable* places, as indeed it seems but necessary, that all cities should be, before the building of bridges and boats, all passengers being absolutely obliged to flock to such places, where they might either wade through themselves, or upon the backs of cattle. And

Fourthly, to have been fenced for the most part, with ancient works cast up, and to have had the reputation of strong holds.

From which considerations I take leave to infer in all probability,

First, that the people of *Germany*, *Gaul*, the *Alpine* countries, and part, at least, of *Britain*, were originally but one nation, of one language, (*viz.*) the old *Celtæ* or *Kelts*, brought hither after the flood and confusion of *Babel*, by *Ashkenaz*, great grandchild of *Noah*, as is concluded by *Cluverius*,[3] not only for naming their cities after the same manner, but from very many words signifying the very same things, in all these nations, as is copiously made out by the same *Philip Cluverius*, in his *Germania Antiqua*.

Secondly, that the colonies of the *Celtæ* of *Germany* and *Gaul*, as they arrived in *Britain*, gave the same names to the cities they built here, that the cities had from whence they came, whereof *Cæsar* gives us ample testimony: "*Britanniæ* pars interior" (says he) "ab iis "incolitur, quos natos, in insula ipsa, memoria proditum dicunt: "maritima pars, ab iis, qui, predæ ac belli inferendi caussa, ex Belgio

[3] Phil. Cluverij Germ. Antiquæ Lib. cap. 4, 5, 6, 7.

" (forte *Galliâ Belgicâ)* transierant; qui omnes, fere iis nominibus " civitatem appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt."[4] So that all our *British* cities terminating in magus, being not far from the sea coasts, over against *Gaul* or *Germany*, in all probability they did receive their names from other cities, of the same denomination, in those countries; thus our *Cæsaromagus* peradventure, received its name from a *colony* that came from *Cæsaromagus*, now Beauvais, in the isle of *France*, and our *Noviomagus* from another, that came from *Noviomagus*, now Lisieux, in *Normandy*, or *Noviomagus*, now Nieumagen, in *Gelderland*; as for *Sitomagus*, of that in the conclusion. And

Thirdly, if it be demanded what magus should signify in the *Keltish* (or *Celtic)* language, upon consideration that all these cities are situate upon rivers, and most of them, if not all, upon the most *fordable* places, and secondly, it having been customary in ancient times, to give names to cities upon such accounts,[5] as appears from *Oxford, Hereford, Stafford, Bedford, Hartford, Guildford, Dartford,* &c. in *England*, and both the *Frankfords, Erford, Shawnford, Hasenford, Klagenford, Steenford, Ochsenford,* &c. in *Germany*, what, if I should guess with *Cluverius*,[6] that magus, in the old *Keltish* (or *Celtic)* language, should signify the same with *vadum* a *ford?* which being understood by the *Saxons* at their arrival here, they might probably turn all the magi into so many *fords*, a word then more in use among them: thus *Sitomagus* turned into *Thetford, Cæsaromagus* into *Chelmsford*, and *Noviomagus* into *Crayford;* or else,

Fourthly, most of these magi having been fortified places, perhaps magus may signify strong or fortified, from mæzen, *potestas, potentia*, from the verb mazan, *posse*, among the *Low Dutch*, moghen, *mighty*, hence the old *Noviomagus Batavorum*, and *Noviomagus Trevirorum* are called Nieumagen and Neumagen, that is, the new *fortresses*, to this very day; which in process of time arriving to greatness, and becoming cities, in all likelihood, made the *Roman* emperors, and other great men, to prefix their names to many of them, as is plain from *Juliomagus, Cæsaromagus, Augustomagus, Drusomagus, Camillomagus,* &c. which probably also made *Paulus Merula* think magus signified *urbem* a city; whence, says he, magen denotes a people of the same city, especially if joined in affinity to one another;[8] whence also, by the way, it may not be amiss to take notice, that Mr. *Cambden*, and after him, *Mr. Burton*, are of the same opinion, both of them citing *Pliny's* authority,[9] which had I found true, I should gladly enough have closed with them: but I appeal to any indifferent judge, whether any such matter, can be gathered from the place cited, that it signifies *urbem*, or any other place that could yet be met with in him, either by *Cluverius*,[1] or others.

Now which of these conjectures concerning the signification of magus comes nearest to truth, is wholly left to your Lordship's judg-

[4] Julij Cæsaris Commentarior. de Bello Gallico, lib. v.

[5] I believe take any county, and half or more of the towns and villages will appear to have taken their names from their situations.

[6] Phil. Cluverij Germ. Antiq. lib. i. cap. 7.

[7] Whence some deduce the word Magazine. Vide Isacij Pontani Glos. Prisco-Gal. in verbo Magus.

[8] P. Merulæ Cosmogr. part. 2. lib. iii. cap. 30.

[9] Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. iii. cap. 16.

[1] Phil. Cluverij Germ. Antiq. lib. i. cap. 7.

ment, the magus enquired after answering all the three; first, being situate on a *ford*, as its present name imports; secondly, there remaining now a high mount, fenced with a double rampier, and as report goeth, fortified in ancient times with walls; and thirdly, having been a large city, and an episcopal see. But as for the city *Sitomagus*,[2] I take it either to have received its name from some other foreign city of the same denomination, forgotten and lost, or else from a *colony* of people themselves, that lived formerly among cities of that termination, who might plant themselves here, and give their city the name of *Sitomagus*. In the Military Tables of *Conrad Pentinger*, perhaps more truely written, *Sinomagus*, or *Senomagus*, from themselves, being a *colony* of the ancient *Senones* of *Gaul*, whose capital city was *Senonorum Civitas*, now *Sens* in *Champayne*; or that the name *Sitomagus* should seem more agreeable as to its orthography, it is easy to deduce it from a *colony* of the *Sitones*, an ancient people of *Germany* bordering on the *Sinones*, mentioned by *Tacitus*,[3] concerning whom, if it be doubted (by reason of the distance) how they should ever come hither, the same *Tacitus* affords us a great probability they might; for speaking in the same place of the *Estyi*, a neighbouring nation to them, he says, that though in their manners they agree with the *Sinones*, yet in their language they were nearer the *Britains*, which how they should come by, without some communication, will be hardly made out; from all which it is easily deducible, that whether our *Sitomagus*, *Sinomagus*, or *Senomagus*, received either its name from a foreign city or people, yet it imports no more than the fortress or city built by the *Senones* or *Sitones*, on the *ford*, on which the same *people* thought fit to plant themselves.

And thus, my Lord, I have given you my thoughts concerning your neighbouring town, *Sitomagus*, and of all others of the same termination, wherein, if I have not satisfied your Lordship's judgment, yet if I have given your Lordship any diversion, or but shewed my readiness to serve your Lordship, either of these will appear abundant satisfaction to your Lordship's most faithful and most obedient servant,

ROB. PLOT.

As to this town's not being the ancient *Sitomagus*, as some authors have lately advanced, one placing it at *Wulpit* in *Suffolk*,[4] another[5] at *Wymondham* in *Norfolk*, and another,[6] (as I am informed, never having seen the work,) not so much as mentioning the name of *Thetford* at all in his whole book, I must observe the reasons that

[2] Vid. Cambden Brit. in com. Norff.

[3] C. Corn. Taciti lib. de Scitu, Moribus, et Populis Germanic. cap. 45.

[4] Dr. Gale in his learned Commentary upon Antoninus, (p. 119,) is of opinion, that Sitomagus is not Thetford, but Wulpit in Suffolk; his chief reason being, the distance of miles from Castor, which, he saith, must be altered from 31 to 21. But the Doctor, I fear, was not well apprised of the difference of our computed miles in Norfolk, and measured miles, for by measure, he will find it very near, if not exact, 31 measured miles from Thetford to Norwich Castor, though it is called by some 21 only; and I have made a general observation in this county that the computed miles are a full third longer than measured miles; I mean, that if it be commonly called 10 miles to a place, upon measure it will be found 15.

[5] Mr. Salmon.

[6] Mr. Hunter.

convince me that this was the *Sitomagus*, and no other. And first, the unanimous consent of most, if not all writers, (till these appeared,) is to me no small argument; next, the natural deduction of its name, which I have spoken of before. In the third place, the coins and *Roman* fortifications which are still visible. And in the last place, the agreement in the *Itinerary*, as to the distance, being so exact, it being from *Thetford* to *Norwich* 30 measured miles, wanting one quarter, by the wheel, and I presume, carry your road, as in this case must be done, down to *Castor* by *Norwich*, (as it is now called for distinction sake,) and you will find it not half a mile over or under the complement of the *Itinerary*, which says, that *Sitomagus* is 31 miles distant from the *Venta Icenorum*, which all mankind formerly placed at this *Castor*, and not at *Castor* by *Yarmouth*, which, in my opinion, is altogether impossible, as I hope to make out when I come to treat of that place. Neither am I certainly convinced that this *Castor* was the *Venta Icenorum*, though there are several reasons, I own, to induce me to think so, but there are also as many to incline me to imagine it might be at another place in this county: but let it be at either of them, the distance is so agreeable, that still *Thetford*, and that only, must be the *Sitomagus*.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CITY UNDER THE ROMANS.

In the next place, then, let us see where the *Romans*, at their coming, found this city of *Sitomagus* placed, and in what condition it is likely to be, before, and during the time they possessed it. As to the first, without doubt that ancient city was wholly on the *Suffolk* side of the river, and was not then fortified; but after the *Romans* once settled here, they, according to their wise custom, made it a place of some strength, by enclosing it with an intrenchment, and making two fortresses, one at each end of the city; the first, close by *that ford*, or most frequented passage over the river, from whence the city had its name, and the other, at the western extremity of the city, to guard another *ford* that was the passage for that end of it, both which fortresses, and great part of the intrenchment or city ditch, are very visible at this time, and plainly discover to us its extent and situation during the *Romans* possession of it. The *ford* from whence it derives its name, is the place now called the *Nuns Bridges*, where the great *Roman* way crossed directly through the Market-street end, up to *Kilverstone*, it being not only, before that part of the town was built, but long before the present Castle-Hill (through the ramparts of which the present road passes) was thrown up; directly upon this *ford*, (as Mr. *Salmon* rightly observed,) is the first of the afore-mentioned fortresses, or military *agger*, (as he properly calls it,)[7] which comes very near the river, and hath the site of St. *George's* nunnery on its east side: much of this *agger* is now lately lost, great quantities of it being carried away to improve the adjacent low meadows. From this fortress the intrenchment, in all probability, went up to that field in which a windmill lately stood, but is now removed, and enclosing that field, crossed the *London* road, and so met that large intrenchment or ditch

[7] Salmon's Roman Stations, p. 10.

which runs directly down to the second castle, aforementioned, now called *Red-Castle*, or more probably, as sometimes spelled *Rede-Castle*. Here is a plain fortress, its rampart and ditch being still perfect. This entirely guarded the other *ford*, which to this day is called *Dichenford*, that is, the *ford* at the *dic, ditch*, or *intrenchment*; and it being plain that the road on the other side of the river was never a very large one, there being no appearance of its ever being so, shew me clearly that this was not the *ford* that gave the city its name, but only a convenient passage for the inhabitants of that part of it. The castle, for so I may venture to call it, in strict speaking, was certainly built in the middle of the present intrenchment, and whether it received its name from the *red* colour of the bricks it might be adorned with, or whether it is more properly *Rede Castle*, from its being situated by a low place, that abounded with *reeds*, (to which the situation corresponds,) I cannot determine; but certain I am, that it was standing long since, either the time of the *Romans* or *Danes*, as I am convinced, by what Mr. *Thomas Martin*, the curious searcher of the antiquities of this place found, when he dug here, *viz.* the foundations of buildings and a large stone coffin, with a perfect skeleton in it, the form of which resembling that of the common stone coffins that we find, is a plain indication that it was buried since those times, the *Romans* never using any, but direct chests, without any other shape, to bury in, if they buried any bodies in coffins at all, which I much doubt; the *sarcophagus* (as I think) was not a coffin to bury the body in, (as some would have it,) but, as Dr. *Holyoke*, in his Dictionary rightly explains it, it was, "*Loculus, in quo caro defuncti consumitur*;" the *loculus* or coffin that the body was consumed or burned in; and indeed I believe that such stone chests as are sometimes, but rarely, found, were not used by the *Romans*, as many imagine, but rather by the *Danes*, after they had got footing in this isle; and what induces me to think so is, because what few have been found of that make, are in such places where it is well known they had settled themselves; now this being of the common shape, we must infer that it was buried in the chapel within the castle walls, (which was a very small one, as the foundations shew us,) since the time, not only of the *Romans*, but the *Danes* also. Though I am apt to conclude, that in this very place, before the light of the Gospel shone here, there had been some religious rites paid to the heathen gods by way of sacrifice, as the many bones of beasts which were found three feet deeper than the coffin, discover to us. I am very sensible it must seem strange to most people, that there should be no remains of the walls of this castle above ground, or that there should be no memorial left of the time when it was thus levelled. All this may be; but if I may give a guess at the reason of it, it will not only shew us why there are no walls left, but also when they were thus destroyed; and then, considering the time, I believe, most people will wonder that the hills themselves should not have been as much decayed and ploughed down, as those of the other castle are, considering there was nothing to hinder it. Indeed, I am apt to think, the other fortress had a castle in it as well as this, especially considering it was the capital one, but it lying more exposed by the great passage, might for that reason be sooner taken away and levelled by degrees than this; but I do not take that to have been the reason

why they were entirely demolished, nor why there are so little remains of any ruins, upon the part where this ancient city stood, but rather the following one; *Red-Castle* belonged to, and stood in, the fee of the Earl *Warren*, who, in King *Stephen's* time, founded the canons of the order of the *Holy Sepulchre*,[8] a little distance north-east of this castle, and, I imagine, entirely demolished it with whatever else he found in decay, (as most of that end of the town must then be,) to build the great church, mansion, and other convenient buildings, for the canons that he placed there; and in like manner, I suppose the other castle was entirely levelled by the Abbot of *Bury*, to build the church, mansion, and other houses, for the religious of his foundation, which he placed close by the east side of that fortress, where the *Place* now stands. I may add also, that it is not unlikely, when this part decayed, by the town's passing the river, but that the bishop's mansion, and the cathedral church of the *Holy Trinity*, with other parish churches, chapels, and religious places, might be built out of them, this being the only way that I can account for there being no ruins to be seen of any buildings at all, that exceed the Conquest. And I must own I am at some loss to conceive how the churches that were in this part, such as St. *Etheldred*, St. *Margaret*, &c. that we know the sites of, should be so far gone in such a time as 200 years and less, as not to have a stone remaining visible above the ground, and the very place they stood on but little higher than the rest of the earth, which could happen no other way, I should think, but by removing their ruins to make way for the plough, which, by constant use, hath reduced them almost to an entire level with the rest of the ground; though, if we dig lower than the plough goes, we can easily trace their foundations. And now, in the next place, let us consider at what time the *Romans* seem to have come and settled here. Indeed it appears to me that it was very early, because the coins found here are chiefly those of the largest size, and of the oldest emperors. Sixty years before *Christ*,[9] *Caius Julius Cæsar* landed in *Britain*, and lost good part of his army in the first encounter he met with, upon which, leaving some of the remaining part, he crossed over again into *Gaul*, and having got together 600 vessels, returned to *Britain*, where he was warmly received by the *Britons*, one of his tribunes being slain in the first engagement, and his army much vexed, (as they passed the *Thames* at a *fordable* place,) by the *Britons* having struck sharp stakes into the ground, which did not appear above the water, but were very troublesome to the *Romans*, who came upon them unawares: after this, they fled into the woods, and though *Cæsar* did take several of their chief towns, having first subdued their inhabitants, before he returned into *Gaul*, yet I am of *Tacitus's* opinion, that he was so far from conquering *Britain*, that he may properly be said to have only shewn it to the *Romans*, for so far was he from twice passing through *Britain*, as *Velleius Paterculus* asserts, that *Lucan* tells us directly, that he fled from those *Britons* whom his arms had sought:

Territa quæsitis ostendit terga Britannis.

[8] Holinshed, vol. i. fo. 92.

[9] Chronicum Saxonicum, p. 2. Per Gibson. Gibson's Cambden, fo. 36, says 54 years before Christ. Speed, according to Dion, says, in the second year of his empire, and 45th year after Christ.

If it be objected that this poet is looked upon as too hard upon *Cæsar, Horace* will tell us that the *Britons,* instead of being conquered, were not meddled withall :

Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
Sacra catenatus via.

Or *Britons* yet untouch'd in chains should come
To grace thy triumph through the streets of *Rome.*

And though afterwards the land was more known to the *Romans,* yet they had no settled habitations here, and no one had attempted to invade *Britain,* since *Julius Cæsar,* till that runagate *Briton,* the ambitious *Bericus,* persuaded *Claudius* to invade it, so that without doubt till this time the *Romans* were not in the least acquainted or concerned at *Sitomagus,* or *Thetford;* but in the 46th year after Christ, according to the *Saxon Chronicle,* and in the 4th year of his reign, *Claudius Cæsar* entered this land, and subdued it to the *Roman* empire; in the beginning of his expedition, it seems to me he had possession of this city, for *Tacitus* tells us, that the potent nation of the *Iceni* at *first* sought alliance with the *Romans.*

Claudius did not stay long in *Britain,* and soon after his return, *Ostorius,* his proprætor or lieutenant, soon found his affairs in disorder, and therefore prepared to disarm all the *allies* that he was suspicious of; but the *Iceni,* a potent nation, not yet diminished by wars, having been hitherto in alliance with the *Romans,* could not brook this, as the same historian assures us, and by their example, the neighbouring nations rose likewise, and incamped in a proper place, fencing themselves in with a rampier of earth thrown up for that purpose, and so became accessible by a narrow passage only, in order to prevent the entrance of the *Roman* horse; but the *Roman* general forced the rampier and disordered the enemy, pent up and hindered by their own intrenchments; however, the *Romans* acknowledge, to the honour of our countrymen, that they bravely defended themselves, though they were sensible their escape was impossible. By this defeat of the *Iceni,* other states, then wavering, were settled: and immediately after this battle it was, as I apprehend, that the *Romans* planted themselves all over *Norfolk, Suffolk,* &c. the country of the *Iceni,* (for by that name the people of *Norfolk, Suffolk,* and part of of *Cambridgeshire* were then known,) and settled colonies, camps, stations, &c. in order to keep their new-conquered country in subjection ; and at this time it was, in all likelihood, that they settled at *Sitomagus,* and then raised the fortresses, or castles, and the intrenchment or rampart round the city, as a guard, in case of any more such risings. And from this time, I look upon it, all our *Roman* camps, intrenchments, and fortifications whatsoever in these counties, took their beginning, as the *Venta Icenorum,* the old *Gariononum,* the two *Castors,* and the many other camps and stations for divers companies, that were placed as defences of the country, both by sea and land, though without doubt some of them were afterwards raised, according as they found it proper, in order to have them within due distance one of another, and in such camps as these it is, that we find such

number of the small coins of the lower emperors, and few or none of the higher at all, as I observe in the coins found here, and those at *Icklingham* in *Suffolk*, which I take to have been one of those later camps, there being few or none of the old emperors coins found there, and not many but of the small size, even of the late ones, whereas, there are few of the small size found here, and scarce any but of the older emperors, and those of the largest size, so that this city seems to have flourished most under *Claudius*, *Nero*,[1] *Vespasian*, *Domitian*, *Trajan*, and *Antoninus Pius*, of all which pretty many are found here, but especially of the latter, in whose time it seems to have been at the greatest height it ever was, during the time of the *Romans* being its masters, though it continued a *Roman* city as long, I believe, as they continued in the land, yet, for what reason I know not, the neighbouring camp at *Icklingham* seems to have increased, and this to have decreased, coins of all the emperors from *Antoninus Pius* to the later emperors being found there in such abundant numbers, and but very few here. And thus this city continued under the *Roman* empire till the year 435 after our Saviour's birth, when that fully expired in *Britain*, it being the 476th year from *Cæsar's* coming in, when, under the government of *Valentinian* the Third, the *Roman forces* were exported by *Gallio*, for the service of *France*, and having buried their treasures, and bereft *Britain* of her youth, by frequent musters, they left her incapable of defence, and a prey to the ravage and barbarity of the *Picts* and *Scots*.[2] And thus having given you the best account I am capable of concerning this city during the time of the *Romans*, I shall only add to this head, an account of some few coins I have now before me, that were found here.

The first was given me, it being one only of a great number that were sold to a brazier for old brass, of whom I had it. The word *Caesar* being so very plain, made him take it from the rest, which were not so plain as this; it is of the largest size, and very fair, the circumscription this,

TI. CLAVDIVS. CAESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P - - - - IMP.

The reverse is a woman standing upright, holding her gown with one hand, and her other arm is held straight out; but it is so imperfect just

[1] In this Emperor's time died Prasutagus, King of the Iceni, having for many years hoarded up great wealth for his two daughters, and in order to secure it to them, made Cæsar coheir with them, not doubting but his signal testimony of his goodwill to the Emperor, would preserve his family from oppression, and his daughters from dishonour; but it happened quite contrary; for under pretence of taking possession of the Emperor's share, his kingdom was laid waste, and robbed by the centurions, his house ransacked throughout by the ravenous collectors, who behaved themselves with all the licentiousness of conquerors, his wife Boadicia they whipt, and ravished her two daughters, &c. as if the whole kingdom, by testament, had been left to them; the chiefest of the Iceni were dispossessed of their ancient inheritances, and the royal family turned out and used as slaves; and from this time they had an absolute government over all the Iceni, who upon this usage revolted, under the command of that brave Queen, and not without difficulty did they conquer her army, which loss stuck so much upon her, that she would not survive it, and so rather than fall into her enemies hands, she dispatched herself, as Sammes, in his Britania Antiqua, tells us. See fol. 223, 227.

[2] See my discourse upon this subject at the end of the account of Roman coins found here.

in that place, that I cannot presume to say whether it is a crown or no that she holds; the circumscription is,

SPES AVGVSTAE,

and under her feet, *S. C.* This coin, as I take it, was struck by decree of the *Senate*, at the Empress's request, when he had conquered the *Iceni*, in the aforementioned battle, in *hope* of a continuance of the good fortune he had already met with. The circumscription is this, *Tiberius Claudius Caesar, Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia Potestate -- Imperator.* That is, *Tiberius Claudius Caesar, Augustus*, High Priest and Emperor, having the *Tribunitian* power. The reverse is, *Spes Augustae*, or *Augusta's Hope*, and *S. C.* at the bottom denotes *Senatus Consulto*, that is, that the coin was struck by decree of the *Roman Senate*. But as I shall have occasion very often to mention the inscriptions on *Roman* coins, it will not be amiss once for all to explain these several titles of the emperors that we meet with, upon most of them, and this I cannot do so well as I find it already done to my hand by the learned *Cambden*, and his judicious translator, whose words I beg leave to make use of: "After *Julius* "*Cæsar*, who laid the foundation of the *Roman* monarchy, all his "successours in honour of him, assumed the titles of *Cæsar* or *Augus-* "*tus*; as if they were above the pitch of human nature, (for things "that are sacred we call *august*,) that also, of *Pontifices Maximi*, or "high priests, because they were consecrated in all the kinds of "priesthood, and had the oversight of all religious ceremonies: they "usurped likewise the *Tribunitian* power, (but would not by any "means be called *Tribunes*,) that they might be inviolable. For by "virtue of this authority, if any one gave them ill language, or offered "them any violence, he was to be put to death without a hearing, as "a sacrilegious person. They mostly renewed this *Tribunitian* "power every year, and some of them by it computed the years of "their reign; at last, they were called *Emperors*, because their em- "pire was most large and *ample*, and under that name was couched "both the power of *Kings* and *Dictators*. And they were styled "*Emperors* as often as they did any thing very honourable either in "person or by their generals."[3]

The next is a *Trajan* of the largest size, round the Emperor's head is this;

IMP. CAES. NERVAE. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. - - - - -

The reverse is a *Roman*, holding a spear in one hand, and raising his other in a dictating posture, with an *angel* or good *genius* at his back, and this round it,

S. P. Q. R. O - - - - O. - - INCIPI.

which I read thus, *Senatus Populusque Romanus Optimo Principi.* And under the effigies, *S. C.* for *Senatus Consulto.* This, I suppose, was struck after the revolt of the *Britons* from this Emperor, when he had brought them to their former obedience, the reverse seeming to intimate, if I mistake not, that by his good fortune that there attends him, he was still to dictate and give laws to the subdued people. This is n the collection of Mr. *Thomas Martin.*

[3] Gibson's Camb. fo. 98.

I have seen several imperfect ones of *Vespatian*, *Domitian*, and *Trajan*, but the name only being legible, I omit taking any further notice of them. But the most common of all are the largest size, of *Antoninus Pius*, of which I have now five before me, the most perfect is this,

ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P.

Reverse *T. R. P.---III. S. C.*[4] having nothing more than a *Roman* in his proper habit, holding a spear, to intimate, perhaps, the absolute authority that people then had over the *Britons*. This is in my own collection; but the next is in Mr. *Thomas Martin's*, the word ANTONINVS only being legible, though the face is very perfect, as is the reverse, which seems to be a woman, in the *Roman* dress, holding a spear in one hand, and making a libation upon an altar, but the circumscription is imperfect; it might be struck about the year of Christ 141, and the reverse may be, the *Genius* of the *Romans* offering to their gods, for their good fortune in subduing the *Brigantes*, who had then risen against them, as *Speed* informs us. The other three, though I think they were found here, yet not being positively certain, I shall take no notice of. And here it will not be amiss to add my thoughts, how these coins came here, and what use they were of, during the *Roman* government.

An. CCCCXVIII. þeр Romane ȝeþomnoðon eal ϸ ȝolðhoрð þe on Bрýtene pæрon. ⁊ þume on eoрðan ahýððon ϸ hý nænıȝ mon þıððan finðan meahte. ⁊ þume mid him on Gallia læddon.[5] That is, "This year [1418] the *Romans* gathered together all their gold- "hoards (money and treasure) which were in *Britain*,[6] and some they "hid in the earth, that no man might afterwards find it, and some "they carried with them into *France*." From whence, I think, may be produced a plausible reason, at least, for the great quantity of *Roman* coins daily dug up in those parts where the *Romans* were settled. If they buried their treasure at their departure, where so likely, as at their camps and cities? And how, or to what purpose can pots full of their coins, which are often found, be supposed to be buried, unless this way? I know some will urge that these coins were scattered and buried to continue the *Roman* name, after they had left us, and that they were not current money, but struck in memory of the exploits of that great people; but give me leave to ask them, did they bury these pots, their altars, their gods, their valuable things of gold and silver, for this purpose? Or is it to be supposed, that that knowing people would have sown coins of gold and silver, (many of which we find,) when brass and copper would serve that turn as well? No, give me leave to say, I have greater notions of the policy of the *Roman* state, and rather believe, that when *Alarick* took *Rome*, and *Honorius* recalled *Victorinus's* army, that the *Britons* took up arms, and at once shook off the *Roman* yoke, which caused such a general consternation among them, that rather than let their treasures fall into their enemies hands, they buried them immediately, not choosing to attempt to carry them away, for fear of having them taken from them; though it seems they did carry away great part of

[4] Antoninus Augustus Pater Patriæ, Tribunitia Potestate. --III. Senatus Consulto.

[5] Chron. Sax. p. 10.

[6] See Holinshed, vol. i. fo. 92, of the valuable treasures of the Romans that have been found.

their gold and silver coin, (which was most portable,) into *France*, because we find few of those metals, in comparison to the number of brass and copper ones, of which we may suppose there was originally a greater number coined than of the other. And as to those that will not allow them to be current money, I should be glad to see them produce their reasons for their assertion: I really believe they were all current, (except the *medallions*, and sometimes I think I need not except them,) and my reasons for it are these, because we may observe, the different sizes, and consequently the values, are all regular, and some so small, we cannot conceive them for any other use but for money only, as the *as, semis, triens, quadrans, sextula*,[7] and such like, it being impossible that any body would pretend to strike such small things, to perpetuate any great exploit, they being so liable to be worn out and lost, and come to nothing; and had it not been for burying of them, I believe fewer had now been to be seen than there are. Another reason is, the numbers of the latter emperors that are to be found, and the few of the old ones, the last seldom fair, and the first generally so, they having been used as money but little while, when the other were near worn out (as we see our coin do) before they were buried; this is the reason that the *Constantines, Valentinians, Gratians*, &c. are so very fair, and those of the first *Cæsars* so much imperfect; which accounts, at the same time, for there being so few of them to what there are of the others, for they did not coin so much, and what they did was worn out by length of time, and constant use, for it could be nothing else, the *Romans* having a very politick law against melting down their old money, to which we are much obliged, for those very ancient coins we have left us; a politick law, I may say, for by this means their money constantly increased, and with that, good part of their conquests; neither was their usual method of perpetuating the remarkable and beneficial acts of their princes on the reverse of his coin less politick than the former, for by this they raised in them an emulation of being brave, and doing good, in order to have their actions publickly recorded on their coin, by the votes either of the Senate or Army, than which there were not many greater honours. And had these laws been received by all nations to this day, there are many would have made a far better figure in history by their coins, than by any other remains that we have now left us.

It may reasonably be supposed, that the Christians enjoying much tranquillity in *Britain*, under this truly pious Emperor, who published an edict against their accusers, began to build places for Christian worship in his reign, and it is not to be thought but they erected them in cities, and the most frequented places; and if so, no doubt but they had some in this large city, though I confess there are no remains that I know of, nor yet any account of it, so that it amounts to nothing more than a reasonable conjecture.

[7] Holyoke's treatise, in his Dictionary, of the Roman money: as, 4-5ths; semis, 2-5ths; triens, 4-15ths; quadrans, 1-4th; sextula, the 6th part of a penny.

CHAPTER III

OF THE CITY UNDER THE SAXONS.

THE *Britons* being ruined of all their strength, by the *Romans* continual carrying off their youth, and now abandoned by their garrisons, which alone could have supported the declining state, fell into miserable confusions, and terrible calamities, occasioned by the barbarians invasions on one hand, and the tumultuous factions of her own great men on the other, striving for the supreme government, every one being for usurping it to himself; and thus (as *Ninius* tells us) they lived forty years in fear and affliction.[8] *Vortigern*, who was then king, fearing attacks from such *Romans* as remained here, and from the *Picts* and *Scots*, and troubled with the opposition of *Aurelius Ambrosius*, who survived his slain parents, that had worn the imperial robe, sends for the *Saxons* out of *Germany* to his assistance, who were called in as friends, but proved indeed the greatest enemies, for after the event of several battles, they dispossessed the poor *Britons* of the most fruitful part of their country, and ancient inheritance, as *Cambden*, from *Gildas*, informs us. Now, agreeable to this account which all authors gives us, we are informed by *John Brame*, a monk of this place, in his manuscript History in *Bennet* College Library, in *Cambridge*, that one *Rond*, a valiant man of this city, who flourished in the time of King *Vortigern*, seeing the *Roman* forces withdrawn and gone, and the remaining *Romans* sluggish and inactive, and perceiving *Vortigern* and his army fully employed against the *Picts* and *Scots*, he thereupon usurped the supreme government of this city, and became King thereof; and it seems not unlikely but the inhabitants might be well satisfied with it, especially if he was as popular as he seems valiant, for he did not continue idle, when he had got the government, but endeavoured immediately either to gain or subdue his neighbours, and bring them under his power,[9] which was no bad policy, as things then were, because, by so doing, he made himself and people the stronger to resist the approaching invasions of the *Saxons*. But alas! neither policy nor strength was sufficient to withstand the growing power of that people, for which reason it seems, from the comparison of history, that he either thought it his interest to join with *Vortimer*, son of *Vortigern*, whom the *Britons* had made King against them, or else was forced to it, for want of power to resist them alone. This *Vortimer*, with his army of *Britons* pursued the *Saxons*

[8] See Speed. Gibson's Camb.

[9] The account of his expedition against Atlinge, which I mentioned under Atleburgh, may be likely, who also might be another of those great men that had gotten the title, at least, of King, during these confusions. See my History of Atleburgh. I am sensible how the great Sir Henry Spelman, and all since him, that have wrote on this subject, most of which have only copied him, look upon this monk, as a mere fabulous writer. But I have endeavoured already to set aside that notion, for such reasons, as I think, will be allowed by most men, and I am sure this account of Rond, corresponding so exactly to the time, as well as accounts of all history whatever, is so far from making me conclude, with the editors of the Atlas, that it "is not to be regarded, being altogether fabulous," that with me, it adds much to the reasons I have elsewhere given, in defence of this author. See vol. i. p. 501.

very close, overcame them in four principal pitched battles, besides which, "he had diuers conflictes (with them) in Kente, at Thetforde "in Northfolke, and in Essex neare unto Colchester, and lefte not, tyl "he had bycafte from them the more parte of such possessyons, as "before tyme they had wonne, and kepte them onely to the Ysle Tenet." But when this noble defence of the *British* nation fell a sacrifice to the malicious *Rowena's* poison, and *Vortigern* his father was again restored to the *British* throne, *Hengist* and his *Saxons* soon entered again, but not caring to give battle to *Vortigern*, who had a large army with him, under colour of treaty and peace he deceived the too credulous *Britons*, by a new manner of treason, at that time unheard of; for under pretence of meeting on the plains of *Ambrij* (now called *Salisbury-Plains*) on the *May Day* following, to conclude and treat of peace and amity, *Vortigern* and his nobles met at the day, and at the watch-word given, were all (except the King) killed by the *Saxons*, with their long knives, which they had, by *Hengist's* order, concealed under their clothes for that purpose;[2] and thus fell the *British* nobles, and with them all the renown of the *British* name; for *Vortigern* being *Hengist's* prisoner, was immediately forced to give him three provinces in the east part of *Britain, viz. Kent, East-Saxon*, or *Essex*, and *East-Angles, viz. Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, of all which when *Hengist* was entirely possessed, he let the King have his liberty. Then began *Hengist's* reign over *Kent*, in the year 476,[3] who gave the other provinces to his generals that had assisted him in his enterprises. And thus this city came into the *Saxons* hands, of whose first landing and progress it will not be amiss to take some observations from divers authors, who, though they often disagree as to time, yet agree well as to matters of fact.

In the year 449, the *Saxons* called over by *Vortigern* first entered this land, under the conduct of *Hengist* and *Horsa*, two brethren, who raised their reputation so much among the *Britons*, by beating the *Scots* and *Picts* in two engagements, that they too much trusted to their management, who being pleased with the country, determined to make themselves masters of it, and in order thereto, under pretence of manning the frontier garrisons, and diverting the enemy on the sea coast, sent to the *Angles* for more assistance, who got together an army out of three provinces in *Germany, viz.* the old *Saxons*, the *Angles*, and *Jutes*,[4] and transported themselves hither without delay, and counterfeiting pretences of ill pay, and short diet, they enter into league with the *Picts*, whom they had made really afraid of them, and so raised a most bloody war against the *Britons* that entertained them, putting them to the sword, wasting their lands, razing their cities, and at last quite dispossessed them of the best part of the island, which they after divided among themselves into seven kingdoms, thence called the HEPTARCHY. The *Jutes* had only *Kent* and the *Isle of Wight*; the *Saxons* had three kingdoms, the *East, West*, and *South Saxons*, which were but of narrow bounds, if compared with the large dominions of the *Angles*, who were the most numerous of

[1] Fabian, fol. 71.
[2] Stow, fol. 52.
[3] Fabian, fol. 73, others say, 455, whom Speed follows.
[4] Saxon Chron. to which Sammes agrees, fol. 349, where there is an account of the disagreement of writers as to time. Baker's Chron. fol. 4, Stow, fol. 51.

the three nations that came over,[5] as well as the most valiant, for they erected three of the largest kingdoms, *viz. Northumberland, Mercia,* and the *East-Angles,* which last contained the tract afterwards divided into the counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk,* and some say *Cambridgeshire* and the *Isle of Ely,* as *Speed, Cambden,* &c.; but *Fabian* says not; and indeed I am of his mind, for *Speed* (fol. 326) hath bounded it by St. *Edmund's-Ditch* on the *West,* but *Holinshed* (vol. i. fol. 126) and *Stow* (fol. 61) and *Fabian* (fol. 77) have its bounds more plain, *viz.* that at first it contained *Norfolk* and *Suffolk,* and was bounded on the east and north by the sea, on the north-west by *Cambridgeshire,* on the south by *Essex,* and on the west by *Hertfordshire* and St. *Edmund's-Ditch,* which I believe was its boundary; and that that part of *Cambridgeshire* on this side the *Ditch* did belong to the *East-Angles.* I make no doubt but *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire* were part of the *Roman Iceni,* but cannot think, with Mr. *Cambden,* that they were included at first in the kingdom of the *East-Angles,* though they might be afterwards, for *Sammes* (fol. 63) says, "The *Iceni* inhabited that part of *Britain* which the *East-*" *Angles* did under the *Saxons;* it comprehended *Norfolk, Suffolk,* " and at some time *Cambridge,* which

Uffa,[6] one of the three principals of the *Angles,* first united into one kingdom, and took the government thereof, in the year of our Lord 575,[7] and settled at *Sitomagus,* the prosperity and grandeur of which city is allowed by all authors to be owing to the *Saxon* kings making it the metropolis of their kingdom of the *East-Angles,* by placing their chief residence there; and it was now that its new masters gave it the then new name of Ðeoðford, or *Theodford;* and from this time was this royal city continually increasing in its greatness and glory, though labouring again under the dark clouds of paganism, and heathenish worship, which her heathen king had wholly introduced.[8]

I meet with no further account of the acts of *Uffa,* but that he reigned about seven years, and then left his kingdom to his son,

Titulus, who began his reign in the year 581; and though we find no mention of his acts, we must suppose his days were not quietly spent in the infancy of his new-erected kingdom, which he governed 20 years, having his chief residence here; he lived and died a heathen, and left his kingdom to his son,

Redwald, the greatest of all the *East-Anglian* kings, and the first that embraced Christianity, from which he afterwards apostatized; he was a warlike prince, and conquered *Ethelfrid* King of *Northumberland;* and it is to be observed of this kingdom, above all others, that in its first appearance in history, we find its full proportion, contrary to others, which were raised by degrees only. At first he was tributary to *Ethelbert* King of *Kent,* and served him as a viceroy over all his dominions, and managed so well, that at the death of that potent king he became monarch of the *Englishmen,* and had all his neighbours at his disposal, so that now this city was not only the seat of the

[5] And so they might well be, for the Saxon Chron. says they deserted their whole country, and voluntarily left it to be divided between the Jutes and Saxons, their next neighbours. See Sammes, fol. 549.

[6] His people were called Uffines, from him, many ages after.

[7] Sammes, fol. 549, agrees with Speed, fol. 294. Fabian says, 492. Holinshed, vol i. 126, says, about 561.

[8] Fabian, fol. 74.

East-Anglian king, but the metropolis of all the *Saxon* government; but he resided not here only, for *Rendlesham* in *Suffolk* was another of his palaces,[9] which place, if we may credit history, received its present name from him; he was baptized in *Kent*, it seems more in compliance to *Ethelbert*, than persuasion of the truth of the Christian religion; but yet he was not, like many now-a-days, for rejecting all, but, on the contrary, that he might be sure on one side or other, he erected, in the same temple, an altar for the service of Christ, and another for burnt sacrifices for his idols. He reigned monarch eight years, King of the *East-Angles* thirty-one, and died, according to *Speed*, in the year 623.

ERPENWALD, his younger son, (his elder brother, who was a strict Christian, being slain by a heathen,) succeeded in the kingdom of the *East-Angles*, and was the first king of this province that openly professed the Christian faith, at the friendly exhortation of *Edwine* King of *Northumberland*,[1] at which his subjects were much angry, and employed a pagan ruffian, named *Richebert*, or *Rochbert*, who murdered him, and thus he fell a martyr to the faith of Christ, after he had reigned twelve years; and leaving no issue, was succeeded by

SIGEBERT, the son of *Redwald's* second wife, and half brother to the deceased king, whose father-in-law's jealousies caused him to retire into *France*, where he instructed himself in good learning, and became a sound professor of the Christian faith; at his return, he brought with him one *Felix*, a *Burgundian*, his great acquaintance, and made him Bishop over his whole dominions. In the year 636,[2] according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, he was ordained by *Honorius* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and placed his episcopal see at *Dommoc*, or *Dunwich*, in *Suffolk*, a place then of great reputation, and strongly fortified, but not sufficient to withstand the raging ocean, which hath wholly devoured the city, and very near all its suburbs. This *Sigebert* was the first that introduced the custom of *France*, to have publick schools; for sending for teachers out of *Kent*, he settled a place of teaching, generally thought to be the University of *Cambridge*, says *Sammes*.[3] *Speed* says he built a school for the education of youth, and appointed *Kentishmen*, who had the liberal sciences professed among them, for teachers, but determines not where; it seems he thinks the contrary. Indeed, it is most likely it was at this city,[4] for *Caius*, in his Antiquities of *Cambridge*, tells us, there was anciently a great school or nursery of learning in this place, for which he quotes an anonymous author, which may perhaps be the same that *Bede* in his *Ecclesiastical History* (lib. iii. cap. 18) refers to, when he tells us how *Sigebert*, after he returned from *France*, (where he had resided and studied some years, to avoid his father's and brother's jealousies of his aspiring to the crown,) and was settled in his kingdom, built a school for the education of youth, in imitation of those he had seen in *France*; but *Bede* not mentioning the place where it was fixed, it has been doubted whether it was not at *Cambridge*, though the royal seat of the *East-Anglian* kings being then at *Thetford*, Dr. *Caius*[5]

[9] Sammes, fol. 550.

[1] Mr. Sammes mistakes in making him converted by Felix.

[2] Godwin. de Præsulibus, p. 479, says, A° 630.

[3] Holinshed, vol. i. fol. 172, seems positive for Cambridge.

[4] Atlas, 339.

[5] Page 148.

seems rightly to conjecture that it was here. This King resigned the government to

EGRICK, his kinsman, who became a monk in *Cumbersburgh*[6] abbey, which he had founded, and there he lived, till *Penda*, that wicked King of *Mercia*, with his heathenish cruelty, troubled the *East-Angles'* peace, who besought *Sigebert* to encourage his soldiers by his appearing in his army, and forcing him from his convent thither, he was slain, refusing to use any weapon but a white rod only, after he had reigned three years, before he quitted the government. With him was slain *Egric*, or *Egrick*, whom he had made king, and had reigned four years.

ANNA, son of *Ewide*, brother to *Edwald*, succeeded *Egric*; he bare the character of a good man, but was in continual wars with *Penda* and his heathens, whom he withstood nineteen years,[7] but was then killed by them, and buried at *Blitheburgh* in *Suffolk*, with *Firminus* his brother, who was killed in the same battle, and buried with him, but afterwards was translated to St. *Edmund's-Bury*. *Etheldred*, *Ethelburgh*, and *Sexburgh*, his daughters, were all royally married, and after their deaths canonized.

ETHELHERD, or ÆTHELHERE, brother to *Anna*, became King in the year 655, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, and siding with *Penda*, against his own brother and kinsman, was deservedly slain, in the second year of his reign, and was succeeded by

EDELWALD, his brother, who reigned nine years, and left

ALDULF, eldest son of *Ethelherd*, his heir, who reigned nineteen years. In his time it was, that *Theodore* Archbishop of *Canterbury* visited all the parts of this land, being the first archbishop to whom all the *English* churches acknowledged their obedience;[8] he ordained bishops where he thought convenient, and made what reformation he thought necessary, especially in causing all the churches to observe the feast of *Easter* according to the usage of the church of *Rome*; to effect which he called a general Synod, where all the bishops of the land were present, either in person or by their deputies, *Holinshed* (fol. 179) says that it was held *December* 24, A° 673, at *Herford*, *Howel*[9] says at *Hereford*, and historians disagree as to the exact time and place. I must own, I imagine that neither of the aforecited authors are right, but think that this Synod was held at *Thetford*, about the year 669, which falls in this King's reign, and do not only ground my supposition upon the easy mistake, which might be in reading of the ancient manuscripts, there being only a letter or two difference between *Herford* and *Tetford*, but I find some of our *Chronicles* absolutely asserting it, *Ralph Higden*, in his *Policronicon*, (lib. v. p. 239,) hath it thus, "Anno 669, facta est Synodus Episcoporum "sub *Theodoro* apud TETFORD, in qua statutum est, primo, de recta "Paschæ observatione; secundo, ut nullus Episcoporum alienam "parochiam invadat; tertio, ut Episcopi monasteria non inquietent; "quarto, ut clerici et monachi passim non migrent, absque licencia

[6] Rightly Cnobersburgh, now Burgh-Castle in Suffolk; see Holinsh. vol. i. fol. 172.

[7] Speed says 13 years. Higd. Policron. l. iii. 236, says he was slain A° 655.

[8] Holinshed, fol. 178, and Policron. lib. v. fol. 208, b. Godwin. de Præs. p. 60.

[9] Synopsis Can. fol. 14. Godwin. de Præs. p. 61.

" superiorum; quinto, ut saltem semel in anno Synodus congrege-
" tur in provincia." Which *Trevisa* hath also in his *Policronicon*, in these words, " That yere was made a Synode of Bysshopes under " Theodorus at Tetforde. In that Sinode was ordeyned a Statute " of the ryght holdynge of the Estertyde; the second, that no Bysshop " sholde assoyle in another mannes Bysshopryche. The third, that " Bysshops shold not dystourbe abbayes. The fourthe, that clarkes " and Monkes sholde not change benefyces, withoute leve of theyr sove-" rayns. The fyfthe, that in a provynce the Sinode sholde be gadred " ones in a yere."[1] And what makes me the rather conclude this Synod to be held here,[2] is, because among the Bishops said to be present, *Bisi*, then Bishop of the *East-Angles*, is named first after the Archbishop,[3] according as he ought to be, by reason, as I take it, of his authority in the bishoprick, where the Synod was held, and for that reason it was also, that the life of this Bishop only is touched upon by the same author; this *Bisi* was consecrated Bishop of the *East-Angles* by *Theodore* himself, and though his see was at *Dunwich*, where is it more likely that a Synod should be held in his province, than at its metropolis, which was *Thetford?* That being also a far more convenient place than *Dunwich*, which, without doubt, he looked upon as inconveniently situated for the see of so large a bishoprick, else he had never divided it, as he did, and placed a new-erected see at *North-Elmham* in *Norfolk*. I am well aware that many may wonder that he should not place it at this royal city, but I must observe all agree, that in these early times bishopricks were placed in towns that were small at first, (before they increased, as they usually did, by the see's being placed there,) and remote, as places best suiting contemplation and prayer; and from the time of the bishoprick's being placed there, some make a doubt whether *Elmham* or *Thetford* ought to be esteemed the metropolis of the province, as *Fabian*,[4] who says, " And of this lordshyppe, at that dayes was Elman or Thet-" forde the cheefe towne." But there remains no doubt of it, *Elmham* then was a small village, *Thetford* a large city, and the King's residence, and if so, no doubt the metropolis, or chief place in the province.

ELSWOLF, ELTWOLDE, ARKWOLDE, or ELDHWALDUS, *Adulf's* brother, reigned seven years.[5]

BEORNE, or HISBERNA, youngest son of King *Ethelherd*, reigned after him twenty-six years,[6] and was succeeded by

ETHELRED, son of *Edelwald*, brother of *Anna*, cousin to *Beorne*, a man noted for virtue and goodness; he is supposed to reign about fifty or fifty-two years, and died in 748, and left his kingdom to

ETHELBERT, or EGILBERT, his son, a learned and religious prince, charitable, sober, profound, and wise, according to all historians; he reigned forty-five years, and was taken off (as *Sammes* says) in 792, (*Speed* says, *May* 18, 783,) by the treachery of *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, who by fair promises of giving him his daughter in

[1] Trevisa's Policron. lib. v. fol. 209.
[2] Mason, in his Accounts of the Church, p. 26, l. 24, says that Theodorus Archbishop of Canterbury held a provincial council at Thetford, about keeping of Easter, &c.
[3] Holinshed, fol. 179.
[4] Fabian, fol. 77.
[5] Holinsh. fol. 190, says 12 years.
[6] Ibidem.

marriage, drew him to his court at *Sutton-Wallis*, in the county of *Hereford*, and there, against all the laws of nature and common hospitality, he had his head struck off by one *Winnebert*, or *Grimbert*, and his body was at first privately buried at *Morden* on the river *Lug*; but after, on remorse of conscience, *Offa* removed it to *Hereford*, over whom *Milfrid*, an under king of the *Mercians*, built a most fair church to his memory, which yet bears his name, and is the cathedral of that see;[7] but notwithstanding this splendid kind of repentance,

Offa takes possession of the inheritance of the murdered king, laying the country of the *East-Angles* to his own dominions; but this vineyard, as it was bloodily obtained, lasted not long in him or his posterity, the *Danes* breaking in like wild boars, laying it waste not long after. And now *Thetford* began to decline in its grandeur; *Holinshed* tells us, (fol. 197,) that from this time of *Ethelbert's* murder, the kingdom of the *East-Angles* was brought so into decay, that it was sometimes subject to the *Mercians*, sometimes to the *West-Saxons*, and sometimes to *Kent*, till *Edmund* the Martyr obtained its government:[8] and this account is very true, for about 826 they received

Egbert King of the *West-Saxons* for their lord and king,[9] and invading the *Mercians*, slew *Bernulf* their king, and the next year they set upon *Ludicenus*, *Bernulf's* successour, and slew him also, which so encouraged *Egbert*, that he openly invaded *Mercia*, conquered *Whitlafe* their king, *Ludicenus's* successour; and so, by means of the *East-Angles*, the *Mercians* became subject to the *West-Saxons*, as a just retribution for the unjust murder of *Ethelbert* King of the *East-Angles*, whom *Offa* their king had murdered, and they had assisted in seizing his kingdom. This *Egbert* was afterwards proclaimed king of the whole land, the other kings being tributary to him. At his death he left two sons, *Ethelwoulf*, or *Athaulf*, whom he ordered should succeed him in the kingdom of the *West-Saxons*, and

Athelstan, to whom he gave the government of *Kent*, *Sussex*, and *Essex*, with the rest of the countries he had subdued, (*viz.* the *East-Angles*, &c.) it seems the kingdom of *Kent*, *Essex*, &c. came to

Ethelwoulf, before his death, for he then assigned them to his second son,[1]

Ethelbert, or *Ethelbright*, who began his reign in 857, and after his brother's death, was governour of the whole, and as such acknowledged in the year 867; and thus the kingdom of the *East-Angles*, and consequently this city, from the murder of *Offa*, to this time, was destitute of her own governours for the space of seventy-five years, or, as Mr. *Speed* computes it, seventy-seven,[2] till the assaults of the *Danes* caused the other kings to stand upon their guard, and rather defend what they had, than seek to enlarge their territories, to the hazard of all: and then this kingdom revived again, though during this time it seems the heir to the *East-Anglian* crown was well known, and perhaps held it tributary under the aforesaid masters, though I meet with none of their names till now, whence it appears that they were in a servile state, and consequently their city in a declining condition all the time, till

[7] Holinsh. fol. 194, 196.
[8] Ibid. fol. 196.
[9] Ibid. fol. 203.
[1] Ibid. 207.
[2] Speed, fol. 328.

OFFA, to whom the right of the crown at that time belonged, upon a religious devotion, went in pilgrimage to Christ's Sepulchre, and having no heir, he visited his kinsman *Alkmund* by the way, and adopted *Edmund*, his son, his heir, who after his death succeeded him accordingly, and was crowned King of the *East-Angles*, being the last king of the *Saxon* race, of whom I must treat in the next chapter, his history being so blended with that of the *Danes*, that I am obliged to it, to avoid repetition and confusion.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE COMING OF THE DANES, AND DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY.

IN the year 787[3] there arrived three *Danish* ships upon the *English* coasts, upon which the Lieutenant of the adjoining province, endeavouring to bring them to the King, to give an account who they were, was murdered; these were the first *Danes* that came into *England*,[4] being only sent (as was afterwards seen) to view the country, search the coasts, and know with how great a power they might be able to invade it, as they did afterwards, and that so fiercely, that they conquered part of the land, and held it some time in possession, though they were contented to defer their return to the days of King *Egbert, anno* 800; from which time I shall take notice only of what occurs in relation to this city and province, the rest being foreign to my purpose: in the year 838,[5] it appears that they were in these parts, for the *Saxon Chronicle* under that year, tells us, that they slew many of the *East-Angles*, and it is plain that they had been much here, for, in 866,[6] their chief army came and wintered at *Thetford*, which so terrified the inhabitants, that they made peace with them, and the next year[7] the army went into *Mercia*, and they were also glad to do as the *East-Angles* had done; and from this time the *Danes* got such footing and settlement in these countries, that they were not wholly dispossessed any more, but the whole land afterwards, with these provinces, established the *Danish* monarchy. In the year 870[8] (or as others 871) the army returned out of *Mercia*, came to *East-England*, and wintered at *Theodford*, and the same year fought with King *Edmund*, and conquered and slew him, and totally subdued the whole province, first burning and then pulling down and destroying all the monasteries, *Ingwar* and *Ubba* being their principal leaders; but here it will be necessary to insert a larger account of this king and the *Danish* proceedings, as I find it in Register *Curteys*, fol. 211, in the life of King *Edmund*, as follows:

In 841, *Edmund*, son of *Alkmund* King of *Saxony*, was born at *Noremburg* in *Saxony*, of Queen *Siwara*, and soon after it happened, that *Offa* King of the *East-Angles*, who had no heir, passed through *Saxony*, in his journey to the *Holy-Land*, where he went in pilgrimage to beseech God to give him an heir, and calling upon his cousin *Alkmund*, he adopted *Edmund*, his son, his heir, and then hastened

[3] Sax. Cron. p. 64.
[4] Holinsh. fol. 200.
[5] Cron. Sax. p. 73.
[6] Ibidem, fol. 78. Higden says 869.
[7] Ibid. p. 79.
[8] Ibid. p. 80.

to *Jerusalem*, where having performed his vows, he returned; but at a place called *St. George's Arm*,[9] he was taken violently ill, upon which he immediately sent for his Council, appointed *Edmund* his successour, and sent him his ring, which he received from the Bishop, when he was made King of the *East-Angles*; after *Offa's* death, the *Angles* went to the King of *Saxony*, and demanded *Edmund* his son, and received him as *Offa's* successour,[1] and hastening home, they landed at *Hunstanton*,[2] from whence they carried him to the ancient city called *Atleburg*, where he lived a whole year, giving himself up chiefly to devotion; here he perfected what he had begun in *Saxony*, namely, to repeat all the psalms without a book; and at the year's end he went to *Suffolk*, and at the town of *Bures*, on *Christmas* day, was crowned King of the *East-Angles*, by *Humbert* Bishop of *Elmham*, in the fifteenth year of his age, and in the year of our Lord 856. Some time after this, *Ingwar* and *Hubba*, sons of *Lothbroc* King of *Denmark*, being excited by the reproof of their father, for keeping at home and doing nothing praise-worthy, when *Edmund*, son of the King of *Saxony*, had a kingdom at his disposal, they resolved either to conquer *Edmund*, or kill him, being very angry at their father's reproof; but soon after, *Lothbroc* went into his boat with his hawk only, in order to hawk by the sea side,[3] but a tempest arising, he was carried across the ocean, and landed at a town called *Redham*, in that province of the *East-Angles* which is called *Northfolch*, and was taken with his hawk, and presented to King *Edmund*, of whom he obtained leave to stay in his court, where he used to live and hunt with *Berno*,[4] the King's huntsman, and gat the King's favour by his skill in that art, which *Berno* perceiving, envied him very much, and as soon as a seasonable opportunity offered, as they hunted together in a wood, *Berno* slew him, and buried him there, but *Lothbroc's* hound staid with his master's body, till he was almost starved, and then went to the palace, and fawned on the King, and as soon as he had filled his belly, returned to his dead master, and continued to do so often, till he was followed, and the body found, all which was told the King, who having examined the matter, found that *Berno* his huntsman was the murderer, upon which, by the King's order, he was set afloat, and committed to the mercy of the sea, in *Lothbroc's* boat, which, as Providence ordered, was thrown ashore in *Denmark*. The *Danes* knowing the boat, enquired what was become of their King; at this *Berno*, pretending great sorrow, feigned a lie, and told them he was cast ashore in *East-England*, and by King *Edmund's* order was slain, upon which their hatred being raised by the former reproof of their father, and now completed, in order to revenge his death, they most solemnly swore to do all manner of

[9] Speed, fol. 329. Fort St. George.

[1] Speed says, Alkmund maintained his son's election, and sent him with a power to claim the kingdom.

[2] Speed, fol. 328, says, they landed at a place called Maydenboure, and built a royal tower, which he named, and to this day is called Hunstanton, situate upon the N.W. point of Norfolk, that likewise beareth his own name, (viz. St. Edmund's point.)

[3] Speed, fol. 398, says, that as Lothbroke (which signifies Leather-briche) hawked on the shore, his hawk in flying the game fell into the sea, which made him go into his cock-boat to save her, and so was driven as aforesaid.

[4] Speed calls him Bericke.

mischief that they possibly could, to King *Edmund* and his subjects; and besides this, another accident also happened, which encouraged them to attempt it, as *Speed* informs us, fol. 397; *Osbert*, a *Northumbrian* viceroy, deputed by the *West-Saxons*, as he followed his hunting, came to a nobleman's house, named *Beorn-Bocador*, who was not at home, but his lady, who was a very beautiful woman, received *Osbert* and his company, and honourably entertained them; but after dinner desiring a secret conference with the lady, to the advancement of herself and husband, as he pretended, after he could not prevail upon her to be false to her lord, by any persuasions, he forcibly ravished her, which she with many tears informed her husband of, at his return, and would not let him rest till, after promises from his friends of their assistance, he had defied the libidinous prince, in his open court, after which he went to *Denmark*, where he had been brought up in his youth, being of alliance to the *Danish* royal blood, and asked assistance of *Goderick*, King of that country, who, glad to have some quarrel to enter into *Britain*, immediately levied an army, prepared all things necessary, made *Ingwar* and *Hubba*, commanders in chief over this host, well knowing that they were the fittest at this time, not only for their value and conduct, but for the aforesaid particular motives, which implacably enraged them against the *English*, and thus taking *Berno* with them as a leader, who knew the country, they came, as they declared, to revenge themselves and him upon the King and his subjects: and thus in the year 865, being the tenth of King *Edmund's* reign, *Ingwar* and *Ubba*, with *Berno*, *Halfdene*, *Oskitel*, *Bagseg*, *Hosten*, *Eowils*, *Hamand*, and *Guthrum*, the chief leaders, with 20,000 armed men, took ships and set sail for *East-England*, but by contrary winds, they were driven ashore in *Scotland*, at *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, where they destroyed all things, killed old and young, spared no age, sex, or religious profession, but burned the towns and villages, and destroyed the monasteries, for every one that acknowledged the Christian faith was reputed as a publick enemy to those heathen miscreants; this being done, they went home; but the year following, being the eleventh of King *Edmund's* reign, they put to sea again, and spent the whole year in coasting about, going sometimes by sea, sometimes by land, burning and destroying all they could meet with on the *East-English* coasts, seizing all the horses they could find in the country, and getting many from King *Edmund's* army, with which they often skirmished, and oftentimes many of them were killed; nay once this year they besieged the King in one of his castles, so long, that the besieged were almost starved, at which time the King, to keep the knowledge thereof from the *Danes*, caused the only fatted bull which they had in the castle to be fed with what clear wheat they had left, and then to be turned out among the *Danes*, who seized on him, and opening him, seeing the wheat in his bowels, they concluded they had provision enough in the castle, if they could feed their cattle so, and thereupon brake up the siege, and the King following them, slew a great number. Another time, the *Danes* followed the King and enclosed him in a place,[5] where the

[5] Probably Lothingland in Suffolk, which some imagine was so called from Lothbroke the Dane, by his descendants, after they settled in it.

marshes and rivers surrounded him, at which time he had very few with him; but the King found out the ford called *Berneford*,[6] and passed it, and joining his army, came suddenly on the *Danes*, and made so great a slaughter of them, that they were forced to leave the country. The next year, being the third time of their coming, they wet to *York*, and soon after, in a pitched battle, overcame the men of *Northumberland*, and killed their two kings, the lustful *Osbrich*, or *Osbert*, and *Alla*, and those that remained were forced to make peace with the Pagans, and become subject to them.[7] The next year, being their fourth voyage, they left *Notyngham* and *Northumberland*, and went to *Mercia*, and staid there the whole winter, burning the monasteries, deflowering the nuns, committing all manner of rapine and cruelty; they burnt St. *Ebba*,[8] with her nuns and monastery, together with *Landaff*, *Tynemouth*, *Weremouth*, *Streveshall*, and several other great monasteries. The year following, being their fifth excursion, they returned to *York*, where they ravaged a year more; and the year following,[9] being the sixth from their first coming, and the fifteenth of King *Edmund's* reign, they came again to *East-England* to revenge themselves further of the King, at which time they burnt the monasteries of *Croiland*, *Thorney*, *Peterburgh*, *Ramsey*, *Seham*, and *Ely*, with most of the religious in them, and from thence went through the country from west to north, seizing and spoiling all they could, *Ubba* staying to guard all their spoil, and what they had taken, at or near *Ely*: *Ingwar* with his army entered *East-England*, and went to a city of King *Edmund's*, called *Theodford*, where he encamped, and entered soon after and burned it, killing old and young, ravishing both virgins and matrons; King *Edmund*, who was then at *Eglesdune*, (now called *Hoxon*, in *Suffolk*,) received a message from *Ingwar*, that if he would renounce Christianity, and worship his idols, and become his vassal and servant, then he would divide his treasure and kingdom with him; as soon as King *Edmund* received this message, he marched with his army against his enemies, and engaged not far from *Theodford*, where they fought sharply from morning till evening, a great number being slain on both sides, for which King *Edmund* was much grieved, as well for the pagans deaths, as for those martyrs of his army who died there in defence of their faith. On the morrow the *Danes* departed, and the King, with the remains of his army, returned to *Eglesdune*, resolving never more to fight against the pagans, but if it was necessary to yield up himself a sacrifice for his people, and for the faith of Christ. *Ingwar*, much vexed for the loss of his men, went again to *Theodford*, where *Ubba* came to him with 10,000 men, and joining forces, went to *Eglesdune*, and there martyred the King, in the year of our Lord 871,

[6] Probably somewhere near Barnbye, called by him Berneford, because he escaped from Berno by it. I take this more likely than Brentford.

[7] Speed agrees, fol. 198.

[8] She was Abbess of Coldingham, and fearing to be ravished by the Danes, she cut off her own nose and upper lip, and persuaded her sisters to do the same, that they being odious to the Danes, might keep their virginity; in despite whereof, the Danes burned them all. Stow, q°. edit. p. 121.

[9] Stow says, that they divided themselves this year, part wintered by the Tyne and subdued that country, the other part went with Guthram, Oskecellus (or Osketellus) and Amandus, three of the pagan kings, to Grantbridge, (or Cambridge, and wintered there,) and these were they that made such havocks in these parts.

and of his age twenty-nine, and of his reign fifteen, and he was buried in the earth at *Eglesdune*, and laid there thirty-three years; *Speed* relates it thus, in the life of this King, (fol. 328,) the *Danes* leaving *Northumberland*, &c. "came with fury into *Edmund's* territories, and sacked *Thetford*, a frequent [or much frequented] city in those days, but he not able to withstand their violence, fled into his castle at *Framlingham*, (in *Suffolk*,) wherein he was of them besieged, and lastly taken in a village called *Heglisdune*, of a wood bearing the same name, or rather yielding himself to their torments, to save more Christian blood: for it is recorded, that because of his most constant *Faith* and *Profession*, those pagans first beat him with bats, then scourged him with whips, he still calling upon the name of JESUS, for rage whereof they bound him to a stake, and with their arrows shot him to death, and cutting off his head, contemptuously threw it into a bush, after he had reigned over the *East-Angles* the space of fifteen years, having had neither wife nor issue that is read of." With him was martyred *Humbert* Bishop of *Elmham*,[1] and almost all the nobility of his kingdom,[2] for which the *Danes* much rejoiced, the inhabitants being totally subdued, and obliged to submit to them for want of leaders; after this they wintered at *Thetford*, ravaging all the adjacent country, *Gutrum*, *Gytro*, or *Guthram*, coming hither and wintering with them; and it seems as if he staid here, notwithstanding it is said that this spring all the *Danes* withdrew out of *East-England*.[3]

CHAPTER V.

OF THETFORD-HILL, THE SITUATION OF THE CITY AT THAT TIME, AND OF ITS FIRST DESTRUCTION BY THE DANES.

THE *Danes* having been acquainted with the strength and riches of this city ever since the year 838, thought long to be masters of it; and, in order to conquer it, they first made the present hill, commonly called, *the Castle-Hill*, and encamped in it, which so terrified the inhabitants, that they were glad to make peace with them; this was in the year 865 or 866, for then they wintered in this camp, which I do not take it was brought to its full height, strength, and perfection, till their return in the year 870, when they came again and wintered here, having (as it is to be supposed) drove out King *Edmund* from this his royal seat; at their first approach, it appears they encamped against it, and were some time, though not long, before they took, burnt, and entirely destroyed it, not only pulling down its buildings, but murdering all its inhabitants, the King having retreated out of it, in all appearance, (when he saw he could keep it no longer,) to *Eglesden*, now *Hoxon*, in *Suffolk*; and it is to be thought, that at this time they completed this great camp, raising the mount to such a height, not only as an annoyance to the besieged city, which by this means they overlooked, but that they might command

[1] Mat. Westm. Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. i. fol. 285.

[2] Asserij Annales Angl. Edit. per Tho. Gale, D. D. vol. i. p. 162.

[3] Ibidem.

also the opposite hill, on which King *Edmund's* army laid, on the extremity of which there are many *tumuli* now to be seen,[4] the most remarkable of them being called *Tut-Hill;* and under these the bodies of the slain, in the dreadful battle between King *Edmund* and the *Danes,* were interred; but after they had made it so strong and complete, they kept it afterwards as one of their strongest holds, fit upon any occasion for the reception of their army or friends. It is plain that this city was sacked that same year King *Edmund* was martyred, which was in 870, or 871, on the 20th day of *November,* on which day his martyrdom is commemorated; the whole of it was then on *Suffolk* side, the river bounding it on the north, or *Norfolk* side, on which, upon the ford or great pass directly against the *Roman* fortress, which then guarded the city that way, this hill is placed; it is a camp very remarkable for its bigness and strength, being exactly in the *Danish* way, with a prodigious hill or mount in the midst, (consisting chiefly of chalk,) said, by good judges, to be both higher and bigger than that famous one at *Marleburgh,* and if so, it is the biggest made hill in this kingdom; it has a hollow on its top, in which 20 or 30 men can lie and not be seen at all below; it was an uniform fortification till the works on the south side were levelled (by degrees, I suppose,) as the present *Market-street* was built; and those of the eastern outworks, when the *Augustan* friars church and convent were built; but the works on the west and north side remaining pretty entire, with the barbican, which faces the east, shew us plainly that its outworks went by the river that comes from *Melford* bridge east, and with that, turned to the south, and so faced the ford and city that way. It had three ramparts surrounding it, with large ditches between them, all round, except where the barbican interferes on the east part; there do not seem to have been any walls or building any where about the camp, or upon the hill, whatever may be pretended. Its site is owned by the Duke of *Norfolk,* being part of the lordship of *Thetford:* the remaining part of the fortification contains 13 acres; the whole, including the *Friar's Close,* and that part of the encampment on which the *Market-street* now stands, contained when complete about 24 acres, and the city, at the time of its destruction, was a mile in length, *viz.* from *Red-Castle,* to the *Place,* and above three miles in circumference: but whatever places of divine worship there were before this time, we are quite at a loss to know, the whole being now destroyed by the heathen *Danes.*

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE CITY UNDER THE DANES.

The city being thus ruined, and the whole province subdued, the body of their army departed in the spring,[5] but there staid a sufficient number in this camp to defend it, and their new conquests, though they met with no opposer in these parts, for *Edwold,* brother to King *Edmund,* albeit the right of the kingdom belonged to him, thought it would be to no purpose to endeavour for it, and so renouncing the pleasures of this world, he withdrew, and became an hermit at the

[4] Hist. Norf. fol. 193, 194. [5] Fabian, fol. 190, 191.

abbey of *Cerne* in *Dorsetshire*. The army going to *Surrey*, took *Reding*, but the third day after their coming thither, *Ingwar* and *Ubba*, as they were taking preys in the adjacent country, were slain, at a place called *Engelfeld*, (that is, as I take it, the field where the *English* conquered,) so that they never returned hither again.[6] *Holinshed* (fol. 211) tells us, "after that the Danes hadde thus slaine "that blissed man, they conquered the hole Countrey, and wasted it "so, that through their Tyranie, it remained without any Governour "by the Space of nine Yeares," during all which time they kept here, so as the city was still waste, for *Stow* (fol. 64) says, that after the death of *Edmund*, the *East-Angles* country was possessed by the *Danes*, and had no king till 878,[7] when *Alured*, *Alfred*, or *Elfred*, King of the *West-Saxons*, who had warred with the *Danes* continually, since his coming to the throne, forced *Gutrum*, *Gothram*, or *Gurmund*, then King of the *Danes*, to sue for peace,[8] which was granted him upon condition he should be baptized, and his dukes or principal leaders with him, and the great army of the *Danes* should peaceably quit the land, and return no more,[9] which covenants he performed, being baptized with above 30 of his nobles,[1] at *Wetmor* near *Winchester*, King *Elfred* being his godfather, named him *Athelstane*, and gave him in free gift the country of the *East-Angles*, upon which the army quitted the land,[2] and in the next year, *viz.*

879, ATHELSTANE, or GUTRUM, and his *Danes*, came hither, and settling here, divided the land among them, as the same *Chronicle* tells us, and then mixing with the old inhabitants that were left, whom they had used as slaves, they began to repair the destroyed cities and places, for their own profit and safety; then again began our city to revive, but in some measure changed her ancient site, her new masters fixing on the north side of the river, near their encampment, which they looked upon as their great defence, in case of future attacks; and this was the original of the *Norfolk* part of this town, which from that time hath continually increased, as the *Suffolk* part decreased, which is now reduced to one parish of about thirty houses only. And from this time the *Danes* becoming Christians all over *Norfolk*, and great part of *Suffolk*, began to divide the country among them, naming their shares, which now became so many new villages, either after their own names, or that of their situations, but calling the *Saxon* towns and villages after their old names; and after some time, when Christianity was settled among them, they began to found churches in many of their villages, as the many round towers in this county, which are now standing, plainly demonstrate. This *Athelstane*,[3] though he promised to hold his kingdom of *Alfred*, and dwell there as his liegeman, kept not his promise, for he not only governed in a tyrannical manner near twelve years, but during that time, *viz.* in the year 885,[4] he and his *Danes* broke the peace he had made with *Alfred*, by joining with those *Danes* that, contrary to the agreement, then returned into *England*;[5] soon after which, *Alfred*

[6] Policronicon and Fabian, fol. 191.
[7] Chron. Sax. p. 85.
[8] Fabian, fol. 195.
[9] Speed, 375.
[1] Chron. Sax. p. 85, 86. Policron. fol. 229.
[2] Fabian, fol. 195. Holinsh. fol. 214, vol i.
[3] Fabian, fol. 195.
[4] Chron. Sax. p. 88.
[5] Holinsh. vol. i. fol. 215.

sent a navy out of *Kent* into *East-England*, and found the *Danes*, who were about landing there to join *Athelstane*,[6] and took sixteen of their ships, and drove them from that country,[7] and from this time *Athelstane* or *Gutrum* never enjoyed his kingdom in peace, but was harassed from place to place by King *Alfred*, to his death in 890,[8] though the *Danes* continued here all the time,[9] but under the jurisdiction of

ALURED, or ALFRED, who, after *Gutrum's* death in the year 894, obliged the *East-Anglian Danes* to swear fealty to him, and deliver six hostages; but yet they immediately rebelled, and joined their countrymen that were in *Northumberland*, and besieged *Exeter*, and being repulsed, retreated home; but soon made another excursion,[1] [when they had got their wives and children, ships and treasures, lodged in *East-England* as a place of safety] and went from place to place, doing what damage they could, till the next year, and then they came home with what they had gotten, but could not rest idle, being always making excursions during *Alfred's* reign; but that noble prince kept them continually under, to his death, which happened, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, in 901. This great and virtuous prince was the first, as historians tell us,[2] that divided *England* into *counties*, or *schires*, and those into *centuries*, *wapentakes*, or *hundreds*, and *tithings*,[3] and this he did, because the natives often robbed, under colour of the *Danes*; for he obliged every man in the kingdom to be ranked under some one or other hundred or tithing, and if any man that was guilty fled before he had found surety, or after, all the inhabitants of that hundred or tithing where he dwelt were put to their fine for his offence; and by this means he settled such peace in the kingdom, that even in the cross ways in the most publick roads, golden bracelets were hung up, which, as *Malmesbury* the historian assures us, none durst venture to take away. At the division, this town was divided, the river *Ouse* that runs through it being the partition between the counties; that part on the south side of the river, belonging to *Lackford* hundred in *Suffolk*, and that on the north side, to *Shropham* hundred in *Norfolk*, as they now do. After this king's death, his son,

EDWARD, sirnamed the Elder, began his reign, being then about thirty years old, a prince whose valour had been often proved against the raging *Danes*, and so fortunate in all his martial exploits, that under his hands the *Danes* every where fell, and under his monarchy all the *English* stooped, except the *Northumbrians*; in 901 he was crowned and anointed at *Kingston* upon *Thames*, and immediately after was obliged to follow the *East-Anglian Danes*, who sided with *Ethelwald*, son of *Ethelbert*, uncle to this King *Edward*, whom they had crowned King, and had carried with them through the countries of the *East-Saxons* and *Mercians*, whence they returned hither, laden with spoil and booty; but in their way, King *Edward* engaged with

[6] Policron. fol. 230.
[7] Fabian, fol. 196.
[8] Speed, 375, says he was buried at Hadley in Suffolk.
[9] Sax. Chron. p. 90.
[1] Ibidem, p. 97. Holinsh. 216.
[2] Speed, fol. 375. Holinsh. 217. Gib. Cambden, fol. 169, &c.
[3] The original and signification of these names may be seen in Gibson's Cambden.

them near St. *Edmund's-Ditch*,[4] where, though he lost the victory, he gained great advantage, *Ethelward* aforesaid, and *Cochric*,[5] their kings, being both slain in that battle, after which he followed his enemies, (who retreated for want of a leader, to this city and camp, as their great defence,) and spoiled all their lands, which they held by composition and agreement under King *Edward*, from the river *Ouse* to the border of St. *Edmund's Land*, (*viz.* all *Suffolk*, from *Devil's-Ditch* to *Thetford*,) during which time he commanded all his army, that none should tarry behind his host, for fear of the *Danes* issuing out of their camp, and destroying them;[6] notwithstanding which, the *Kentishmen* trusting to their own strength, disobeyed his order, and the *Danes* waiting for their prey, issued out and slew most of them; but in this conflict *Athelwold*, or *Ethelwold*, King *Edward's* brother, who had joined the enemy, was happily slain. The next year, the *Danes* made another inroad into *Mercia*, but King *Edward* meeting their host, after a sharp battle conquered them, and forced them to sue for peace, which he granted them, on condition they should pay him a yearly tribute in money, and keep themselves within the bounds of their *East-Anglian* jurisdiction; after which they returned hither, and continued some time under the government of *Ericke*, a *Dane*, whom they had made king of this city, and the provinces of the *East-Angles*, all which were now, and for some time had been, inhabited chiefly by *Danes*. This *Ericke* paying the tribute, held his kingdom peaceably, according to the agreement made between him and the *Danes*, till the 12th year of King *Edward's* reign, and then he went about to procure new war, and to allure other *Danes* to join with him against the *English*, that by common agreement they might utterly subdue them: but *Edward* having all along had the advantage over them, and being well informed of *Erick's* design, prevented his purpose, by assembling a great army, and entering the country immediately, wasting and spoiling it as much as he could; *Ericke* having his army ready, and being much provoked at the spoil of his people, hastened with too much rashness to encounter his enemies, and meeting them in the field, fiercely assailed them, to the utter loss of his army, and damage of his life, for after his coming home, displeased with his great overthrow and sad discomfiture, he began to govern his people with more sharpness and severity than he did before, by which he raised the malice of the *East-Angles* so much against him, that becoming odious to his own subjects, they violently murdered him, but did not gain so much by it as they expected, for being brought low and weakened by civil dissension, they became unable to defend their country, and so were compelled to submit themselves to the *English* King *Edward*. And this kingdom, with that of *Mercia*, was joined to his *West-Saxon* dominions, and this city got rid of its tyrannizing kings, and its *Danish* inhabitants mixing with the remains of its ancient owners, made one people, which submitted to the *English* government.

[4] The Devil's-Ditch on Newmarket heath.

[5] He was a Dane.

[6] Fabian, fol. 205. Hol. 220, 221.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CITY UNDER THE ENGLISH MONARCHS.

EDWARD the Elder having possession of this city, held it peaceably to his death, which happened in the year 925,* and then left it, with his kingdom, of which this was part, to

ETHELSTANE, or ADELSTANE, his son, who was a valiant and wise prince in all his actions; he brought this land into one entire monarchy,[7] and utterly expelled the *Danes*, and quieted the *Welshmen*. During his reign this city flourished in peace, having continually increased ever since its submission to his father *Edward*; he reigned about sixteen years, and dying in the year 941,[8] left his crown to

EDMUND, his brother, a man of great virtue, and strict justice; in his days the peace and prosperity of this place continued; he died in 946. This King, to shew his love to God, and bounty to his church, first gave the town of St. *Edmund's-Bury*, with the liberty thereof wholly to that martyr, and to the monks that then served at his altars.[9] After his death,

EDRED, or ELDREDE, his brother, was crowned king of this realm, and immediately news was brought him, that the *Northumbrian Danes* revolted, whom he reduced again to their former obedience; after which, in the year 951, *Wolstan* Archbishop of *York*, who had encouraged this sedition, was committed to prison, because he had been often, and was now daily accused of commanding many citizens and burgesses of *Thetford* to be slain, in revenge of the Abbot *Adelme*, who was unjustly slain by them;[1] but a year after he was delivered, and restored to his see. *Edred* died in the year 955, and was succeeded by his nephew,

EDWIN, or EDWY, the eldest son of *Edmund*, late King of *England*, who reigned four years, and was succeeded by

EDGAR, his brother, in the year 959, who was so great a prince, that being feared of all men, he lived in peace his whole life, which got him the name of *Edgar the Peaceable*; he favoured the *Danes* (by means of *Odo* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was a *Dane*) more than was agreeable to the advantage of his subjects,[2] for there was scarce a street in *England* but *Danes* dwelt in it, among the *Englishmen*, who, by continual conversing with them, who were naturally great drinkers, habituated themselves so much to that vice, that the King was forced to make a law for setting nails in cups of a certain measure, marked for that purpose, that none should drink more than was assigned him. From the time that this city and the *East-Anglian* provinces had been under the *English* monarchs, they were governed by an Earl, appointed by the King; and at this time *Alwyn*,[3] or *Edelwyn*, the *Alderman*, kinsman to King *Edgar*, was Earl of *East-England*, and consequently governour of this place. It seems *Edgar*

* Sax. Chron. p. 110. Fabian, 211.
[7] Stow, 130, q°.
[8] Chron. Sax. p. 114. Hol. Stow, &c. say in 940.
[9] Speed, 383. Stow.
[1] Speed, fol. 334. Stow, q°. 132.
[2] Hol. fol. 231.
[3] He founded Ramsey abbey, Stow, q°. 133.

always favoured the *Angles*,[4] on account of *Ethelfled the Fair*, his first wife, who was the daughter of an *East-Anglian* duke named *Ordmar*, by whom he had *Edward*, who succeeded him at his death in 975. This

EDWARD was sirnamed the *Martyr*,[5] because he was barbarously slain, by procurement of his step-mother, and by reason of the many miracles[6] which, as *Fabian* tells us, were shewn at his grave. In his time there was a hard contest between *Alpher*, or *Elpher*, Earl of *Mercia*, who restored the secular priests that had been wrongfully expulsed in King *Edgar's* time, from their prebends and benefices, to make way for the monks whom that King favoured; for this Earl and the other temporal lords of *Mercia* destroyed the abbies that King *Edgar* had built in *Mercia*, and restored the priests, with their wives, to their monasteries.[7] But *Edelwyn*, or *Alwyn*, Earl of the *East-Angles*, and *Alfred* his brother, with *Brighnode* Earl of *Essex*, withstood this, and assembling an army, by force maintained all the monks in their monasteries, within the country of the *East-Angles*; upon this many councils were held, as at *Winchester*, at *Kyrthling* in *East-England*, &c. but by the craft of *Dunstan* and the monks, the priests,[8] notwithstanding the justice of their cause, had their suit dashed, and the monks held possession of their monasteries. This King being murdered in the year 978,[9] was succeeded by

ETHELRED,[1] commonly called the *Unready*, his brother-in-law, for whose sake his mother *Alfrede* murdered King *Edward*, wherefore he never could get the good will of his people; in the third year of his reign, *viz.* 981,[2] the *Danes* who had lived as peaceable inmates with the *English*, finding the King slothful and unactive, began to stir, and inviting from home more forces, who arrived in seven ships upon the *Kentish* coast, they spoiled all that country, which success encouraged them so much, that, soon after, they landed at so many places at once, that the *English* could not tell where to encounter them first; however, *Goda* Earl of *Devonshire* attacked them in the west, and got the victory with the loss of his life; and in the year 991, *Brightnod* Earl of *Essex* met *Justin* and *Guthmund*, (who with their army had spoiled *Ipswich*,) and gave them battle at *Maldon*, but was overcome; and immediately after, the King, by the advice of his lords, agreed to pay them 10,000*l.* on condition they should quietly depart the realm; which money he levied upon his subjects, by assessing every hundred at a certain sum, and the hundreds raised their proportions according to the number of *hides*[3] contained in them; this was called *Danegeld*, or *Danegylt*, and was first 1*s.* on every hide, afterwards 2*s.* This, though it appeased them for the present, was only an encouragement to them to return again, and accordingly the next year they came with a greater force, against which the King prepared a navy, and made *Edrick*, or *Alfride*, Earl of *Mercia*, whom he had lately recalled from banishment,) admiral of it; but that old

[4] Speed, fol. 389.
[5] Ibidem, 390.
[6] Ibid. fol. 274.
[7] Hol. vol. i. fol. 235.
[8] Ibidem, 206. Fabian, 234.
[9] Chron. Sax. p. 124, other historians say A° 979.
[1] Eldrede, or Egeldrede.
[2] See Hol. Stow, Baker, Sax. Chron. Policron. &c.
[3] A hide or carucate of land is as much as one plough can cultivate in a year.

traitour could not prove true, for he not only sent word to the *Danes*, that they might escape, but soon after turned to their side, as indeed did the most part of those that the King employed, they being near allied in blood to them, by which means the *Danes* so far prevailed, that, in 994, the King was forced to give them 16,000*l.* more, as a composition for peace, upon which *Anlaf*[4] King of the *Norwegians* promised never after to make war in this land, and being baptized, the King stood godfather, after which he returned into his country, and kept his promise faithfully; but this was not an end of the *Danish* war, for others of that nation sprang up, and entered the land the year following, and forced the King to another composition of 20,000*l.* and so every year more and more, till it came at last to 40,000*l.* by which means the land was robbed of all its coin, and the *English* brought so low, that they were fain to till the ground, while the idle *Danes* eat the fruit of their labour, abusing the wives and daughters of their hosts where they lay; and yet in every place (out of fear) they were called by the natives *Lord Danes*, which afterwards became a word of derision, and as such is still continued in our language, a *Lurdan* signifying with us a lazy, lubberly fellow.

In this miserable condition the King, being too weak to attempt any thing by force, invented a desperate stratagem, which in the end proved the destruction of the *Saxon* royal blood, and conquest of the land to another nation, and for this purpose he sent secret commissions to every place in his realm, commanding that at an appointed time they should murder all the *Danes* that were among them; the time set was the 13th of *November*, in the year of our Lord 1002, being St. *Bricius*, or *Brice's* day; this was executed with such rigour, that in *Oxford*, where the frighted *Danes* took sanctuary, in St. *Frideswide's* church, the *English* regarding neither place nor person, set it on fire, and burnt it with the *Danes* therein. And now one would think that *England* had quite shook off the *Danish* yoke, but it happened the contrary, the doers of it soon after repenting it; for this news no sooner reached *Denmark*, but it added to their former ambition, the desire of revenge, and made them more inveterate against the *English*, than they had ever been heretofore; and the very next year, their King, *Swain*,[5] who had before been always a great friend to *England*, entered the land, razed *Exeter* to the ground, and did all the mischief that he possibly could, to revenge the deaths of *Gunhild*, his sister, and *Palingus*, a *Danish* earl, her husband, and their son, who were all Christians, and laid in hostage upon conditions of peace, and yet were slain in the *Danish* massacre. Upon this, the King raises an army, makes *Edrick* his favourite, whom he had created Duke of *Mercia*, and married to *Edgyth* his daughter, his chief general, who, for all his great favour, betrayed him to the *Danes*, who after this hearing that the King in person designed to give him battle, left the land, and took shipping again. But the next year, *viz.* 1004, *Swain* returned, and came with his fleet up to *Norwich*, to which city the sea at that time came, as the *Saxon Chronicle*[6] plainly proves, and burned and entirely destroyed the city, murdering its inhabitants, and wasting the adjacent country; upon this, *Ulfketyl*,

[4] In 993 he destroyed Ipswich the second time, and depopulated that part of the country.

[5] Sueno, or Sweyne.

[6] Page 133.

Usketel, or *Ulfketel*, who was then Earl of the *East-Angles*, and resided at *Thetford*, (as the Earls generally did, called there a council of the *East-Anglian* nobles, who came to the resolution of buying their peace of the *Danes*, before they came thither, or did any damage to the neighbouring country, and their reason for so doing was, because they came upon them so much on a sudden, that they had not time to raise an army against them; upon this, they went and made peace with them, notwithstanding which, they left their ships privately, and bent their course directly to *Thetford*, wasting the country all the way. As soon as *Ulfketel* heard it, he sent to the men of the country, that they should burn their ships, but they either could not, or dare not, so that they came hither without any opposition, and burnt and destroyed this city also, and wasted the country hereabouts, slaying many, and committing all manner of villianies;[7] but to revenge such a breach of truce, and the destruction of his noble city, this valiant Earl got together what power he could, and assaulted the *Danish* host, as they returned to their ships, and slew a great number of them,[8] but could not maintain the fight, his enemies so much outmatching him in number of men, and so he was forced to retreat honourably, and the enemies kept on their way to their ships; and the year following *Swain* was forced to return to *Denmark* with all his fleet, by reason of the great famine that then sorely oppressed the land, so that he could not find sustenance for his army. The *Saxon Chronicle* speaking of this invasion, tells us, that after *Swain* had sacked *Norwich*, though he had made peace with Earl *Ulfketel*, yet without any regard to it, he marched to *Theodford*, which as soon as the Earl knew, he dispatched a messenger to order his ships to be burned, but the country neglected that advice; in the mean time, he got together what force he could, as quick and privately as possible, but in three weeks after they had sacked *Norwich* they entered this city, and staying one night in it, wasted and burnt it, but in the morning as they returned to their ships, Earl *Ulfketel* and his forces met them, and joined battle, in which there was great slaughter on both sides, and many of the *East-Anglian* nobles were slain;[9] but if all the forces of the *Angles* had been there, the *Danes* had never returned again, as was agreed by all that were there present. In the year 1005, *Swain* having increased his navy, recruited his men, and filled his ships with provision, returned again, and landed at *Sandwich*, wasted the country, and wintered in the Isle of *Wight*; and in *Christmas* time landed in *Hampshire*, and passed through it into *Berkshire*, &c. making clean work wherever he came, for what they could not carry away, they burnt, killing the owners; upon which, the west-country people got together, and gave them battle, in 1006, but being overcome, the King was obliged to make peace with them, on condition to pay them tribute and find them provision, to which they agreed, and so the *English* wholly maintained them; and the year after, the King paid them 30,000*l.* tribute, upon which they departed in seeming friendship with the *English*; but the next year, *viz.* 1009, in harvest time, a great fleet of their ships landed at *Sandwich*,

[7] Policron. 244, b.
[8] Holinsh. 244.
[9] I take it this battle was in East-Wrotham Fields, and that Ketel-Bridge, is so called from this Earl.

conducted by three *Danish* princes, *Turkil*, or *Turketel*, *Hening*, and *Anlaf*, and went to *Canterbury*, and had sacked it, had not the citizens redeemed it for 1000*l.*; thence they went to the Isle of *Wight*, and after that, over-run *Sussex* and *Hampshire*; King *Ethelred* finding no truth in their promises, nor quiet in his land, was resolved to venture once for all, and commit his cause to God, and the chance of war; and having gathered together his power, and coming suddenly upon the unprepared *Danes*, he had made an end of the quarrel, and destroyed them all, had not Earl *Edrick*, his son-in-law, that wicked traitour, with many lies, (invented only to put him in fear,) persuaded him from fighting. Upon this, they made their escape, returned into *Kent*, and wintering upon the *Thames*, they refitted their fleet, and often vainly attempted the city of *London*. The next year, *viz.* 1010, after *Easter*, they sailed about the coast, and landed at *Ipswich*, which they plundered and burned, and marched to *Rengmore* or *Ringmere*, where they knew Earl *Ulfketel* was with his forces, and there, on *Ascension* day morning, being the 5th of *May*, joined battle; the men of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* fled at the first onset, but *Ethelstan*, who married the King's eldest daughter, and the *Cambridgeshire* men whom he led, fought valiantly to their great honour, and had no thoughts of quitting the field, till one *Turketel*, sirnamed *Myranheafor* or *Mireneheved*,[1] whose father was a *Dane*, first began to fly, upon which the enemy got the advantage; in this battle were slain *Ethelstane*, the King's son-in-law, *Oswi*, his son, *Wulfric*, son of *Leofwine*, and many other noblemen, besides a great number of common people. After this, for three months together, they went up and down the country, wasting and destroying all wherever they came, in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, the borders of *Huntingtonshire*, *Lincolnshire*, and *Cambridgeshire*, and the *Fens* there, where they got exceeding riches, by the spoil of the great and wealthy abbies, such as *Ely*, &c. in those *Fens*, and after this they returned hither, and the third time destroyed and burned the city of *Theodford*, whence they went to *Cambridge*, which met with the same fate, and so passing through the pleasant mountain country of *Balsham*, they cruelly murdered the people, without respect to age, sex, or degree, and going through *Essex*, came again to their ships in the *Thames*; but they staid not long there, for in 1011, the counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Cambridgeshire*, and thirteen more being wasted and destroyed, about the feast of St. *Mathew* they besieged *Canterbury*, which the citizens defended twenty days, and then it was betrayed to them; here they took Archbishop *Elphege*, whom they afterwards murdered, with another Bishop named *Godwin*, and Abbot *Leofwyn*, and *Alfword*, the King's Bailiff, and having got what riches they could, they burnt the city, after they had tithed the people by an inverted order, slaying all the nines, and saving the tenths only, so that of all the monks there were but four saved, and of the people 4800, whereby it appears there were killed 43,200 persons; such was the cruelty of the *Danes* and their leader *Turkill*, who became governour of this city.

[1] That is, Ant's-Head.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE CITY UNDER THE DANES AND DANISH MONARCHS.

TURKIL, *Thurkill,* or *Thurketel,*[2] (for I find him called by all these names,) the leader of these *Danish* murderers,[3] took possession of this city, and all *Norfolk* and *Suffolk,* in the year 1012, and continued chief lord and governour, tyrannizing over the people in a most savage manner, and the rest of the *Danes* compounding with the *English* for 8000*l.* spread abroad in the country, sojourning in the cities, towns, and villages, as they liked best. Soon after this, *Turkil* advises King *Swain* how matters stood in *England,* that the King was negligent, and minded only his pleasure, that the nobles were unfaithful, and the commons weak and without leaders, which induced him to invade the land again; and accordingly, in the year 1013, he landed at *Sandwich,* and taking sea again, compassed *Norfolk* and *Suffolk,* but did not find the people apt to join him, as he expected, for *Turkil* their governour, after he had sent him the advice aforesaid, had joined King *Ethelred,* and was then with him in pay at *London,* with 45 *Danish* ships, in order to defend the city, if *Swain* came to assault it, as he did, after he had received the *Northumbers* and their Duke, who submitted to him, as did all the people of *Lyndesey,* and those on the north side of *Watlingstrete,* of whom he received hostages, and left *Cnute* his son to keep the pledges, and guard the ships, while he passed the country; then he went through *South-Mercia, Oxford,* and *Winchester,* all which submitted to him; which success encouraged him to go directly against King *Ethelred* at *London,* which he assaulted fiercely, but the *Londoners* as fiercely defended themselves, insomuch that *Swain* was glad to get away to *Bath,* and soon after to *Denmark* again, designing to return with more power, as he did next year, and was immediately met by the *English,* who began the battle, which was fought sharp a long time, till by reason of divers *Englishmen's* turning to the enemy's side, there fell such a discomfiture and slaughter to the *English* host, that the King perceived his royal state was in utter danger, whereupon calling the remains of his army together, he told them of their treason, and how it was by that means only that his enemies conquered them; and therefore he left them either to fight or submit to the *Danes,* which they did, and the King withdrew to *Greenwich,* and there staid a time with the navy of the *Danes,* under the government of our Earl *Turkil;* thence he sailed to the *Isle of Wight,* and after *Christmas,* to *Richard* Duke of *Normandy,* his brother-in-law, to whom he had sent his wife, Queen *Emme,* and *Alfred* and *Edward* his sons. During this time, the *Londoners* submitted to *Swain,* who had conquered and brought the most part of *England* under his subjection; and these were the days (as *Speed* observes) of *England's* mourning, she being unable to maintain her defenders, yet forced to nourish and cherish her devourers; for now the *Danes,* in two factions, cruelly afflicted the

[2] He expulsed the English Earl Ulfketel.

[3] Speed, fol. 395. Hol. 246, &c.

land, *Swain* as an absolute King extorted of the *English* both victuals and pay for his soldiers, and Earl *Turkil* on the other side, in defence of the *English*, commanded the like for his ships and men, so that the *Danes* had all, and the *English* maintained all. *Swain* being established thus in the government, was not only cruel in oppressing the laity, but the church also, forcing the clergy to ransome their churches and monasteries, else he burnt them to the ground, among others, (having a quarrel with the inhabitants, in the precincts of St. *Edmund's-Land* in *Suffolk*,) he not only wasted that country, but, as *Holinshed* tells us, spoiled the abbey of *Bury*, where St. *Edmund's* body rested; *Speed* and others rightly say that he ravaged the country, and only threatened the monastery, because they refused to pay the ransome money that he demanded, alleging that they ought to be free of all King's tribute, upon which, as *Hoveden* tells us, in the midst of his jollity and threats, as he was talking with his nobles, of his good success in conquering the land, he was struck with a knife miraculously, no man seeing from whose hand it came,[4] and so within three days after, *viz.* on *Candlemas-day*, in the year 1014, he died in great torment, at *Thedford*,[5] and in all likelihood was there buried, and immediately the *Danes* chose *Cnute*, his son, king; upon his death, *Ethelred* was recalled, and took possession of his kingdom, at his subjects' entreaty, and prevailed so much, that *Cnute*, though he had endeavoured to hold that by bounty and good nature, which his father had got by tyranny, and spared not to endeavour to win the hearts of the *English*, yet could get none to side with him but the people of *Lindsey*, whom *Ethelred* for that reason presently attacked, and that with such prowess, that he put them to the sword, and forced *Cnute* to retire to *Denmark*, without any hope of future success. And now the nation had been freed from this people, had not our Earl *Turkil* who knew the wealth of the land, and so compounded with the *Englishmen*, and staid here, revolted from *Ethelred*, in order to excuse himself for revolting from the *Danes*, which was the only way he could do it, for being retained by the King with 40 ships and the flower of the *Danish* soldiers, he sailed with 9 of them into *Denmark*, submitted to *Cnute*, and promised him the assistance of the other 31 ships, and their soldiers, if he would return into *England*: in short, he did so much by his persuasions, that *Cnute*, by the aid of his brother *Harold*, then King of *Denmark*, got a navy of 160 ships, and being spurred on by *Ethelred's* cruelty to the *Danes*, whom he destroyed in all parts, he took sea, and landed at *Sandwich*, A° 1016, and immediately Earl *Turkil* had license to go against the *English* that were got together to resist them, whom he soon vanquished, and returned to *Cnute*; during this time, the King lay sick at *Cossam*, but his son, Prince *Edmund*, got an army together in order to fight, but upon information that *Edrick* would betray them to the *Danes*, he withdrew with his army into a sure place, and *Edrick* fled to the enemy with 40 ships full of *Danish* soldiers, upon which, all the west country submitted to *Cnute*, who, assisted by *Edrick*, began to waste *Warwickshire*; upon this, *Ethelred*, who was recovered, got an army together

[4] Baker, fol. 20, hath it, that he cried out in the midst of his lords, that he was struck by St. Edmund with a sword.

[5] Some say at Gainsborough, which is not likely, it being so far from St. Edmund's territories, that it is not agreeable to the rest of the history.

to resist them, but being advertised that he should be delivered to his enemies by treason, he withdrew to *London*, and there relapsing, and wearied out with grief, he died on St. *George's* Day, and the *Londoners* and *Englishmen* crowned his son,

EDMUND, at *Kingston*, A° 1016; he was sirnamed *Ironside*, by reason he continually went in armour, and was able and hardy to endure labour and toil. *Cnute* and his *Danes* reached *London* with their ships in a few days after *Ethelred's* death,[6] and besieged the city, but finding the *Londoners* true to their prince, who was coming to join them, he raised the siege, and wintered in the isle of *Sheppey:* in the mean time *Edmund* was received by the city, and crowned King there. The spring following, *Cnute* invaded the west parts, but the King encountered him at *Penham* in *Dorsetshire*, and discomfited his army. During the time that *Edmund* was raising his forces, *Cnute* had been proclaimed and ordained King at *Southampton*, by the bishops and abbots, and divers of the temporal lords, who assembled there, to whom he sware to be their good and faithful sovereign, and to see justice truly and uprightly ministered in the realm; and then he besieged *London* again, but was forced to withdraw into *Dorsetshire*, where he was beaten by *Edmund* into *Worcestershire*, where *Edmund* also beat him again, though he was near losing the battle by the treason of Earl *Edrick*, his cursed son-in-law, who seeing the *Danes* much oppressed, cut off a soldier's head who was like King *Edmund*, and ran with it to the *English* host, crying to them, *that they should fly, for their King was slain, and that was his head;* but *Edmund*, advised of this stratagem, quickly got him to the high ground, and convinced his soldiers of that untruth, and so kept the field, but was so unwise as to excuse *Edric's* fact, upon his pleading he was mistaken in the countenance of the man. In a day or two after, *Cnute* departed secretly to *London*, and besieged it, but was soon removed thence by *Edmund*, who followed him thither; soon after, *Edmund* passed the *Thames*, and hasted to the *West-Saxons*, and the *Danes* again attempted *London*, but with no success, and so they went and ravaged in *Mercia: Edmund* upon this enters *Kent*, and met them at *Otford*, where there was a great battle, in which *Edmund* was conqueror, for with the loss of 600 men only he killed 4500 *Danes* and put them to flight; and had not the ever-traitorous *Edric* stayed him at *Aelsford* from pursuing them, he had gotten a complete victory, and at once freed himself from his enemies, who by this means retreated into *Essex*, where *Edmund* followed them, and meeting them at *Ashdon*,[7] near *Saffron Walden*, he gave battle to *Cnute*, and a great slaughter ensued; at first the *Danes* recoiled, which *Edric* perceiving, he turned with all his men to their assistance, and by so doing, the *English* were totally vanquished, great numbers being slain; of the *English* nobility died Earl[8] *Alfred*, Earl *Godwin*, Earl *Athelward*,[9] Earl *Athelwin*, *Cadnoth* Bishop of *Winchester*, *Wolsey* Abbot of *Ramsey*, and many others, both of the clergy and laity, together with our noble Earl *Ulfketel*, whom *Turkil* had expulsed from this city and county. After this defeat *Edmund* went with the relicks of his

[6] Some say Cnute besieged it some days before the King's death.

[7] The hill of ashes.

[8] These are by some authors called Dukes, but the words Consul or Comes, I think, rather signifies Earl.

[9] Son to Earl Ulfketel.

army to *Gloucester*, in order to raise forces to try once more his fortune with the *Danes*, to whom the *Londoners* had submitted, upon news of their conquest, which made *Edmund* resolved to venture all at one push, and accordingly the armies met at *Dearhurst*, by the river *Severne*; but just before the engagement, a captain suddenly stepped forth, and by many arguments persuaded the two princes that they should end the matter by single combat, rather than occasion so much blood to be spilt. This being agreed, the Princes entered a small island, called *Alney*, which is in the *Severne*, not far from *Gloucester*, and there they began the combat, which was fought first on horseback, and then on foot, with great resolution on both sides, till *Cnute* (who was overmatched) received a wound, upon which he requested a compromise, and King *Edmund* agreeing thereto, they divided the kingdom between them, the part over-against *France* was assigned to *Edmund*, and the rest to *Cnute*; but now the false Earl *Edric* had his last and great act to put in execution, which he soon did, by following King *Edmund* to the privy, and there (from under the draught) he thrust a spear into the King's body, and then cutting off his head, presented it to *Cnute*, with this fawning expression, *All hail, thou now sole monarch of England!* thinking thereby to rivet himself the deeper in *Cnute's* favour, who though he was desirous of sovereignty, yet being of a princely disposition, and of remarkable justice, he some time after placed the head of this traitour *Edric* upon the highest gate of *London*, as a signal that he hated treason. And thus died *Edmund*, at St. *Andrew's-Tyde*, in the year 1016, after a troublesome but short reign of seven months only; upon which

CNUTE the *Dane* became sole monarch of *England*; and having established himself in the throne, he divided the realm in four parts, assigning this city and the counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* to Earl *Turkill*, who had possessed it ever since the expulsion of its last *English* Earl, the valiant *Ulfketel*. *Cnute*, after he was settled in peace, married *Emma*, King *Ethelred's* widow, and settled the crown on his issue by her, and on failure of issue, his brother *Edward* was to succeed him, by which means the *Danes* were utterly excluded from all right to the crown, and the *English* blood restored again, and then giving the *Danes* that had served him 82,000*l.* he sent them home to *Denmark*, which so contented all his subjects, that he reigned gloriously to the end of his days; during his reign he favoured the church, founding many monasteries and churches out of his own coffers, as the church of *Ashdon* in *Essex*, where he conquered *Edmund*, the abbey in the *Holm* in *Ludham* parish in *Norfolk*, which he dedicated to St. *Bennet*, whom he greatly reverenced, and *Bury* monastery in *Suffolk*, which he dedicated to St. *Edmund*, whom he greatly feared. In this time Earl *Turkil* was in great favour with him, and all things were done by his counsel and approbation, as historians agree;[1] this Earl was a great benefactor himself to St. *Edmund's* monastery, and it was he, as I take it, that first gave to that house divers lands and revenues in *Thetford*,[2] on which there were a few monks placed, as a cell to that abbey,[3] but it being

[1] Thurketel, nobilis heros, dedit Sco. Edo. Palegrave, &c. Regr. Abb. fol. 22. b.

[2] They laid not far off the place where the Martyr fought the Danes.

[3] This was the monastery said to be

afterwards forsaken, the Abbot turned it into a nunnery, and placed the *Benedictine* nuns of St. *George* there. This *Cnute* confirmed all the large privileges which *Edmund* King of the *West-Saxons* had formerly granted to St. *Edmund's* monastery, and discharging all the land of that saint from tribute, he enclosed it with a ditch, (running cross *Newmarket* heath,) that there might be no dispute about the limits of his land, and to this day that ditch terminates the liberty of St. *Edmund;* and from this time all the lands and revenues of that monastery in *Thetford* were exempted from all jurisdiction of the place, and enjoyed all the liberties and privileges of St. *Edmund's* monastery, their patron. In the year 1021, *Cnute* finding that *Iric* Earl of *Northumberland,* and our Earl *Turkill,* began to aspire too high, and grow too much in greatness and the people's love, he banished them both, and took their whole government into his hands, establishing one law, by which *Danes* and *Englishmen* should be equally governed; by this he entirely gained the love of his subjects. This *Cnute* was the greatest prince that had ever reigned over the *English* nation, for he had the sovereignty of all *Denmark, England, Norway,*[4] *Scotland,* and *Sweden:* he died, according to the *Saxon Chronicle,* in the year 1036,[5] on the 12th of *November,* in the 20th year of his reign, upon which, Earl *Godwin,* and the men of the west parts, would have *Hardicnute,*[6] son of *Cnute* by Queen *Emma,* according to the settlement made on *Cnute's* marriage, for their king; but the *Danes* and *Londoners* having *Leofrick* Earl of *Chester,* and divers north-country noblemen, on their side, elected

HAROLD, second[7] son of *Cnute,* by *Alfgive,* his first wife, king of this realm; he was sirnamed *Hare-Foot,* by reason of his swiftness, and enjoyed the kingdom, *Hardicnute* his brother refusing to come out of *Denmark* to take the government from him.[8] This *Harold* was an inglorious prince, but, to the joy of his subjects, died in 1039, when he had reigned four years and sixteen weeks only, upon which all the nobles unanimously agreed, and sent for

HARDICNUTE, whom they had chosen king, who landed the same year,[9] and was crowned at *London;* in his time, *viz.* 1041, *Athelstane* Abbot of *Ramsey*[1] had a house in *Theford,* for then he had a possessionary writ, directed to the burghers of *Theford,* to command them to see that the Abbot enjoyed it as freely and fully as he held it before. This King is remarkable only for gluttony and excess, in the midst of which he died suddenly at a feast, in this year, after he had reigned two years, wanting ten days, and with him died all the rule of the *Danes* in this land, he being the last prince of their blood that ever sat on the *English* throne;[2] for now,

built in memory of the English and Danes slain hereabouts, in the battle between the holy King Edmund, and the Danish captains, Hingwar and Hubba, which lasted seven hours, with great loss on both sides. Atlas, p. 339.

[4] This kingdom Cnute gave in his lifetime to Swayn, his eldest son by his first wife.

[5] Some say 1037.

[6] He was then in Denmark, which kingdom his father gave him in his lifetime.

[7] Hol. says, bastard son of Cnute.

[8] Hol. fol. 263.

[9] Chron. Sax. p. 156. Hol. places it in 1041.

[1] Brady, in his Complete History, thinks it to be of a later date. Spelman's Glossary. Hist. Rams. chap. 99. Gale Script. vol. i. p. 449.

[2] The English were so rejoiced at their freedom from the Danish yoke, that they annually celebrated the day of this King's death, with open pastimes in the streets, and called that time Hoc-tide, or, a time of scorning and contempt, which then fell on the Danes. Speed.

EDWARD, an *Englishman,* for his piety sirnamed the *Confessor,* half brother to *Hardicnute,* and son of King *Ethelred* by Queen *Emme,* was unanimously elected King of *England,* and sent for out of *Normandy,* and after his landing was anointed King in 1042,[3] in which year *Stigand* the priest was made Bishop of the *East-Angles,* (being then a great favourite of the Confessor,) and soon after was ejected; but coming into favour the next year, he was admitted to his bishoprick, and was afterwards Bishop of *Winchester,* and Archbishop of *Canterbury;* this is that *Stigand* so often mentioned in *Domesday-Book.* This King expulsed all the *Danish* soldiers that were in *England,* and banished Lady *Gonild,* niece to King *Swain,* by his sister, with her two sons, introducing many *Normans* in their stead, who had been serviceable to him during his exile; and from this time that people got ground till the *Norman* Conqueror enjoyed the crown. During this King's reign, *Harold,* son of Earl *Godwin,* was Earl of the *East Angles:* he was not faithful to the King, but assisted his father, who then rebelled, with a large body of troops raised out of his counties of *Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex,* and *Huntingdonshire;* but he had better been at quiet, for he was forced to come to *London* with twelve servants only, and resign all his soldiers and provinces to the King's government, and then he and his brother *Leofwine*[4] fled to *Ireland,* upon which he was proclaimed an outlaw, and this city and counties, with all his estate, were seized and given to *Algar,* son of *Leofrick* Earl of *Chester,* who governed them worthily, and afterwards freely resigned them to *Harold* again, when he returned out of exile; among other noble deeds,[5] by which this King gained his subjects love, we must reckon his remission of the yearly tribute of 40,000*l.* gathered for forty years together, by the name of *Danegilt,* it being imposed by his father upon all men's lands, the clergy only excepted; as also that noble body of laws which he selected from those of the *Danes, West-Saxons, Mercians,* and *Northumbrians,* and translating them into *Latin,* they became the fountain of what we now call the *Common-Law.* Earl *Godwin, Swain, Harold,* and his other sons, remaining in exile, were continually infesting the sea coasts, and doing much damage, wherefore the King raised an army against them, but by the mediation of friends, peace was restored, and the Earl and his sons had possession of their former estates, and then *Harold* received this city and its provinces of *Algar* peaceably, in the year 1052; and the next year Earl *Godwin* his father died; and all his earldom and lordships came to our Earl *Harold,*[6] who generously gave this city and its earldom to

ALGAR, or ALFGAR, in recompense for his generosity in restoring it to him peaceably, after his return from his exile, and so *Algar* became Earl of the *East-Angles* in 1053.

In 1055, Earl *Algar,* through evil counsel, and without desert,[7] being outlawed and banished the realm, went first to *Ireland,* and from thence came and joined *Griffin* King of *Wales,* and did much

[3] Some say 1043.

[4] Swain, Harold, Tosti, Leofwine, and Girth, were all sons of Earl Godwin, and rebelled with him, because the King would not at their request expel his Norman friends.

[5] Baker, fol. 25.

[6] Sax. Chron. p. 169.

[7] Fabian, 163.

hurt in *Herefordshire*, upon which the King sent Earl *Harold* against him, who continued his friend; for instead of fighting, he entered into treaty, and persuaded him to peace, went himself to the King, obtained his pardon, and restored him to his earldom. In 1057, *Leofrick* Earl of *Chester*,[8] son of Earl *Leofwyne*, died, and Earl *Algar* his son inherited that earldom; but the next year he was accused of treason, through envy, and was exiled again,[9] upon which he repaired to his old friend Prince *Griffin*, who assisted him so powerfully, that the King fearing his force, was obliged to send Earl *Harold* against him, who pursued *Griffin* and killed him,[1] and by his policy reconciled *Algar* to the King's grace, and he continued in favour his whole life after. In 1064 the *Northumbrians* rebelled against their Earl, *Tosti*,[2] and made *Morker*, *Malchar*, or *Marcher*, Earl *Algar's* son, their chief leader, but upon their promise of obedience, if the King would give their earldom to *Morker*, he consented, and *Tosti* was expulsed, and *Morker* confirmed Earl of *Northumberland*. In the year 1066 died this glorious King, and in him ceased the noble progeny of the *West-Saxon* Kings, which had continued for about 547 years: "One "ability (says *Baker*, fo. 26) he had, which raised him above the "pitch of ordinary kings, and yet at this day is ordinary with kings, "that by his touching and laying his hand upon it, he cured a dis-"ease, which from his curing is called the KING'S-EVILL." He was the first that confirmed his charters under his broad seal, that large impression being brought into use by him; he also first caused the whole realm to be surveyed, so exactly (as *Ingulph* says) that there was not one hide in all *England* whose owner and value was unknown, which occasioned the book in which this description was wrote, to be called *Domesday*: this was found so beneficial to the King, that the Conqueror made such another survey, in which he included this, and added every thing that had been altered, since the making of it, even to the time of his own survey; and from this record it is that we learn the state of the city.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE STATE OF THE CITY IN THE CONFESSOR'S TIME.

IN King *Edward's* days this flourishing city was become a hundred by itself, called THETFORD HUNDRED,[3] the bounds of its land, on the *Norfolk* side, was about two miles in length, and one in breadth, and half was pasture, and half arable. The land, on the *Suffolk* side, besides what the city stood on, was above a mile long, and as much broad, of which the King and Earl's parts contained about four carucates; there were no less than 943 burgesses, of all which the King had the superiour jurisdiction, with their customs, rents and services, but thirty-six of them were so far the King's tenants, that they could hold nothing of any other lord, without his special license, but all the rest might hold lands, and do homage and fealty to any other

[8] Or Mercia.
[9] Hol. fo. 277.
[1] Fab. 265.
[2] The earls were then so many vice-roys or petty kings, having the sole government of their provinces.
[3] See fo. 191.

lord, on condition they still paid all their old customs, except heriots. The whole of the customs and rents amounted to 30*l.* yearly, of which the King had 20*l.* numbered for his two thirds,[4] and the other third, *viz.* 10*l.* numbered belonged to the Earl of the *East-Angles*, who governed this city and counties, for which reason I have been so large and exact hitherto in their history, as also, because the general history of the county, and its government, is so mixed with it, that by thus reciting it fully together, I need no more repeat it, but as occasion offers, refer my readers hither.

Besides this, the *burghers* paid the King, yearly, a rent of 40*d.* 4 measures of honey, 10 goat skins, and 4 oxes hides, and the Abbot of *Bury* had 21 burgesses, one church, and a free-house,[5] all which, with their lands and revenues, were in the liberty of St. *Edmund*, and consequently exempted from all other jurisdiction whatever. The Abbot of *Ely* had a free-house and 3 churches, there being then 13 parish churches, if not more, for so many are mentioned in this record; but whether any, or how many, are omitted, we cannot say. The King had the head manor, which had two carucates in the tenants hands, and two more in demean, 20 *bordars*, two servants, a mill, 13 acres of meadow, a walk for 128 sheep, the whole being worth 7*l. per annum.* At this time, St. *Mary's*[6] was the mother church of the city, having 4 other churches appendant to it, all which belonged to the inheritance of *Stigand*, then Archbishop of *Canterbury*; but whether he purchased it, or retained it ever since he was Bishop of *Elmham*,[7] I cannot say, though if he did, it was but like his other proceedings, for after he had thrust himself into the archbishoprick, he still retained his bishoprick of *Winchester* with it, till the Conqueror deprived him, and seized on all his estate in 1070, and gave this church, with those appendant to it, together with all their revenues, to *Arfast* Bishop of *Thetford*, and his heirs, who placed his see in it; and thus it appears that the Confessor left this lordship and city, with his crown, to his successour,

HAROLD, son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, who had been formerly Earl of the *East-Angles*, and governour of it: he reigned only nine months and nine days, being killed in the battle at *Hastyngs* in *Sussex*, by *William* Duke of *Normandy*, who then seized the crown, and became the first monarch of the *Norman* race that swayed the *British* sceptre.

[4] Or by tale, in Domesday, payments are said to be made, *ad numerum*, which I take to be uncoined pieces, that passed by tale. *In moneta*, or coined money, or *ad pensum*, when it was paid by weight.

[5] I take a free-house to mean here, a house for the Abbot's residence.

[6] Not St. Mary's the present parish church; but St. Mary the Great, where Arfast placed his episcopal see.

[7] It is likely that it belonged to the bishoprick; when Stigand had it, Elmham was but a small place, if compared with this city, and we cannot but conclude that the Bishop had a house to reside in here, where so many of the most publick affairs of the province were always transacted; and if so, it is most likely the mother church and its appendages, belonged to it, till Stigand retained it, as he did many other revenues of the bishoprick, as Domesday shews us.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE DIVISION OF THE EARLDOM, LORDSHIP, AND MANOR; AND OF THE STATE OF THE CITY IN THE CONQUEROR'S TIME.

WILLIAM THE BASTARD, commonly called the Conqueror, began his reign in the year of our lord 1066; and because *Morker* Earl of *Northumberland* at first resisted him, he seized on his earldom;[8] and though he afterwards submitted, and sware fealty to him, and had his earldom of *Northumberland* restored, yet he was never admitted to our earldom after his father *Algar's* death,[9] but the King being possessed of it, and of the whole of this city, which belonged to it, kept it some time in his own hands, and afterwards divided it; for in the year 1075 he gave the earldom of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* to *Ralf de Waiet, Waher,* or *Guader,*[1] a *Norfolk* man born, son of *Ralf,* an *Englishman,* by a *Welsh* woman; this *Ralf,* while the King was in *Normandy,*[2] and against his command,[3] (though the *Saxon Chronicle* says the contrary,) married *Emma,* daughter of *William Fitz-Osborne,* or *Osbert,* sister to *Roger* Earl of *Hereford,* cousin to King *William,* and celebrated his nuptials with great pomp, at the city of *Norwich,*[4] *Waltheof,* the great Earl of *Northumberland, Roger* Earl of *Hereford,* with many other bishops, abbots, and barons, were present at it, and there conspired against the King; but *Waltheof* repenting the next day, informed *Stigand* the Archbishop, who sent for the King immediately; Earl *Ralf* and Earl *Roger* continuing in their purpose, endeavoured to raise forces in their own countries, and sent to *Denmark* for more assistance; but the keepers of the castles, and the inhabitants of their earldoms, refused to join them, upon which he retreated to his castle at *Norwich,* and having committed it to the keeping of his wife, he there took ship, and went to *Little-Britain;* upon this, the King besieges the castle, but the lady held it till he granted her his peace, and licensed her to go out of the realm, and so she followed her husband, and by this means the earldom came into the king's hands again, who that year held his *Christmas* at *Westminster,* and there all the *Englishmen* that were at the Earl's marriage at *Norwich* were grievously punished;[5] some had their eyes put out, and others their estates forfeited to the King's use; and from this time to the first year of King *Stephen,* the earldom with all its profits was in the Crown,[6] but the manor was given by the King, free of all custom or rent, to *Roger Bigot,* a *Norman,* who came over with him and assisted him in his conquest, who had possession of it before the general survey, as I find by *Domesday-Book,* fol. 105.

[8] Policron. fol. 262.

[9] It is supposed he was killed at the battle of Hastings.

[1] Speed calls him de Ware.

[2] Speed, 429.

[3] Stow, fol. 116.

[4] Sax. Cron. 182.

[5] Sax. Chron. fol. 183.

[6] The rents and profits of this town, which belonged to the earldom, remained in the Crown, till King Richard the First's time, they being not assigned to Bygod when he was created earl.

Terra Rogeri Bigoti. In TETFORT habet Rogerus in Dominio, quietam ab omni Consuetudine, cui adiacebant Tempore Regis Edwardi, ii. Car. Terre, et modo similiter, semper ii. Car. in dominio xx. Bore. ii. Ser. i. Mol. xiii. Acr. prati & xxx. Acr. Terre. Ibi est i. Mol. et v. Acr: prati. semper cxxviii. Oves, tunc val. vii. lib: post et modo viii. de supradictis Bord. habet Rex Scotum de suo Capite tantum.

In BURGO habet Rogerus xxxiii. homines, sibi commendatos, quos tenuit suus Antecessor, in quibus nichil preter Commendationem habuit. Habet etiam i. Mol. quem tenet Turstinus Burgensis, hoc reclamat de Dono Regis, sed Hund. nescit quomodo. Hic Mol. valet xxxii. Sol. i. Ecclesia.

That is to say, Roger Bigot holds that part of *Thetford* in demean, free from all rent, which in the time of the Confessor had two carucates of land, and now hath the same, besides two other carucates held in demean, to which belong 20 *bordars*, two servants, a mill, 13 acres of meadow, and 30 of land (arable). There is also one mill with five acres of meadow, and a sheeps'-walk for 128 sheep, all which in the Confessor's days was worth 7*l. per annum*, and now 8*l.*; the whole belongs to *Roger*, except the customary contribution or rent, paid by the head *bordar*, and that belongs to the King.

The said *Roger* hath in the *burgh* 33 men under his protection, which his predecessor had, but they pay him nothing, only acknowledge him as their protector or lord; he hath also one mill, which *Turstin (sc. de Tetford)* the burgess holds, as he pretends, by the King's gift, but the jury of the hundred know of no such thing. This mill is worth 32*s. per annum*; he hath also one church. All this was settled on the abbey or priory that he founded here, and continued in that house till its dissolution; the church, as I take it, was St. *Nicholas's*, which always belonged to the abbey.

This was afterwards called *Halwick*, or Thetford Manor, but the rents belonging to the King and the earldom, which remained in the Crown till King *Richard* the First's time, were called, the Dominion, Lordship, and sometimes, *Manor of Thetford*, which I shall treat of by itself, being obliged to return to speak of the condition of the city in the Conqueror's time, *viz.* A° 1085, in which year, the *Saxon Chronicle* says, *Domesday* was wrote; though other historians, as *Stow*, &c. say in 1080, which cannot be, for *William* Bishop of *Thetford*, who is mentioned in *Domesday*, as bishop at that time, was not nominated to the see till 1085,[7] and so the survey could not be taken till that year. It plainly appears, by comparing historians with this record, that *Thetford* had always flourished and increased, from the time that the *Danes* had quiet possession of it, to the Confessor's days. But from his time it decreased much, for the 943 burgesses that were then in the burgh were now declined to 720, there being no less than 224 mansion-houses[8] empty or down. The earldom[9]

[7] Chron. Sax. p. 186.

[8] I take it Mansura signifies a mansion-house in decay, or a place where a mansion-house formerly stood; for thus says Domesday in another place: est ibi ii. mansuras, in una est domus.

[9] The Atlas, p. 338, says, their chief magistrate was styled a Consul, which name seems to intimate, that it had been of old a Roman town; but I do not meet with him ever called so, the word Consul signifies in our language an earl, and indeed he is called *comes* in this record.

was now in the King's hands, who, after *Stigand* the Archbishop's disgrace, seized the church of St. *Mary*, with the churches of St. *Peter*, St. *John*, St. *Martin*, and St. *Margaret*, which were appendant to it, together with all their revenues, *viz.* 6 carucates of land, wanting half a bovate, in the Confessor's time, which was afterwards reduced to 2 carucates, and now to one; and 5 burgesses, 2 empty houses, 12 acres of meadow, and pasturage for 35 sheep, all being of 40*s.* value then, and the same now, because three of the carucates might be restored, and the other two are only turned into pasture, all which the King gave to *Arfast* Bishop of *Thetford*, and his heirs, who gave them to his sons, who now hold them. The bounds and extent of this place were the same as at the Confessor's survey, the King having two thirds of the customs and rents, as belonging to his crown, and the other third in right of the earldom: on the *Norfolk* side, the King had 1 carucate of land, 3 *bordars*, 1 servant, and 1 horse; and on the *Suffolk* side, there were 4 carucates, two parts of which belonged to the Crown, and one to the earldom, and 4 acres of land, which belonged solely to the Crown, besides those lands in the liberty of St. *Edmund*, which the *burghers* held.[1] The whole land on the *Norfolk* side was a league[2] long and half a league broad, and two thirds of the rents belonged to the King, and one to the earldom, but the King gave one of his thirds to *Roger Bigot*, who added it to his manor that he had given him. It appears that 21 of the burgesses held of the King 6 carucates and 60 acres of land, all which were in the jurisdiction of St. *Edmund*, and so consequently was that part from *London-Road* to *Barnham-Bounds*; besides this, there was another mill held by two burgesses. The customs and rents of this burgh were risen since the Confessor's time, for now it paid the Crown yearly 50 pounds by weight, and the earldom 20 pounds *blanc*,[3] and 6 pounds numbered besides 40*l.* a year to the King, in coin, and 16*s.* for two *aids*.[4] The Abbot of *Bury's* revenues were not altered, the Abbot of *Ely* had his house and 3 churches and 2 mansions void, which paid rent to the King, one of the houses being standing; the Bishop of *Thetford* had 20 free-houses, one mill, and half the advowson of a church,[5] and *Roger Bigot* had, besides his other revenues here, a free-house for his own residence, one monastery and 2 *bordars* belonging to it. And this was the state of the town at the Conqueror's survey. But least I should have made any mistakes in this account, I shall add an exact transcript of *Domesday-Book*, out of which it is gathered, that those who are better skilled than myself in the old words that are there used may correct them, if there should fortune to be any errours.

[1] There were also three mills, the King had two parts of two of them, and the Earl the third, but the other was in four parts, the King had two thirds, out of which the Earl had one third, and the other third was in private hands.

[2] A league in Domesday is something better than two miles.

[3] Whether blanca signifies in silver, by reason of its whiteness, or money washed over with that metal, or pieces prepared to be coined but not struck, I cannot say.

[4] Ad duos prebendarios, if it does not signify thus, I own I know not its meaning.

[5] I take this to be part of Trinity church, which joined to the south side of the cathedral churchyard.

[Domesday, fol. 18.] Sub. Tit. Terre Regis in Manu Regis.

Hund. de TETFOD in Tetford est i. Ecclesia Sancte Marie quam tenebat Stigandus Archiepiscopus. modo tenent filii Arfasti Episcopi. huic Ecclesie adiacent semper iiii. Ecclesie, Sancti Petri, Sancti Johannis, Sancti Martini, Sancte Margarite, & vi. Car. terre dimid. Bovata minus. tunc. ii. Car modo i. semper v. Burgenses, & due Mansure vacue & xii. Acr. prati et iii. Car. possunt restaurari & ii. Car. remanent in Pastura. semper xxxv. Oves & val. xl. s.

Terre Regis in TETFORD, ultra Aquam versus NORFOLC. Est una Leugata terre in longo & dimid. in lat. de qua Rex habet duas partes. de his autem duabus, partibus tertia pars in Consulatu iacet. de superiori Leugata R. Bigot, tertiam partem. Tota hec terra Medietas arabilis est. Altera in Pastura. in hac. terra habet Rex, i. Car. & iii. Bor. & i. Servum & i. Equum. et de Duobus Molendinis habet Rex duas partes & Consulat. tertiam. habet etiam Rex, de tertio molendin. duas partes. & de his duabus partibus Comes habet tertiam. De alia parte versus Suthfolc est dimid. Leugat. terre in Longo & dimid. in Lato. de hac terra tertia pars est ad Comitatus. iiii. Acr. prati. Tota hec terra arabilis est & iiii. Car. possunt arare. In Burgo autem erant. DCCCCXLIII. Burgenses tempore Regis Edwardi, de his habet Rex omnem Consuetudinem. De istis hominibus erant XXXVI. ita dominice Regis Edwardi, ut non possunt esse homines cuiuslibet sine Licentia Regis. Alii omnes poterant esse homines cuiuslibet. sed semper tamen Consuetudo Regis remanebat, preter Herigete.

Modo sunt DCCXX. Burgens. & CCXXIIII. Mansure vacue, de istis Burgens. xxi. habent vi. Car. & lx. Acr. quod tenent de Rege, et est in Soka Sancti Edmundi. preter hoc habent ii. Burgens i. molendin. hoc totum superius valebat tempore Regis Edwardi xx*l*. ad numerum. & ad opus Consul. x*l*. ad num. modo reddit Regi L*l*. ad pensum. & Comiti xx*l*. Blancas & vi*l*. ad numerum. Reddit etiam modo Regi xl. lib. de Moneta. et semp. xvi. Sol. ad ii. Prebendarios. reddebat etiam tempore Regis Edwardi iiii. Sestarios Mellis. et xl*d*. et x. Pelles Caprinas et iiii. Coria Bovina. In Burgo habet Abbas Sancti Edmundi i. Ecclesiam et i. Domum libere. Abbas de Ely iii. Ecclesias & i. Domum libere et ii. Mansuras in Consuetudine, in una est Domus. Et Episcopus xx. Domos lib. et un. Molendin. & dimid. Ecclesiam. R. Bigot i. Dom. lib. et i. Monasterium & ii. Bor. ad Monasterium.

It is observable that this city paid no *Danegeld*, it being always excused from that tax, by reason of the number of *Danes* that dwelt in it.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THETFORD BISHOPRICK, THE BISHOP'S PALACE, AND CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

SIGEBERT, son of *Redwald* King of the *East-Angles*, being suspected by his brother *Erpenwald*, or *Corpwald*, to aspire to the crown, was, soon after his father's death, banished into *France*, where he applied himself diligently to his studies, under *Felix*, a *Burgundian*, who fully instructed him in the Christian faith, and then baptized him, by which means having contracted an intimate familiarity, when

Sigebert was made King at *Corpwald's* death, he brought *Felix* along with him, and encouraged him to preach, and convert his people to the knowledge of the Gospel; this *Felix* undertook with the utmost expedition, and greatest diligence, and having made many converts, he built several churches, as *Babingley*, *Felixtowe*,[6] &c. and being consecrated by *Honorius* Archbishop of *Canterbury*,[7] became the first Bishop of the *East-Angles*, and placed his see at *Dunwich* in *Suffolk*, in the year 636, according to the *Saxon Chronicle*, and 630, according to *Godwin*, and other historians; he died *March* 8th, 647. There sat only two Bishops at *Dunwich* after him, before the see was divided by *Bisus* into two bishopricks, one to be Bishop over *Suffolk*, whose see remained at *Dunwich*, the other over *Norfolk*, whose see was placed at *North-Elmham*, which, after a succession of eleven Bishops at *Dunwich*, became the only see of both counties, and so continued till

HERFAST, or ARFAST, the Conqueror's chaplain, who was made Bishop in the year 1070, removed the see from *Elmham* to *Thetford* in 1075, according to the order of the council held by *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, which appointed, that all bishops sees, which were settled in villages, should be removed to the most eminent cities in their dioceses, and so this became fixed here, *Thetford* being far superiour to *Elmham* in populousness and wealth.

The mother church of this city was dedicated to St. *Mary*, and stood where the free-school, and master of the hospital's house now stands; this, in all probability, belonged to the Bishop of the province, (who, it is to be thought, had a house near it,) till *Stigand* retained it in his hands, with other revenues of the bishoprick, after he left the see; but upon his disgrace, the King gave it, with the four churches appendant to it, and all that belonged to them, to Bishop *Arfast* and his heirs, in fee and inheritance, who placed his episcopal chair in it, and afterwards gave the inheritance of it to *Richard*, his eldest son, and the other four churches to his other sons, and their heirs. This *Arfast*, assisted by *Roger Bygod*, rebuilt the church, dedicating it to St. *Mary*, the *Holy Trinity*, and all the Saints, and joined his palace, or mansion-house, to the north side of it, towards its west end, of which there is so much now standing, (which serves for a wall to the garden, facing the *Canons*,) that we can plainly distinguish its breadth; it consisted of a nave, two isles, a north and south transept, (the arch of which now divides the school and master's apartment,) and a chancel or choir, the east end of which reached the street, within about 12 yards, as its foundation discovers, so that it was a noble church, fit for the cathedral of such a see. *Arfast* was in great favour with the Conqueror, being his Chancellor for some time, as well as chaplain; he spared no cost nor pains to augment his see in wealth and buildings; *Weaver* tells us,[8] he was chaplain to the Conqueror, when he was only Duke of *Normandy*, and was first a monk of *Bec* abbey in *Normandy*, being well esteemed among them for his learning, because before *Lanfrank* (who was after Archbishop of *Canterbury*) was made abbot of that house, the monks were illiterate, and mere drones, and there *Arfast*, who had a smattering of learning, made a great shew among them; but when *Lanfrank* became their abbot, he soon brought his house to be even an university,

[6] I make no doubt but Flixton or Felix's Town, Felixstowe, &c. took their names from him.

[7] See p. 18.

[8] Fol. 785.

flourishing with all knowledge of good letters. Hither *Arfast* came, after a pompous and bragging manner, attended with a great troop; *Lanfrank*, who immediately espied his ignorance, caused an A B C to be laid before him, mocking the pride of the man with a witty jest, which *Arfast* took so to heart, that he never ceased till he caused the Duke to banish him out of *Normandy;* howbeit, *Lanfrank* happening to ride on a lame jade when he came to take leave of the Duke, the Duke fell into such a laughter at the halting of his horse, as in that merry mood, by reason of some friends, he was quickly reconciled to him again. But though *Lanfrank* was afterwards in great favour, yet *Arfast*, it is plain, did not forget him; for at his disgrace the King gave him good part of *Lanfrank's* estate. *Arfast* sat Bishop till 1084, and then dying here,[9] was buried in his cathedral,[1] with this epitaph on his monument,

Hic, Arfaste pie, Pater optime, et Arca Sophie,
Vivis per merita Virtutum Laude perita:
Vos qui transitis hic omnes atque reditis,
Dicite, quod Christi Pietas sit promptior isti.

He was succeeded by

William Galsagus,[2] whose right sirname was *de Bello-Fago*, or *Beaufo*, who was nominated by the King to the see of *Thetford*, on *Christmas* day, 1085,[3] and was consecrated at *Canterbury* in 1086; he did all he could to adorn and enrich his see, both in buildings and possessions, being a very wealthy man, and a person of much worth for his learning and conduct; he is said, by some authors, to have been Chancellor to the King, as well as his predecessor; but plain it is, he was in great favour with the Conqueror, who gave him no less than thirty odd manors, in fee,[4] to him and his heirs, besides lands and revenues in above forty other towns, some of which belonged to *Stigand*, who had took them from the see, others to Earl *Ralph*, others to *Guert*, others to the see, to which at his death, he left all those that ever did belong to it, with many others of his own gift, being the greatest benefactor that the bishoprick ever had. In *Domesday-Book*, fol. 143, its revenues are described under the title of *The Land of the Bishop of* Tedford, *belonging to the Bishoprick, in the* Confessor's *Days*;[5] and now (that is in the Conqueror's) belonging to *William*, Bishop there, who holds them in right of his bishoprick, *viz.* the manors of *Cresingham-Magna, Gaywood, Thornham, Tofts, Elmham, Colkirk, Saxlingham, Thornage, Swanton, Hindringham, Egmere, Hemelinton, Hilderston, Helmingham, Swafield*, and *Stratton* in *Depwade Hundred*, besides several other lordships and revenues in many places, of all which he left his see possessed at his death, which was in or about 1091, in which year he was succeeded by

[9] Le Neve, in his Fasti, says he was buried in St. Cuthbert's church, and quotes Weaver for it, fol. 827, at which place that author not only tells us he was buried in St. Mary's, or the cathedral, but gives us the inscription on his monument there.

[1] It is most likely he, as founder, was buried before the high-altar, and if so, the place of his sepulture is very easily discovered.

[2] I take it to be a corruption only of Bel-fagus, or Beaufo. His descendants were afterwards lords of West-Herling.

[3] Madox's Hist. of Exchcq. p. 5.

[4] Domes. fo. 143. Terra Willi. Epi. Tedfordensis, de Feudo.

[5] Terra Willi. Epi. Tedfordensis ad Epat. pertin. T. R. E.

HERBERT LOSINGA,[6] who was born at *Orford* in *Suffolk*, and was Prior of the monastery of *Fiscamp* in *Normandy*, and came back into *England*, at the request of *William Rufus*, who much favoured him, and kept him in his court, where he was not idle, for in three years time he had so feathered his nest, (as Mr. *Weaver* expresses it,) that he could give the King 1900*l.* for this see, and also buy, for his father *Robert de Losing*, the abbacy of *Winchester*; for satisfaction of which simony, Pope *Paschal* II. enjoined him to build certain churches and monasteries, as a pennance, all which he performed, and that in a most sumptuous manner, of which the cathedral at *Norwich*, St. *Margaret's* at *Lynn*, St. *Nicholas's* at *Yarmouth*, the church of *North-Elmham*, and St. *Leonard's on the Hill*, over-against the cathedral, on the other side of the river, (which is now ruined,) are sufficient witnesses; he was an excellent scholar, being author of divers learned treatises: *Pits*, in his history of *English* writers,[7] gives him a great character; he sat in this see till *April* 9, 1094, and then translated it from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, to the great detriment of this city, which hath been decaying by degrees ever since. But that he might make some amends to it, he persuaded *Roger Bygod* to build a monastery for *Cluniac* monks, and place them in the church of St. *Mary*, lately the episcopal see of *Thetford*, which he did, though he designed to remove them (as his son *Hugh Bygod* afterwards did) to a more convenient place without the city. The account of the translation of the see is thus recorded in *Trevisa's Policronicon*, fol. 275. "Aboute that Tyme, Robert Losange that hadde ben sometyme Abbot of Ramsay, and was thenne Bysshope of Tedford, was a grete Noury for Symonye, for he had boughte the Bysshoprych of the Kinge, but afterwarde he was sory, and bywept the unskylfull Reste of his Bought, and toke the Waye to Rome, and came Home agayne, and chaunged and torned his See, from Tedforde to Norwyche. And he founded a solempne Abbaye with his owne Catayle, and not with the Catayll of his Byssshoprych. But at Tedford, he ordeyned monkes of Cluny, that were ryche in the Worlde, and clere of Relygyon to Godwarde." And from this time to King *Henry* the Eighth's days, there was no bishop here, till that King made it a suffragan bishoprick to the see of *Norwich*, for he appointed that in the larger dioceses there should be *suffragan* bishops, chosen after this manner, the Bishop should present two persons to the King, who should choose which he pleased: according to this method, Bishop *Richard Nix*, a few days before his death, nominated to the King, who elected,

JOHN SALISBURY, late Prior of *Horsham*, who was consecrated by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *March* 19, 1536, and in 1539 became Dean of *Norwich*, and Archdeacon of *Anglesey*, in 1546, Rector of *Lopham*, in 1554, Rector of *Diss* and of *Thorp on the Hill* in *Lincoln* diocese, all which he held by license from Archbishop *Parker*, dated in 1570. In 1571, he was confirmed Bishop of *Sodor*, or *the Isle of Man*, and died in *Sept.* 1573. After whose death I meet with no successours in his office, though "the late Dr. *George Hicks*, a non-"juror, to uphold the schism of that party, after the seven non-

[6] That is, the Liar; he is called by some William Herbert, by confounding him with William his predecessor, and making them one man, as Weaver and some others by errour have done: he was some time Abbot of Ramsey.

[7] Pitsæus De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus.

" juring bishops were dead, (which in the judgment of Mr. *Dodwell* " and *Nelson*, did of course expire, and could not be upheld without " degenerating into presbytery, and so becoming sinful,) assumed the " title of *(suffragan)* Bishop of *Thetford*,"[8] and presumed to ordain by that title, as appears by an instrument under his seal, (which represented a shepherd with a sheep on his shoulders, and a crook in his hand, with this motto, *The good Shepherd,)* in which he declares, that he ordained *Laurence Howel*, A. M. priest, in his oratory in St. *Andrew's, Holbourn, London, October* 2, 1712, which instrument is printed in the *Daily Courant*, for *Monday, Sept.* 10, 1716. And this is all that I find as to this bishoprick, either in its superiour or inferiour state.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THETFORD DEANERY AND DEANS.

THIS town was always in the archdeaconry of *Norwich;* but before the Dissolution acknowledged no archidiaconal jurisdiction, for the deanery of *Thetford* contained all the city, the two *Snareshills*, and *Santon* by *Downham*, and the sole peculiar jurisdiction over all the churches, monasteries, and inhabitants, except the abbey and nunnery, which were exempted from it; and yet the abbey, though it did not acknowledge itself subject to the deans power, claimed exemption for some places where they were concerned, from all other spiritual courts, otherwise than that of this dean, as for *Hockham*, &c. it is to be thought, that this was made a peculiar, with such large jurisdiction, by the Bishop, when he removed the see, to satisfy the people as well as he could, by permitting them to have a court of the same jurisdiction, as well after his removal, as before, by which means they would not be forced to follow him to *Norwich*, to transact their business; and from this time the Bishop's, or Archdeacon's Court, had nothing to do in this deanery, except thus far, that all persons that would prove any will in their courts, might do so, otherwise they must prove it before the dean, if a spiritual person, or before the dean and mayor, if he was a temporal person, and chose to have it recorded in both their courts, as some did, though I find very many proved in the Bishop's Office; the succeeding bishops did not like this exempt, but bare with it, till *Richard Nick, Nix*, or *Nikke's* time, who could not brook it, and so brought himself into a *præmunire;* the affair is thus related by *Collier*,[9] *Richard Nix* Bishop of *Norwich* is said to *have offended the King signally*, by some correspondence with *Rome*, and was kept long in the *Marshalsea*, and convicted and found in a *præmunire*.[1] But this relation goes only upon conjecture, and looks improbable even from *Nix's* age and behaviour: for he was a very old man, and had been blind many years; and as he could have no prospect of advantage from such a *correspondence*, so neither did he manage it like one that would risk his fortune for any religion. For as to regularity he was a person of a very slender character;[2] the

[8] Atlas, p. 339.
[9] Collier's Ecclesiastical History, Lond. 1714, vol. ii. fol. 130.
[1] Bishop Burnet, part i. p. 215.
[2] See Godw. de Præs. Angl.

true cause of his conviction and imprisonment was this: the town of *Thetford* in *Norfolk* made a presentment upon oath, before the King's judges, in proof of their liberties. The matter alleged was, that none of that town ought to be cited into any spiritual consistory, but only into the court of the Dean of *Thetford*, and that whosoever cited any inhabitant of that town into another spiritual court, should forfeit 6*s.* 8*d. toties quoties.* The Bishop taking this as a check upon his jurisdiction, cited *Richard Cockarel*, Mayor of *Thetford*, and some others, into his court,[3] and enjoined them, under the penalty of excommunication, to summon a jury of their town, and cancel the former presentment; for this the Bishop was prosecuted in the King's Bench, cast in a *præmunire*, and had judgment executed upon his person and estate, pursuant to the statute;[4] this was done in the beginning of the year 1534, the King, afterwards, upon his submission, dicharged him out of prison;[5] however he was not pardoned without a fine, with part of which, it is said, the glass windows in King's College chapel in *Cambridge* were purchased: the *Atlas* says,[6] he was forced to purchase his peace of the King, by exchanging the large estates (*viz.* thirty good manors and more) belonging to his bishoprick, for the abbey and revenues of St. *Bennet of the Holme*, which seems indeed to be the chief motive of the whole proceeding, for that this agreement might remain firm for ever, the King got it settled by Act of Parliament; and it was after confirmed by *William Rugg*, or *Reppes*, his successour, under a pretence indeed of increasing the bishoprick, though it decreased it very much; yet thus far we must say for this bishop, that his confirmation was a means of increasing it, for he got *Hickling* priory with its revenues, and a prebend in St. *Stephen's, Westminster*, added to the revenues of *Holme* abbey, by means thereof. But the town enjoyed the privilege but little while, for in or before 1540 the rural deaneries came all into the bishop's hands, and their jurisdictions into the archdeacon's, from which time there hath been no dean of *Thetford*, and consequently, the spiritual jurisdiction thereof hath ever since belonged to the bishop and archdeacon of *Norwich*, as it now does.

I never met with the seal of this deanery, but without doubt it had one as well as the rest.

The patronage of it was in the Bishop, who collated the following persons.

THETFORD DEANS.

1175, *Ranulf*, the dean of *Tetford*, *Robert* the dean, his associate (or deputy.)

1318, 17 kal. *June*, *John de Northstrete de Buklesham*, priest.

1319, 7 id. *April*, *Robert de Kertlyngetone*, sub-deacon.

1319, 15 kal. *May*, *Alex. de Betele*, sub-deacon, who resigned for *Sancroft* in *Suffolk*.

1319, 4 kal. *July*, *Henry de Upegate de Wyleby*, priest.

1346, 15 *March*, *Robert de Walton*, accolite.

1359, *Henry de Lydingtone*, priest.

[3] Rot. 15 Term. Hillarij 25 H. 8, coram Rege.

[4] Vide Cokes 12 Reports 40, 41, Præmunire.

[5] Harmer, p. 44, et deinc.

[6] Page 382.

1360, 27 *May, John Vergen,* clerk, on *Lydingtone's* resignation.

1374, pen. *Nov. William de Baketon* exchanged this for *Fordham* deanery, with *John de Coryngham,* shaveling.

1375, 17 *April, Thomas,* son of *John Cotton* of *Cambridge,* shaveling, on *Coryngham's* resignation.

1380, *William Galyon,* clerk.

1420, 5 *October, Will. Duckett,* clerk, who was the last that I meet with, though there were several others without doubt, before the deanery expired in 1540.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE DOMINION, LORDSHIP, OR MANOR OF THETFORD, COMMONLY CALLED

LANCASTER'S MANOR.

The Earldom and dominion thereto belonging came to the Crown, upon Earl *Ralph's* forfeiture as aforesaid,[7] and continued there till King *Stephen,* in the first year of his reign, made *Hugh Bigod* Earl of the *East-Angles,* or *Norfolk,* and assigned him the third penny of all the profits of the county, which belonged to his earldom, reserving to himself all other revenues whatsoever, and thus the earldom and lordship became severed again. In 1139, this burgh was in King *Stephen's* hands, and was assessed at 10*l.* towards raising the aid then granted to that King, but upon paying down 7*l.* the burghers were pardoned the other 3*l.*; and soon after the King gave all the *Suffolk* part, *viz.* 4 carucates of land, with the advowsons of the churches and tithes thereto belonging, both within the burgh and without, with all other liberties and privileges, to *William de Warren* Earl *Warren* and *Surrey,* the third of that name, who founded the Priory of the canons in *Thetford,* and gave the whole to that house. The dominion and lordship, with the lands and revenues on the *Norfolk* part, remained still in the Crown: and in 1158, King *Henry* II. assessed this burgh at 10 marks, when he raised his second aid or *scutage,* as the Record calls it. In 1160, it paid 10 marks more to the *tallage,* and thus it continued till *Richard* I. granted his whole *town* and *dominion* of *Thetford,* with all his lands and revenues there, to

HAMELINE[8] PLANTAGINET Earl *Warren* and *Surrey,* in exchange for his lands in *Torone* (in *France,*) *viz. Columbers, Balan,* and *Chamberi,*[9] and *William,* his son and heir, consented to it; immediately after *Hameline* had possession of this place, the burghers of *Thetford* complained that they had not pasture for their cattle, and therefore applied by the Earl,[1] to Sir *Ralf Plays* the first, and desired him to have pasture in *Croxton,* for which they would pay yearly for every cow 1*d.* on *Lammas* day, by the name of *Gresgovele,* and in recompense for this, the Earl granted that the men of *Croxton* should be

[7] See chap. ix.

[8] Dominus Rex Ricardus habuit totam villam de Thefordia ut dominicum suum et dedit eam Comiti Hamelino in excambio de Columbris, &c. servic. ignorat. Feodar. Norf.

[9] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 76.

[1] E Regro Thetford, fol. 23, b. int. Col. P. L. N.

quit of all *toll* and *tallage* in *Thetford* for ever. This Earl died seized of this lordship about 1202, leaving it to

WILLIAM Earl *Warren*, his son and heir, who died seized in 1240, leaving

JOHN Earl *Warren* his son and heir. In his time, the bailiffs of this lordship were accused to the King of diverse transgressions committed against him, particularly, that they had seized the goods of divers felons, and detained them, upon which there was a writ issued to the sheriff to take them from them; this was in 1256, but it seems the Earl claimed them, as belonging to his *dominion* here, for the sheriff did not proceed in it. In 1267, there was a man tried in the Earl *Warren's* own court at *Thetford*, and hanged, for which the Earl was impleaded, but justified the proceeding, by proving that the court of his *lordship* and *dominion* of *Thetford* had that power. In 1274, the Earl's bailiffs took *toll* in *Thetford* market, of one of the tenants of *Gerard de L'isle*, lord of the moiety of *Munford* manor, for which *Gerard* brought his action against the Earl, and recovered upon it, by proving that almost all the towns in *Grimshoe* hundred, and especially every one of the Earl *Warren's* fee, were not to pay any *toll* in *Thetford* market. In 1275, the tenants of the Prior of *Canterbury* had 6*l*. 10*s*. *per annum* out of the *toll* of *Thetford*, *Sandon*, *Brandon*, *Barnham*, &c. but whether by grant for a term of years, or that year only, I cannot say. In 1278, the Earl had free-warren allowed him in all his lands that he possessed, or that he or his heirs should ever purchase, in regard of his sirname *De Warrena*.[2] In 1286, the jurors for the half hundred of *Teford* present, that *John de Warren* Earl of *Surrey* holds the lordship of *Theford*, in chief of the King, and hath belonging to that lordship, *thol*, *them*, *sok*, *sac*, *infangenethef*, *view* of *frankpledge*, *assize* of *bread* and *ale*, a *pillory*, *ducking-stool*, *weyf*, separate *coroner* for the lordship, and a market on *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in every week, besides *toll* and *custom* every day in the week.[3]

In 1318, *John* Earl *Warren* and *Surrey*, by the King's license, granted this lordship with all its appurtenances to

THOMAS Earl of *Lancaster*, and his heirs, who being attainted of treason in 1320, forfeited it to King *Edward* II. who granted it to

Sir RALPH DE COBHAM, Knt. and his heirs male; he died seized *Febr. 5*, 1325, and left it to

JOHN DE COBHAM, his son and heir, then one year old, whom the King seized as his ward; but he never enjoyed this manor, for when

HENRY Earl of *Lancaster* was restored, about 1327, he became lord here, and soon after there was a survey of the lordship, in which it was found that all the aforesaid privileges belonged to it, besides the *ferries* and *toll* at *Santon* and *Brandon*; after this, it was reconveyed by the Earl of *Lancaster* to *John* Earl *Warren* for life, remainder to the Earl of *Lancaster* and his heirs for ever; he died in 1345, and the Earl *Warren* on *Tuesday* the eve of St. *Peter* and *Paul*, A° 1347, without issue, being the last Earl of his name and family; at his death there was an inquisition taken concerning the lordship, in which it appears that he held the manor and town of the King in *capite*, in free *soccage*, by the yearly service of a rose,[4] and that there

[2] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 79.
[3] Plita Corone. 15 E 1. rot. 33.
[4] Inquis. in Cur. recep. Sac. in Baga de Tenuris et Inquisitionibus.

was a head messuage,[5] and 12 score acres of land, valued at 10 marks *per annum*, 20 acres of meadow worth 33*s.* a year, the pasture enclosed and the common worth 26*s.* 8*d.*; two watermills value 5*l.* a free fishery value 3*s.* 4*d.*; the rents of assize 7*l.*; a *market* and *travers*, with the *toll*, yearly worth 10 marks; two fold courses value 20*s.*; the pleas, perquisites, and liberties of the courts, with one *leet* to be held every *Easter*, value 5*l.*;[6] also the market or fair at *Santon*;[7] parcel of this manor, valued with the *water-toll* there, at 18*s.*; also a certain *custom* or *toll* in *Brandon*, called *Travers*, parcel of this manor, valued at 13*s.* 4*d.*; also at *Honeweton* or *Honington-Bridge*,[8] a like *custom* or *toll*, called *Travers*, worth 2*s.* 6*d.* *per annum*; all which descended to

HENRY Earl of *Lancaster*, son and heir to *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, deceased, who, in 1347, renewed his charter of *free-warren* in this and all his other manors in the county; he was elected Knight of the Garter, "and not long after, *viz.* 25 *E.* 3. [1350] having merited so "highly, by his prudent conduct, and renowned exploits in the "[*French*] wars, he was further advanced to a higher pitch of honour, "by the King's special charter, bearing date the 6*th* of *March* the "same year, *viz.* to the title and dignity of DUKE of LANCASTER, "which being done by the general consent of all the prelates and "peers, then sitting in parliament at *Westminster*, for his life; he was "invested therewith by the cincture of a sword, with power to have "a chancery in the county of *Lancaster*, and to issue out writs there "under his own seal, as well touching pleas of the crown as any "other, relating to the common laws of this realm: as also to enjoy "all other liberties, and regalities belonging to a county *palatine*, "in as ample a manner as the Earl of *Chester* was known to have "within that county."[9] And thus, this lordship became part of the dutchy, and soon after was called *Lancaster's* or the *Dutchy Manor* in *Thetford*.

This noble Duke died *March* 24th, 1360, leaving his estate to be divided between his two daughters his heirs, and this *dominion*, with the advowsons of the *canons* of the *friars-preachers*, of *Magdalen* hospital, and St. *John's*, which always belonged to it, together with all other the aforesaid revenues were assigned, among others, to

MAUD, his eldest daughter and coheir, who married *William* Duke of *Zealand*; but upon her dying presently after marriage, without issue, it descended to

BLANCH her sister, who married

JOHN of *Gaunt*, Earl of *Richmond*, fourth son to King *Edward* III. who was created Duke of *Lancaster*, in 1361, the very next year, after his father-in-law's death. He held it during his life, and dying in 1398, left it to

HENRY IV. King of *England*, his son and heir, by *Blanch* afore-

[5] The site of the manor being the Earl Warren's seat in this town, was where Sir John Wodehouse's house, commonly called the King's house, now stands, and the Earl's barns stood against Earl's-lane, which is now corruptly called Alice's-lane.

[6] This was after called the Dutchy-Leet.

[7] This is called Bromhill-Fair, and now belongs to the corporation.

[8] The toll of these bridges now belongs to the corporation, who repair them.

[9] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 786.

said, and so the ducal title of *Lancaster* was drowned in the regal dignity, and the whole inheritance of the dutchy became united to the Crown, and there continues, except such parts as have been granted off by divers kings, under their broad seal, or the seal of their dutchy.

As for this lordship, King *Henry* IV. left it to his successour,

HENRY V. who demised the demean lands, except the manor-house, called the *Earl's-House*, and the *Earl's-Barns*, to the Prior of the monks of *Thetford*, and his successours, in fee, who were to hold them by the annual fee-farm rent of 28*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. In 1414, he settled the lordship on the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Durham*, *Norwich*, and many other trustees, who were to hold it for him and his heirs; during which feoffment, we meet with courts, &c. held by many different persons, but they were only feoffees or farmers under them. In 1415,[1] *Edmund Oldhall*, receiver of the dutchy, received of *John Wirlingworth*, the King's bailiff of *Thetford*, by the Prior of the monks there, the fee-farm rents of the demeans, *viz.* 28*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and also by the hands of the farmer of the toll of the market and bridges 6*l.* and by the rest of the profits of his office for this year, 4*l.* 16*s.* 7*d. ob.* the total being 53*l.* 16*s.* 7*d. ob.* out of which, there was paid to *John Woodhouse*, Esq. Head Steward of all the *dominion* of the King's dutchy of *Lancaster*, in *Norfolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, 10*l. per annum*, and also 10 marks more, which the King had added to his yearly pension, by way of reward for his faithful service, both which sums he was to receive, as long as he held his office, which was during the King's pleasure. The bailiff of this town also paid 10*l.* a year to *William Caston*, Esq. for life, out of the fee-farm rent of the demeans, which sum the King granted the said *William* when he retained him, on condition that he was retained by no other person, but served the King only in his wars, during his life. The goal for the dutchy, as well as lordship, was kept in this town, and in 1455, *Edmund Clere*, Esq. was made (under) Bailiff, Feodary, and Gaolkeeper of the dutchy. After this King's death it went to his successour,

HENRY VI. and from him to

King EDWARD IV. who assigned it in jointure to *Elizabeth* his queen, after whose death it continued in the Crown, during the lives of

EDWARD V. RICHARD III. and

HENRY VII. whose successour

HENRY VIII. in 1511, demised to *William Dwyte*, mayor of *Thetford*, and the commonalty thereof, the fairs and markets, the toll of *Brandon Ferry* and other bridges, on condition they took no more than 4*d. per* score for sheep or hogs, &c. and paid the King his rent, who was to maintain the bridges; the lease being for 40 years. At his death it went to

EDWARD VI. who was seized of the whole *dominion* or manor of *Thetford*, but did not long continue so, for by letters patents dated the 11th day of *July*, in the second year of his reign, (1548,) he granted to

EDWARD Duke of *Somerset*, and his heirs, for ever, "all that the "*domynion* and mannor of *Thetford*, with the rights, members, and

[1] E Compot. Ducatûs Lancastrie in Com. Norf. &c. penes me.

" appurtenances thereof, parcell of the dutchie of *Lancastre*, and all " edifices, waters, landes, tenements, meddowes, feedings, commons, " wastes, hereditaments, &c. in *Thetford*, or elsewhere, to the said " domynion or mannor, or any part thereof belonginge or apper- " teyninge, or as member or parcel of the same, before that tyme " reputed or used, and all rents and yearely profitts whatsoever, re- " served upon any demyses or grauntes of the premises or any " parcell thereof, &c." as largely as any dukes of *Lancaster*, or any of their predecessors, enjoyed the same, or that the King by lineal descent, or by any other means, might have the same, *viz.* the King's ponds along the rivers, adjoining to the grove of the abbey, and all that severed fishing, sometime in the occupation of *John Corbett*, parcel of the *dominion*, or manor of *Thetford*, and also 400 acres of the demeans in *Wether's-Course*, and *Halwick-Course*, and also all that yearly reservation from the monks, for other tenements and lands, that were the tenants copyholds, gathered in by the monks of *Thetford*, accounted parcel of the value of *Thetford* manor, which at about 2*d.* an acre, extend to the yearly value of 32*s.* 1*d. per annum*, and also the fishing of the lord's river, used by the Abbot and his holders, or tenants, all which the said Duke, by deed inrolled, dated the last day of *July*, in the same year, conveyed to

Sir RICHARD FULMERSTONE, and his heirs, who was to hold it of the Crown in *soccage*, by fealty only, as parcel of the dutchy of *Lancaster*; and soon after, the said *Richard* obtained a lease from the Crown, under the dutchy seal, for 30 years, at the yearly rent of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of the toll of the bridges in *Thetford*, *Brandon*, *Euston*, and *Honington*, with the profits of the market, and such other things, as were not granted to the Duke, with the *dominion* or manor, but remained still in the Crown, in right of the dutchy, and there continued till Queen *Elizabeth* granted them in 1574, to the corporation, as will afterwards be seen, when I come to speak of the charter, in which all these things are included; and thus Sir *Richard* enjoyed the whole *dominion*, and *lordship* of this town, and all the rights belonging to the dutchy, to his death in 1567, and then left them to

FRANCES, his only daughter, who married Sir *Edward Clere*, Knt. who assigned the remainder of the term in his lease to the corporation; he died *June* 4th, 1606, leaving the manor to *Frances*, his widow, who died in 1616, and then it was found by the inquisition taken at her death, that

Sir EDWARD CLERE, Knt. her son, was above 31 years old, being heir both to his father and mother, and that he held this dominion, among other things, of the dutchy of *Lancaster*; and soon after, in performance of a bargain that he had formerly made, he confirmed it with many other revenues to

THOMAS HOWARD Earl of *Suffolk*, and *Henry* Earl of *Northampton*, who settled it on *John Holland*, Esq. *Robert Causfield*, and other trustees; and thus all the manors in this town became joined, and have continued so ever since, the fee being always in that honourable family, though it hath been mostly in trustees hands.

In 1701, the most noble THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, kept his first court, and afterwards conveyed it to his youngest brother, the honourable PHILIP HOWARD, who is now [1738] lord.

CHAPTER XIV.

OF THE MANORS OF HALWICK, OR THETFORD MANOR, WESTWICK, BRAYES, AND NORTHWIC, OR NORWICK.

HALWICK manor was given to the priory of the monks of *Thetford* by *Roger Bigot*, their founder; and in 1286, return was made, that it was of the annual value of 20 marks, and that the Prior held it by the service of finding two footmen in the King's army, whenever he went into *Wales*, for forty days together, at his own charge; to which the Prior answered, that he held this manor in pure and perpetual alms, of the gift of *Roger Bigod*, Steward to *William* the Conqueror, whose gift was confirmed by King *Henry* I. whose charter he produced, and thereby proved the rights belonging to the manor, which were *soc, sac, toll, tem, infangenethef*, the amerciaments and forfeitures of all his tenants, with liberty of free-warren in all the town, all which privileges, except the warren, he and his predecessors always enjoyed; and as to the warren, he produced the grant and charter of King *Henry* I. which allowed him and his successours the liberty of free-warren, not only in this town, but in all their lands and manors elsewhere.[2] And from this time it remained in the monastery till its dissolution, and then it came to

KING HENRY VIII. who, in 1539, among other large possessions, granted it, with the site of the monastery, to

THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk*, and his heirs, in exchange for the Duke's manors of *Birdeshurst* in *Wilts*, *Kencote* and *Hardwick* in *Oxfordshire*, *Wydeford*, *Brimesnorton*, &c.; but upon his attainder, which was but eight days before the King's death, it was seized with the rest of his revenues, and so, at King *Henry's* death, it came to

EDWARD VI. who, in the first year of his reign, granted it with many other of the Duke's manors, to

EDWARD Duke of *Somerset*, who immediately after had license to alien it to

Sir RICHARD FULMERSTONE, and his heirs; but upon the Duke's death in 1554,

THOMAS, his grandson, succeeded, and being restored in blood, had livery of the inheritance of his grandfather, notwithstanding the former grants, and among others, of this and *Norwick* manors, from which time the fee of it hath been always in the *Norfolk* family, though sometimes in trustees, mortgagees, and lessees hands. About this time, I find that the site of the monks, commonly called the Abbey, with the manors of *Halwyk*, *Brayes*,[3] and *Norwick*, were valued at 23*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* the manor of *Westwyk*[4] at 31*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* the castle-mill at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the pit-mill at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the free-farm rents and pensions at 7*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* and the rectories of St. *Mary* and St. *Nicholas* at nothing, because they were in decay.

[2] Placita Corone, rot. 33. 15 E. 1. 1286.

[3] I need not mention any thing more of Brayes, or Norwick, they being only members of this manor, though they are called sometimes Manors by themselves.

[4] I need mention this manor no more, only inform my reader, that it was a manor which belonged to the canons from its foundation, and was granted to the Duke of Norfolk at its dissolution, and joined to Halwick, with which it hath ever since continued.

In 1603, THOMAS HOWARD Earl of *Suffolk*, and *Henry Howard* Earl of *Northampton*, settled on *John Holland* and other trustees the manors of *Westwick*, *Halwick*, &c. and in 1604, they purchased of Sir *Edward Clere*, Knt. to the use of the said Earls and their heirs, the site of the *canons*, and of *Mason Dieu*, with the feed and common of pasture for twelve milch cows, or neat, and a bull, with their followers, in *Faverton-Field*, *Baxter's*, and *Thorro-Grounds* in *Westwick*, in *Thetford*, and *Downham*,[5] together with the waters, fishing, and keeping of swans in *Thetford* river, and the common pasture, soyle, turbary, reed, bruary, and pasture for great cattle on the heaths and lawns of *Westwick* and *Downham* aforesaid, and all commons, profits, and privileges, to the late dissolved monastery of *canons* and *Mason Dieu*, and sites thereof, belonging and appertaining, together with the fairs called *Canons Fairs*,[6] which were then worth 3*l. per annum*. In 1641, it was settled on

THOMAS Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey*, and his heirs.

In 1642, LIONEL Earl of *Middlesex*, *Henry* Lord *Pierpoint*, *Edward* Lord *Neirburgh*, *Will. Playters*, Knt. and Bart. and *Richard Onslow*, Knt. held their first court.

In 1682, FRANCIS, Lord *Howard* of *Effingham* and his trustees let to farm all that their royalty of fishing in the river *Wessy*, alias *Ouze the Less*, running through the town of *Thetford*, extending from *Melford-Bridge* to *Thetford-Bridge* upon the said river, for 20 years, at 10*s. per annum*.

In 1691, the Honourable HENRY HOWARD, brother and heir apparent of THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk* held his first court.

In 1701, THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk* held his first court, and some time after, conveyed it to

The honourable PHILIP HOWARD, his youngest brother, who is now [1738] lord.

The CUSTOMS of all the manors in *Thetford* are, that the eldest son is heir, the free tenants pay a year's free rent at every death, by way of relief; there is but very little copyhold. There is no *leet* belonging to these manors, neither do they pay any *leet fee*.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE PARISH CHURCHES IN THIS TOWN.

HAVING given an account of the manors, I design to proceed now to treat of the parish churches, which have been, and now are, in this place; it appears, as I have before observed, that there were in the Confessor's time thirteen parish churches,[7] if not more, but in *Edward* the Third's time, I find there had been and then were, no less than

[5] Hence it appears that the rents only of Westwick manor belonged to the Duke, before this purchase was made.

[6] These two fairs are still kept on the Suffolk side of the town, according to the grant of the founder, of the canons of the Holy Cross, the first on the third of May, being the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and the day after, the second on the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, being Sept. 14, and the day after.

[7] See p. 43.

twenty, whereof thirteen stood on the *Suffolk*, and seven on the *Norfolk* side of the river, of all which in their order.

1. ST. MARY'S THE GREAT,

Or the Mother Chuch, was without doubt the most ancient church in this town, it being parochial before the Confessor's time; but it doth not appear when, or by whom, it was first founded; it belonged to the bishoprick till *Stigand* retained it, with other revenues of the see, at whose disgrace it came to the King, who gave it to Bishop *Arfast* and his heirs: he pulled it down, and built his cathedral church in its room, from which time it ceased to be parochial, its parish being laid to the church of the *Holy Trinity*, which that Bishop is said to have built for the parishioners in room of this.[8]

2. ST. PETER'S

Is now standing on the *Norfolk* side, in the most publick part of the town, and is reckoned the head church of the three that are now in use. It is a rectory in the deanery of *Thetford* and archdeaconry of *Norwich*, valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* 1*s.* 5*d. ob.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 29*l.* is discharged of first fruits and tenths. It was valued at the *Norwich* taxation at 5 marks: in the Confessor's time, it was appendant to the mother church, and passed with it, till Bishop *Arfast* gave it in fee and inheritance to one of his sons; but how it went afterwards I cannot certainly tell; for though it be said by some to be given to *Lewes* monastery, by *William de Pigchenie*, I own I cannot think so, for it is odd it should not be mentioned in the *Monasticon*, where he is said to give an orchard in *Thetford*,[9] but no notice taken of the advowson; indeed I rather think it came to the Earl *Warren*, and was given by him to that monastery, for it is certain from the institutions, that it belonged to the Prior of *Lewes* till the Dissolution, and was then granted, among other things, to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, in whose family it hath ever since continued, the honourable *Philip Howard* being now [1738] patron, by grant from *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, his eldest brother.

The present building is of freestone and black flint, and by the appearance of it does not seem to exceed the time of *Edward* III.; it hath six bells in a square tower so cracked that it seems very weak; the nave, north isles, and the two chapels, are leaded, but the chancel is tiled. On the south porch, near the foundation was this inscription, cut in large stone letters, which have been lately much defaced, *viz.*

Tu es Petrus, et super hanc Petram, edificabo meam Ecclesiam.

That is, *Thou art* Peter, *and upon this rock I will build my church.*

[8] See p. 48.

[9] Monast. vol. ii. fol. 99.

It being quoted from the sixteenth chapter of St. *Mathew*, v. 18, in allusion to its being dedicated to that Apostle; and at the end of these words was this emblematical figure, signifying JESUS SALVATOR, *i. e. Jesus the Saviour*, with a crown over it, included in a chaplet or garland, to signify his triumphant victory over all his enemies.

In the nave near the pulpit, lies a stone thus inscribed,

Here rests in hopes of a blessed resurrection, the Body of JOHN TYRREL, Gent. who was 8 Times Mayor of this Ancient Borough. He died December the 16 Anno Dom. 1718, Ætat. 68.

Tyrrel's arms, *viz. arg.* two chevrons *az.* in a bordure ingrailed *gul.*

On a mural monument against the south wall,

Juxta hunc Locum jacet sepulta JANA PEIRSON,
Filia Natu Major JOSEPHI SHARPE Armigeri, hujusce
Burgi Majoris, nupta fuit THOMÆ PEIRSON de WISBECH
Generosi, ex quo, duos suscepit Liberos, JANAM et GULIELMUM,
Heu autem! Ambos immaturo Fato abreptos superstes deflevit,
E quibus, Illa obijt, octavo Die Januarij, Anno Dom:
Milesimo Septingentesimo et Decimo Quinto, Unum Annum,
Quinque Menses et Novem Dies nata; Hic, Vicesimo Quinto Die Junij,
An. Do. Milesimo Septingentesimo et Vicesimo; Tribus Annis totidem
Mensibus, novendecim Diebus, perfectis; Quorum Reliquiæ intra
Cancellos de WISBECH Sancti Petri inhumantur.
Singularem Illa in Deum Pietatem coluit, honeste de
Ejus Numine et Mente sentiens; omni Virtute
Instructa, rarisque Ingenij Dotibus ornata vixit.
Mortuam quærunt Amici, desiderant Pauperes,
Lugent propinqui, Cognatique.
Diu Tabe insidiante laborans, tandem inter
Vivos esse desijt, Decimo Tertio Die Aprilis,
Anno Dni: Milesimo Septingentesimo et
Vicesimo primo, Ætatis suæ 34.
Posuit THO: PEIRSON mœstissimus Maritus.

In the chancel I find nothing, save a hatchment with the arms of *Shelton* and *Kemp* in a lozenge.

At the west end of the north isle lies a large stone, with the effigies of a priest in his proper habit, in the midst, and a circumscription, with the emblems of the four Evangelists at each corner, but there remain only thus much legible,

. Rector huius Ecclesie, qui * Marie Virginis, Anno
Domini Millesimo Quadringentesimo ************

This was laid for Sir *William Balles*, chaplain, who was rector above 34 years, and died in 1499.[1]

Near him lies buried *Robert Rokwode* of *Thetford*, Gent. brother to *Roger Rokwode*, of *Ewston*, Esq.[2] he died in 1487, and hath no memorial remaining, but his arms impaling his wives, in the west window of the isle, which is near his grave, *viz.*

1. ROKEWODE, *arg.* three chess rooks *sab.* a crescent for difference.

2. Imperfect, but hath been, *sab.* on a fess *gul.* between three mullets pierced *arg.* three croslets botoné *or*.

In the middle of the isle are two stones disrobed of their brasses, but in Mr. *Weaver's* time had these broken inscriptions,

Hic iacet Willelmus Knighton ⁂⁂⁂ MCCCClxix.
⁂⁂⁂ Peter Larke and Elizabeth his Wyff, on whos Souls sweet Jesu have Pite.

At the east end of this isle is a chapel dedicated to St. *Anne*, in which there was held a gild to the honour of that saint, till the year 1547, and then it was suppressed.

In 1483, *Thomas Reynberd* was buried in this chapel, and gave a legacy to new glaze the windows in it, with the same images they had formerly, and also a sum of money to paint St. *Paul's* tabernacle, and sustain the gild of St. *Anne*.

In 1511, *Robert Love*, burgess of *Thetford*, gave to the rood-loft in St. *Peter's* church, 40*s*.

On the south side of the chancel is a neat chapel, dedicated to our *Lady* and St. *Catherine*, founded by *William Tyllys* of *Thetford*, and other benefactors, in the year 1500, when he was buried (as I take it) in the altar-tomb which now stands between the chapel and chancel.[3] He settled two acres of land to repair it for ever, as his will shews me, out of which I extracted the following clause :

" *Item* I will be buried in the chapell of our LADY and St. CATHE-
" RINE, in St. *Peter's* church qweche newly I have begunne to make,
" the wech chapell I wyll that yt be made up & fenyshed, to the
" reparacyon of the wech, I geive perpetuall my ij acr of lond
" qweche I bowte of *Will. Inkpenne*, after the decesse of *Sybly* my
" weyff."[4]

In 1503, *Sibill*, widow of *William Tillis*, was buried by her husband, before the image of St. *Paul*, (*viz.* in St. *Catherine's* chapel) and gave 5*l*. to new paint the screens, and the rood-loft, (the painting still remains on the screens, *viz.* the Apostles with the *Creed* in labels from their mouth, &c.) and 13*s*. 4*d*. towards a new tabernacle of St. *Anne*, in St. *Anne's* chapel, and 26*s*. 8*d*. for a tabernacle and an image of our *Lady of Pity*, on the south side of St. *Catherine's* chapel, to the repairs of which he gave an acre of land for ever.

On the outside of this chapel, upon and under the battlements, is this inscription in large stone letters.

Orate pro Animabz Willi: Tillis & Sibille Consortis sue Edmundi Hiesey et Elisabet filie Roberti Rokwood Quorum animabz propicietur Deus.

[1] Lib. Inst.
[2] Regr. Castone, fol. 342. b.
[3] There is a tradition that a King's son lies under it, but there is no such thing.
[4] Regr. Popye.

From which it is evident that *Edmund Hiesey* and *Eliz.* daughter of that *Rob. Rokwood* who is buried in the isle, helped to finish it after *Tillis's* death.

On the west end, the names of Jesus and Mary are carved in stone.

In the east window of this chapel are these arms,

ROOKWOOD,&c. as in the north isle window.
FRANCE and ENGLAND.
HERLING, as in the margin, but much broken. This makes me think one of that family was a benefactor.
ROOKWOOD impaling *arg.* a chevron between three escalops *sab.*

The Apostles were neatly painted on them, each having a sentence of the Creed issuing from his mouth.

Under the bell-sollar is an altar tomb for Mr. *John Wright,* senior, who was mayor in 1701, and 1707.

John Bernham was buried in the churchyard in 1466, and gave his tenement called the *Cage,* in *Bryggestreet,* and 2 acres called *Occley's* land, to find a *certeyn* in the church, for himself and *Caterine* his wife, his priest to have 4*s.* 4*d.* and the rector 12*d.* for his offering and *dirige,* and the rest of the profits to go yearly to repair the church.

RECTORS OF ST. PETER'S.

1310, 4 kal. *Dec. William Newman,* priest, was instituted to the rectory of St. *Peter's* church at *Thetford,* at the presentation of the PRIOR of St. *Pancrace,* at *Lewes.*

1313, 9 kal. *Aug. Godfrey de Kilvarston,* priest. *Ditto.*

1338, 27 *Oct. John de Fakenham,* accolite, was presented by JOHN Earl *Warren,* to whom the King had granted the advowsons of all the churches belonging to *Lewes* monastery, for a certain time.

William Testard. Ditto.

1343, 6 *Nov. Hugh de Homelyerd,* priest, on *Testard's* resignation. JOHN Earl *Warren* and *Surrey,* Lord of *Bromfield* and *Yal,* patron of this turn by the aforesaid grant.

1350, 25 *July, Will. de Hopton,* priest, on *Homelyerd's* resignation. The PRIOR of *Lewes.*

1374, 4 *Decem. Thomas Larke,* priest. *Ditto.*

1396, 2 *Decem. John Bette,* accolite, the sub-prior of *Lewes* monastery, *John de Cariloco,* late prior there, being now dead. The PRIOR of *Lewes.*

1402, 1 *July,* Master *William Ymflete,* S.T.B. on *Bette's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1403, 20 *Decem.* Master *Robert Walys,* priest. *Ditto.*

1408, 2 *May, John Skynner,* priest. *Ditto.*

1427, 27 *Febr. John Kevelon de Theford,* priest, on *Skynner's* death, he was rector of St. *Audry's* and dean of *Thetford,* in 1422. *Ditto.*

1435, 14 *Jan. Richard Pyke,* clerk. *Ditto.*

1465, 5 *March,* Sir *William Balles,* chaplain. He was buried here. *Ditto.*

1500, 13 *March, Walter Ordemer,* on *Balles's* death.[5] The PRIOR of *Lewes.*

1530, 17 *July,* The Prior having presented a person not fit for the office, the Bishop collated Sir *Nicholas Manne,* chaplain.

1547, 24 *April, Henry Simond,* clerk, rector; he had St. *Nicholas's* church consolidated to St. *Peter's.*

1555, 29 *Nov. Richard Chipper,* priest, by lapse.

1571, 13 *July, Simon Bronde,* clerk. THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk,* the advowson of this rectory being granted to the Duke, after the dissolution of the Priory of *Lewes,* to which it formerly belonged.

Jeffery Robert, rector. *Ditto.*

1588, 17 *July, Robert Burnett,* on *Robert's* death. JOHN HOLLAND, Esq. trustee.

1592, ult. *Aug. Robert Browne,* on *Burnett's* resignation. WILLIAM DIX, trustee.

1592, 10 *Sept. Will. Jenkinson,* clerk, MILES CORBET, WILLIAM DIX, &c. trustees.

1593, *Jenkinson* was deprived, and *Robert Browne* instituted; WILLIAM DIX and JOHN HOLLAND, trustees, &c.

1617, 16 *May, John West,* A. M. united to *Illington,* THOMAS HOLLAND, Knt. trustee.

1624, 21 *July, Cooper Reynolds,* on *West's* death. THOMAS Earl of *Arundell.*

1641, 19 *Mar. Thomas Le Neve,* on *Reynolds's* death. LIONEL Earl of *Middlesex.*

1662, Mr. *John Burrell,* he had St. *Cuthbert's* and St. *Mary's.* DUKE of *Norfolk.*

1686, 13 *Apr. Theophilus Williams,* A. M. on *Burrell's* resignation. HENRY Duke of *Norfolk.*

The Rev. Mr. *Henry Bee,* sequestrator.

1713, 5 *June,* The Rev. Mr. *John Price* held it by sequestration only, to his death.

1736, The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Vaughan* is the present [1738] sequestrator.

3. ST. CUTHBERT'S

Is now standing on the *Norfolk* side near the cross called St. *Cuthbert's* Cross, but in ancient evidences, the *Grass Market,* it being formerly the place where the market for herbs and garden stuff was usually kept. I know nothing of its foundation, but find it was given by King *Stephen* to *William de Warren* Earl *Warren* and *Surrey,* who gave it to the canons of the *Holy Cross,* when he founded that house, to which it became annexed and appropriated, and the Prior received all the tithes, and served the cure by one of the canons, to the Dissolution, when it became a donative, the tithes being granted to Sir *Richard Fulmerston,* with whose daughter and heiress they passed to the *Cleres,* and were sold by Sir *Edward Clere* to the Duke of *Norfolk,* in whose family they have continued ever since, the Honourable *Edward Howard* being the present [1738] *donor,* by grant from his eldest brother, the late Duke of *Norfolk.*

In EDWARD the Third's time it was a rectory, valued at 40*s. per annum,* the Prior of the canons of *Thetford* being perpetual rector. It is in *Thetford* deanery, and *Norwich* archdeaconry, but there being

[5] Regr. Cant. in cust. Decan. et Capit. fol. 114.

no institution, we have none of its curates names before the Dissolution preserved, neither is it so much as mentioned in the King's Books.

From the time of the Suppression it hath always been given to the rectors of St. *Peter's*, and now [1738] is served by the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Vaughan*, sequestrator there.

The present building consists of a square tower, a nave, and chancel, which are thatched, a south isle, south porch, and south chapel, which are leaded; there are five small bells, the least being given and run by *Thomas Draper*, a bellfounder, who was mayor in 1503.

There are a great many stones, but all their brasses are reaved; under one of them lie *John* and *Elizabeth Bernard*, one of which was buried in 1511, as Mr. *Weaver* tells us, fo. 827.

On the screens there were painted several saints, and the history of our Saviour's passion, but they are now much defaced; and on the north wall of the chancel were many historical pieces out of the New Testament, but they also are whited over.

In the chancel there is a small black marble, for *Jonathan Brownyng*, who was mayor in 1694, 1700, 1708, and 1713, he died *Decem.* 21, 1720, aged 63 years.

In 1524, *John Seman*, the elder, of *Thetford*, was buried in this chancel; he gave a legacy of 3*l.* and all his debts, and substantial timber in his yard, towards the new roof of the church, which was then making.[6]

The chapel of St. *Cuthbert*, in the church of St. *Cuthbert*, is joined to the south side of the chancel, and the disrobed stones with which it is paved shew that many people of worth have been interred in it, but I meet with none of their names, except that of *John Judy*, who was a benefactor to it, as appears from the following clause of his will.

John Judy, of *Thetford*, burgess, (he was mayor in 1493,) by will dated in 1509, ordered his body to be buried in the chapel of St. *Cuthbert*, annexed to the church of St. *Cuthbert*, "Also I wyll and "bequeath, to the use of the seyd chirche iiij acres of land arable, "called *Pykysland*, as they be lyeing in the fields of *Thetford* for-"seyd, nere the clay-pitts, to that intent, the churche-wardonys for "the time being, shall be coe-fefyes in the seyd londs, wit such "other as they shall elect to them, to the use her followyng, that is "to knowe, the v tapers or candells on the trone hangynge in "in the chapell of St. *Cuthbert* forseyd, may be suffyciently conte-"nued for evermore, and so that I shall have myne obyt yerly kepte "in the said chirche, for me and my benefactoures, by the profights "of the same for evermore, yf the law will thus admitt, or elys to be "at the good disposicon of my executors." *Roger Baldry*, Prior of our *Lady's* monastery in *Thetford* was supervisor.[7]

In 1511, *Robert Love*, burgess, who was mayor in 1506, gave 20*s.* towards the repair of this church.

On the outside of the buttresses there is the beginning of an old inscription, but it is imperfect, nothing but the words Pray for now remaining.

[6] Regr. Briggs, fol. 142.

[7] Regr. Spiltimer, fol. 159.

In the church porch is a small mural monument, thus inscribed,

Under this Place lyes interred ELIZABETH, late the Wife of HENRY COCKSEDGE, of this Town, Gent. one of the Daughters of ROBERT LONGE, late of this Town, Esq; who departed this Life the 31st of July 1723, in the 47th Year of her Age.

Quarterly. 1. *Arg.* a cock *gul.*
2. *Or,* three croslets in fess *gul,*
3. *Vert,* three pair of wings *or.*
4. *Gul.* a saltier ingrailed *or.*
Crest, a cock.

In the south west part of the churchyard is a freestone altar tomb, under which lie buried Mr. JOHN WRIGHT of *Thetford,* who died *April* 24, 1736. And also SARAH his Wife, one of the Daughters of JOHN BLOMEFIELD of *Fersfield,* Gent. with HANNAH, their eldest Daughter, and three other Children, close by them.

On the south side of the churchyard is another altar tomb, for Mr. RICHARD BATCH, who was mayor in 1699, 1710, 1715, and 1717.

Close by the middle buttress of the south isle wall, under a stone without any inscription is buried, the Rev. Mr. JOHN PRICE, late curate of this parish, sequestrator of St. *Peter's,* rector of *Santon* in *Norfolk,* and *Honington* in *Suffolk,* and master of the free-school in this town, a man of sound learning, and great eloquence, an excellent preacher, discreet master, agreeable companion, and true friend, and above all, of unlimited charity to the poor and distressed. He died *Feb.* 27, 1736.[s]

4. ST. MARY'S,

Anciently called St. *Mary's the Less,* is in the deanery of *Thetford* and archdeaconry of *Norwich,* and was taxed at 3*l.* but there being no institution, it is not mentioned in the King's Books, neither do the names of its ancient curates appear. It is the only parish church now standing on the *Suffolk* side of the town; it belonged to *Roger Bigod* at the Conquest, and was given by him to the priory of his foundation in this town, the prior being rector of the impropriate parsonage; the cure was always served by one of the monks till the Dissolution, and then it was granted, with that house, to the Duke of *Norfolk,* and became a donative: Soon after, the Duke conveyed it to Sir *Richard Fulmerston,* but the church being in decay, continued without service, till he repaired it, after he determined to be buried in it. He endowed a preacher to serve here, as will be seen, under the account of the free-school, which he also founded; at his death the right of donation went with his heiress to the *Cleres,* and was sold by Sir *Edward Clere* to the Duke of *Norfolk,* in whose family it hath continued ever since, the honourable *Philip Howard* being now [1738] donor, by grant of his brother *Thomas,* late Duke of *Norfolk,*

[s] Finding no inscription on this stone, I could not without ingratitude omit doing justice to the character of my deceased master, there being few that have had better opportunities of knowing the man than myself, who was brought up under him above 10 years.

deceased. But the nomination to the curacy of the stipend of the weekly preacher here, which was founded by Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, was settled by Act of Parliament in King *James* the First's time on the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of *Thetford*, who appoint the curate or preacher, and present him to the Bishop, by whom he must be allowed (or licensed) before he takes upon him the place of preacher, after which, he must be allowed by the justices of assize of that circuit, for the time being.

I am informed that *Henry Campion*, Esq. hath lately augmented the curacy.

In the grand Rebellion, the church was turned into a stable by the rebels, who afterwards defaced it, and pulled down the roof; but at the Restoration it was repaired by the Corporation, with the assistance of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who gave 50*l.* towards the new roof.

CURATES AND PREACHERS.

1610, *Thomas Atkinson*, A. M.

1627, Mr. *Smith.*

1662, *John Burrel*, A. M. who had the three parishes, and the rectories of *Kilverston* and *Santon*, which he afterwards resigned for *Great-Cressingham.*

The Rev. Mr. *William Martin*, who was rector of *Great-Livermere* in *Suffolk*, where he is buried.

The Rev. Mr. *John Wright*, rector of *Euston* in *Suffolk*, is the present [1738] curate and preacher.

The building consists of a nave, chancel, and south porch, all covered with reed, a square tower, and a good peal of five bells.

Against the north wall of the nave, near the east end, is a very large altar tomb of freestone, having *Clere's* arms at the head and feet, and on the south side the arms of *Fulmerston.*

CLERE, *arg.* on a fess *az.* three eagles displayed *or.*

FULMERSTON. See his arms on the common seal of the school and hospital.

On the arms at the head are these letters, *T. L. F. L.*

IN MEMORIAM. RICARDI. FULMERSTON. AEQUITIS. AURATI. DOMINEQUE. ALICIE. UXORIS. EJUS. HEREDIS. IPSIUS. RICARDI. MARITUS. EDWARDUS. CLERE. ARMIGER. HUNC. TUMULUM. EREXIT. ANNO. DOM. 1567.

TRANSIT SICUT FULMERSTON GLORIA MUNDI.

At the feet these words, much battered, but still legible.

PROPITETUR DEUS ANIMABUS MORTUORUM.[9]

On the screens,

Ave Maria : ⁘ : gra. Virgines Sancte Dei orate ⁘⁘⁘

There hangs a hatchment between the church and chancel. *viz.*

[9] Mr. Weaver, fol. 827, hath this inscription, but very faulty.

arg. a fess between three croslets formy fitché *sab.*; *crest*, a demi-lion *or*, holding a shield *arg.* on which a croslet formy fitché *sab.* It was the hatchment for Sir *Philip Ryley*, Knt.

In the chancel is a stone joining to the north wall, under which are interred *William Tyrrel*, Gent. and *Bridget* his wife, the Rev. Mr. *John Tyrrel*, their eldest son, sometime schoolmaster of the free-school in this parish, and rector of *Santon* in *Norfolk*, and also Mr. *George Tyrrell*, their second son, who was baptized *Jan.* 7, 1668, and died *Oct.* 25, 1732.

On a mural monument over the chancel door,

In a Vault under this Place, lie the Remains of Mrs. FRANCES LE STRANGE (Daughter of GEORGE COOK, Gent. who lies in the same Vault) she was first married to JOHN MONK, Esq; of Bokenham House in Sussex, by whom she had Issue two Sons and three Daughters, of whom ANN and FRANCES, the only two surviving, in great Respect to the Memory of their dear Mother, caused this to be erected, she died Febr. 19 1725-6, aged 49 Years.

In the churchyard, by the porch, on its east side, is an altar tomb for *Isaac Faux*, and another not far from the porch door, for *Mary*, wife of Mr. *John Tostuck*, who died *Dec.* 17, 1712, aged 48 years.

There are divers head-stones in the eastern part of the churchyard, erected to the memory of the following persons, *viz.*

LEONARD, Son of LEONARD, and ELIZABETH SHELFORD, died *Mar.* 22, 1734, aged 8 Years 8 Months.

He was not beloved by one, but all,
He left this World when God did call,
Knock'd at the Door Death did so soon,
His Morning Sun, went down at Noon.
Grieve not for me, my Parents dear,
For I lye here, 'till Christ appear.

JOHN SPURLING died 8 *Sept.* 1732, aged 57 Years.

Loaded with Years, opprest with Pain and Grief,
The King of Terrours, brought him kind Relief,
His Body fall a Victim to the Dust,
To rise Immortal, with the Good and Just.

THO. ROLF, died 21 *March*, 1735, aged 49 Years,

Weep not for me, my Glass is run,
It is the LORD, his Will be done.

ELIZ. Wife of *Stephen Rowning*, died 17 *Decem.* 1727. aged 33 Years.

Let my Children cease their Tears,
For I lye here, 'till CHRIST appears.

5. ST. ETHELDRED, OR ST. AUDRY'S CHURCH,

Stood on the *Suffolk* side, being in the deanery of *Thetford* and archdeaconry of *Norwich*; it was a rectory in the presentation of the Bishop of *Ely*, valued in King *Edward* the Third's time at 20*s.*[1] but was not taxed to any thing but first fruits only; I find it in some of the *Valors* about *Henry* the Eighth's time valued at 47*s.* 9*d.*

RECTORS OF ST. ETHELDRED.

1303, prid. kal. *Jul. John de Gunthorp*, chaplain, was instituted to the rectory of the church of St. *Etheldred* in *Thetford*, at the presentation of the Bishop of *Ely*.

1308, id. *May, William*, sirnamed *Moryn*, priest. *Ditto.*

1317, *William de Adereston*, priest. Lapse.

1349, 20 *Dec. John de Debenham.* JOHN DE EE, vicar-general to the Bishop of *Ely*, who was in foreign parts.

John de Chippele.

1358, 16 *Jan. Adam Palmere* of *Thefford*, priest. The KING, the bishoprick being void.

1391, *Adam Foxele*, priest.

1394, *Peter at Hethe*, alias *at Forthe*, priest. Bishop of *Ely.*

1427, 16 *April, John Kevelon*, priest. Lapse. He was rector of St. *Peter's*, and dean of *Thetford.*

1416, 17 *Sept. Thomas Gunwayte.* Lapse. He had *Santon* also.

1528, 14 *Sept.* Sir *Richard Wadnowe*, chaplain, on *Gunwayte's* resignation. NICHOLAS Bishop of *Ely.*

At his institution he was to pay 20*s.* first fruits, but the living being very mean, the Bishop forgave him half.

This church was one of the three which the Abbot of *Ely* held at the Confessor's survey, as belonging to his possessions here, which we suppose were given by King *Cnute*, at the request of *Ailwin* Bishop of *Elmham*, who had formerly been a monk of *Ely.* The advowson was always in the Abbot, till the erection of the see in *Henry* the First's time, and then it was allotted to the Bishop's share, who at that time had nothing else in this town but the mill,[2] called *Bishop's* or St. *Audrie's* mill, and the nomination to St. *Margaret's* church, the other churches and temporalities of the abbey being either taken away or aliened before the erection of the see.[3]

In 1511, *Robert Love* of *Thetford*, burgess, gave 20*s.* to the reparation of this church.

In 1515, *Richard Coteler* of *Thetford* was buried in St. *Audry's* church there, to which he was a benefactor, as the following clause of his will shews us: "*Item* I gyff and plenarly bequethe to the said "churche, xi acres of arybyl lond, as they be in several peces, in the "felds of St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Thetford* forsaid, and also my tene- "ment called the *Bern* with the appurtts. in the parish of the *Holy*

[1] Theford decan. ecclesia Sancte Etheldrede æstimabatur ad 20 sol. In hac ecclesia est Camisia Sancte Etheldrede. Regr. Archid. Norwici.

[2] This is now the paper-mill, and was then a fulling-mill.

[3] Being not named in Domesday, we cannot tell which they were.

" *Trinyty*, in a certeyn waye called *Reymondstrete* in the seid town, " that myne *obite-day* shal be yerly and perpetually kept in the sd: " chirch of *Audry* after my decesse, wyth the revenues or yerly pro- " fyghts thereof, and at the *Dirige* and *Masse*, the pryst or curate, " shall fynd yerly vi. lights of wax candle set upon the herse. But " yf the seid chirch, should be approperyd to any other parish chirch, " or place of relygyon within the sd: town, in tyme comyng, then the " seid londs and tenements to return to my heirs. Also I bequethe " my tenement late *John Vales* to the forseid chirch of St. *Audry*, " wyth the appurts: sytuate in the parish of our *Lady* in the seid " town, and also my close late *Margarett Adams's*, being annexed to " the seid tent: in part, and also in the parysh of *Awdry* forseid, in " the other part, that the *yer-day* of *Agnes Coteler*, shall be perpe- " tually kepte in the seid chirch, with the revenuse of the yerly ferme " thereof, with lights to be found as before, &c."[4]

From which it appears, that this parish was then so much in decay, that it was thought it would be annexed to some other, which happened accordingly, for at the Dissolution the church was pulled down, and the parish joined to that of St. *Mary* the Virgin, with which it now continues; the site of the church is called St. *Audrie's Churchyard*, and is the close lying on the right hand of the lane, going from St. *Mary's* church to the *Place*, over against the house that stands at the corner of the passage leading down to the paper-mill. It was granted by the Bishop of *Ely* to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, and after sold by Sir *Edward Clere*, and hath been a private property ever since. There are no ruins, not so much as one stone upon another, the whole having been ploughed over many years.

It was always a small parish, the tithes never exceeding (that I can find) above 10*l. per annum.* But yet it was no despicable rectory, the annual offerings amounting to a good value, occasioned by the precious relick of a maid's smock, which was constantly visited by many people, from all parts, by reason of the great virtue that was said to proceed from it, but as the church had been supported by the offerings made on account of the smock, for a long time, so it was pulled down at the Dissolution, upon the same account, that such trifling pilgrimages and foolish errours might be the sooner and more effectually suppressed.

But least the pretended virtues of this smock should be forgotten, I will give you an account of them in *Becon's* own words:[5]

" In Thetford a Mayer Towne in Norfolke, there was a Parish " Church, which is now destroyed, called St. Audrise: In this " Church, among other Reliques, was the Smock of St. Audrice, " which was there kept as a great Jewell, and pretious Relique. The " Virtue of this Smock, was mighty and manifold, but specially in " putting away the Toth-ach, and the Swellyng at the Chrote, so that " the Patient were fyrste of al shiven, and harde Masse, and did such " Oblations, as the Priest of the Church enjoyned."

[4] Regr. Spurling, fol. 60.

[5] See Becon's book, entitled, the Monstruous Merchandise of the Romish Bishop's, or the Reliques of Rome, among his works in folio, p. 181, b.

6. THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY-TRINITY,

Stood in *Suffolk*, and joined to the south side of the cathedral churchyard, and was founded (as it is supposed) by *Arfast* Bishop of *Thetford*, and *Roger Bigot*,[6] the church of St. *Mary* being taken from the parish, and made the episcopal seat, and this the parochial church, of which the Bishop and *Roger* were patrons, it being the half church, as it is called in *Domesday*,[7] that belonged to the Bishop. The foundations are visible in the close over against the house that belongs to the schoolmaster and usher of the free school, though there are no walls, but two small pieces of the steeple now remaining above ground; it came afterwards to the Earl *Warren*, by whom it was given to the Prior of the *canons* of the *Holy Sepulchre*, who was impropriate rector of it,[8] in right of his house, and served it by one of the *canons*, till the Dissolution, and then it was granted to the Duke of *Somerset*, and by him to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, who was obliged to find a curate to serve this and his other impropriate rectory of St. *Cuthbert*; and upon this account it was, that from the time of the Dissolution, it was *called the Chapel of the Holy Trinity*, in the parish of St. *Cuthbert*.[9] It is evident this church and parish had been in decay some years before the Dissolution, for in 1511, *Robert Love* of *Thetford*, burgess, made his will in which is this clause, "Also I "wol that if the substauns of *Trinity* parish, will make a new chirche "roffe, I assigne xx.*l.* toward the leding of it, yf it can be brought "aboute in the space of v. yere,"[1] but it could not, and so his bequest was of no force; however, it remained a church, with weekly service performed in it, till 1547, and then Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, patron and parson impersonate, of the parish churches of the *Holy Trinity* and St. *Cuthbert*, and *Thomas Gent*, mayor of *Thetford*, petitioned the Bishop of *Norwich*, that the two churches might be for ever consolidated, and that the service and all divine offices might be translated to St. *Cuthbert's*, and the parish of the *Trinity* might be effectually united and incorporated to the parish of St. *Cuthbert*, because the said *Richard* received the profits of both the parishes, so that there was not sufficient to pay two salaries; upon which the Bishop granted their petition, and a consolidation passed the 24th of *April*, 1547, and soon after the church of the *Trinity* was entirely demolished, and the parish joined to St. *Cuthbert's*. The site or churchyard of the *Holy Trinity* being possessed by the said *Richard*, was afterwards settled by him, on the preacher, or master of the hospital of his foundation, who now enjoys it.

7. ST. JOHN'S

Was one of the four churches appendant to the mother church, in the Conqueror's time, as we learn from *Domesday*, and was given, with that, to Bishop *Arfast*, and by him assigned to one of his sons,

[6] See p. 60.

[7] That is, half the advowson belonged to one, and half to the other.

[8] It was in Norwich archdeaconry, and Thetford deanery, in Edward the Third's time, and was taxed at half a mark. Regr. Arch. Norw.

[9] Regr. Godsalve, fol. 296.

[1] Regr. Johnson, fol. 108.

who in all appearance granted it to the Earl *Warren*, who founded the priory of the *canons* of the *Holy Sepulchre* in this parish, but did not assign the advowson of St. *John's* to it, for that continued appendant to the dominion of *Thetford*, and passed to the Earl of *Lancaster*, and was given in King *Richard* the Second's time to *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, who gave it to the prior and convent of the *Augustine* friars in *Thetford*, which he had founded, and soon after it became a chapel only, the parish being joined to that of the *Holy Trinity*; afterwards, it was repaired by the friars, and made a house for lepers, and continued such till the Dissolution, when it was demolished, and the site of it granted to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, and afterwards sold by Sir *Edward Clere*, to the *Norfolk* family, in which it now continues. There are no walls above ground, but the foundations are very visible, close by the road leading to *Brandon*, on the left hand, between the *canons'* barn, and *Red-Castle*.

8. ST. MARGARET'S

Stood also on the *Suffolk* side, being another of the appendant churches in the Confessor's time, and remained so at the Conqueror's; whether it was given by Bishop *Arfast's* son, who had it of his father's gift, or afterwards purchased by the Bishop of *Ely*, I cannot say; but after the erection of that bishoprick, it belonged to the see: about *Edward* the Third's time, it was called *the Chapel of St. Margaret*, the parish being annexed to St. *Mary's*; in the beginning of *Richard* III. the parish was quite decayed, and then it became an hospital, or house of lepers, to whose use the church was assigned; in 1390,[a] 20 *March*, *John Fordham* Bishop of *Ely* granted an indulgence of forty days pardon, which was to last three years, to all persons that would help and assist the poor men and lepers living in the hospital of St. *Margaret* by *Thetford*. This hospital was dissolved in *Edward* the Sixth's time, and granted to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, and so passed to the *Cleres*, and was sold by Sir *Edward*, with the *canons'* farm, to which it now belongs. It stood on the left hand of the *Elden* road, close by the city ditch, and though there are no remaining walls above the earth, the place it stood on is much higher than the adjoining ground, and the great number of large stones, which came out of the building, and lie scattered round the hill, will plainly direct any one to its site.

9. ST. MARTIN'S

Was another of the churches appendant to St. *Mary's the Great*, in the Confessor's and Conqueror's days, and was also given by Bishop *Arfast* to his son; but how it went afterwards, where it stood, or when demolished, I cannot find; it is said to be on the *Suffolk* side, and is often mentioned, though I cannot say, but I think it some way or other ceased to be parochial, about *Edward* III. not finding it numbered among the parish churches, since that time.

[a] Regr. Fordham, fol. 175. a. inter Archiv. Epi. Elien.

10. ST. EDMUND'S

Also stood on the *Suffolk* side, but whereabouts I do not know; it belonged to the *lordship*, after to the Earl *Warren*, who gave it to the canons. In *Edward* the Third's time,[3] it was returned, that St. *Edmund's* was a rectory, appropriated to the canons, the prior of that house being perpetual rector, who served it by himself or one of his canons, it being in *Thetford* deanery, and *Norwich* archdeaconry, and taxed at two marks. In *Henry* the Fourth's time, the parish was united to some other, for then it is called *the Chapel of St. Edmund*; it was demolished at the Reformation, or some little time before, the parish being destitute of inhabitants.

11. ST. MICHAEL'S

Was a parish church on the *Suffolk* side, but I could never make out whereabouts it stood. It was a rectory in *Thetford* deanery,[4] and *Norwich* archdeaconry, taxed at half a mark, and appropriated to the Prior of the monks of *Thetford*, who was returned as perpetual rector of it, in *Edward* the Third's time. It was demolished before the Reformation: the site belonged to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, and was sold by Sir *Edward Clere*, with the *Canons*, in which farm it is now included.

12. ALL-SAINTS

Was a rectory belonging to *Bury* abbey, in which it remained till *Hugh*, abbot there, founded the nunnery of St. *George* in *Thetford*, to which he gave this church, at the foundation, and being appropriated to that house, it was always served by a stipendiary curate, who was paid and appointed by the Prioress: the foundations of it may be seen (as I take it) within that outward gate of the *Place*, which is part walled up on the right hand, at the very entrance. It was demolished at the Suppression, and given to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, and hath passed with the *Place*, to which it belongs at this time. It was returned in *Edward* the Third's time, to be in *Thetford* deanery, and *Norwich* archdeaconry, that it was taxed at two marks, being a rectory appropriate to the Prioress of *Thetford*.

13. ST. BENNET'S

Also belonged to *Bury* abbey, and was a parochial church in *Edward* the Third's time, and stood on *Suffolk* side, but where I do not find. I believe it was demolished and united to some other parish, in the beginning of *Edward* the Third's time, for I do not find it mentioned in the Archdeacon's Register.

14. ST. LAURENCE

Was a rectory on the *Suffolk* side, given to the canons by their founder; the Archdeacon's Register tells me it was taxed at half a

[3] Regr. Archid. Norwic. [4] Ibid.

mark, that the Prior was perpetual rector, and served it by a stipendiary curate in *Edward* the Third's time. Where it stood, how, or when demolished, I know not, but find its site given to Sir *Richard Fulmerston,* and sold by Sir *Edward Clere,* with the *Canons,* in which farm it is now included.

15. ST. GEORGE'S

Was that church belonging to *Bury* abbey mentioned in *Domesday,* given (as is supposed) by King *Cnute,* near which the abbot placed a cell for a few monks; it continued parochial till the erection of the priory by Abbot *Hugh,* and then became the *nuns* church. It was afterwards rebuilt and augmented, but yet continued its ancient name, the priory itself being dedicated to St. *George,* as well as the church.

16. ST. NICHOLAS'S

Stood on the *Norfolk* side, and was a rectory, given by *Hugh Bygod* to the priory of monks of his own foundation here. In *Edward* the Third's time it was valued at three marks and an half, being then appropriate to the Prior, who served it by a stipendiary curate; it was in *Thetford* deanery, and *Norwich* archdeaconry, and was a parish of some value at that time. In 1499, *John Fishere,* burgess of *Thetford,* who was mayor in 1487, was buried in this churchyard, by his wife, and gave a new *cope* to the church. In 1506, *Edmund Schilde* of *Thetforde* was buried here, by Sir *Robert Sweyn,* then parish priest. In 1511, the church was new paved, and *Robert Love,* burgess of *Thetford,* gave 40*s.* towards it; at the Dissolution it went with the priory to the Duke of *Norfolk,* was afterwards forfeited to the Crown, and was granted to Sir *Richard Fulmerston,* by *Edward* VI. in 1546, by virtue of which, he became seized of all the tithes, revenues, &c. belonging to this church; and the year following, he, the mayor, and *Henry Simond,* clerk, rector of St. *Peter's,* petitioned the Bishop for a consolidation, which passed *April* 24,[5] 1547, the service being then removed, and the parish united to St. *Peter's;* the whole of the great and small tithes of St. *Peter's* parish were agreed to belong as formerly to the rector, on whom all the tithes of St. *Nicholas's* parish were now settled, except the tithes of hay, corn, wool, lambs, calves, and other cattle, all which were reserved to Sir *Richard,* as impropriator of St. *Nicholas,* and afterwards were sold by Sir *Edward Clere* to the *Norfolk* family, which always enjoyed them, the greatest part, if not all the land which belonged to the parish, being included in the *Abbey-Farm.* Upon this consolidation, the church was demolished, and the churchyard became glebe to the rectory of St. *Peter's,* as it now [1738] remains: great part of the tower, which is square, stands on the left hand of the street leading from the *Bell-Corner,* to the brick-kilns, which is still called St. *Nicholas's-street.*

17. ST. ANDREW'S,

Sometimes called the church of St. *Andrew the Less,* to distinguish it

[5] The same day that St. Cuthbert's and the Holy Trinity were consolidated.

from the abbey church, which was often called, St. *Andrew the Great*, was a rectory valued in the *Norwich* taxation at 10*s*. and stands now in the King's Books as one of the livings remaining in charge in *Thetford* deanery, valued at 2*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*. the yearly tenths being 4*s*. 10*d*. *ob*.[6] It is on the *Norfolk* side, and was impropriate to the Prior of the *canons*, who served it by a stipendiary curate till the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, who, about 1546, got it consolidated to St. *Peter's*, and then the church was demolished, and the churchyard settled as glebe on that rectory, to which it now [1738] belongs. It is hired by Mr. *Henry Cocksedge*, to whose garden it joins, and the foundations being taken up, is made a pleasant plantation, commonly known by the name of the *Wilderness*, it being almost opposite to the blacksmith's shop, which stands on a hill by the *Fleece-Tavern*, and is placed directly on the site of St. *Andrew's-Cross*, which is much spoken of in the ancient evidences of this town.

In 1511, this church was repaired, for then *Robert Love* of *Thetford* gave 20*s*. towards it.

18. ST. GILES'S

Church stands on the *Norfolk* side, on the left hand of the street leading from St. *Peter's* to St. *Cuthbert's* church; it faces the lane called St. *Giles's-lane*, which leads from the aforesaid street, to *Alice's-lane*. It was a rectory in *Thetford* deanery and *Norwich* archdeaconry, valued in *Edward* the Third's time at 16*s*. given to the Prior of the *canons*, by the founder, who paid a stipendiary curate to serve it, till about *Edward* the Fourth's time, and then the parish was annexed to St. *Cuthbert's*, and the church let to a hermit, who lived in it, and performed service there for his own profit. At the Dissolution it was given to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, and was sold afterwards by Sir *Edward Clere*, and is now [1738] the property of Mr. *Hatch*; it is turned into a barn, the steeple (if there was one) being quite down, and a new gable in its place.

19. ST. HELEN'S

Church, at the Conqueror's survey, was endowed with a carucate of land, and one villein, and as much land as might make another carucate; it then belonged to the King's manor of *Methwold*, which had also belonging to it another half carucate of land in *Thetford*, and five *bordars*, in the Confessor's time, which were reduced to three, and two void mansions, with one church;[7] they belonged formerly to the see, for the King seized them with *Methwold* manor, and the rest of *Stigand's* estate, and committed them to the custody of *William de Noiers*, as *Domesday* shews us,[8] in the following words:

Terre Stigandi Episcopi, quas Custodit W. de Noiers in Manu Regis. Grimeshou Hund. Methelwalde, tenuit Stigandus T. R. E. &c.

[6] Ecton's Lib. Val. p. 216. edit. Lond. 1723.

[7] There are still divers small free rents paid to Methwold manor issuing out of the premises that belonged to it.

[8] Fol. 47, 48.

hic jacet semper i. Berbita, &c. et in Tedforda, dim. Car. Terre et v. Bord. T. R. E. modo iii. & ii. Mansure sunt vacue: & i. Ecclesia. & i. Ecclesia, Sancte Elene, cum una Car. terre, et i. Mill. & i. Car. posset esse.

This church stood on an hill at the extremity of the bounds of *Thetford*, as we go to *Santon*, it being near two miles from *Thetford* town, and was built there on account of a remarkable spring at the foot of the hill, commonly, but corruptly, called *Tenant's-Well*, for St. *Helen's Well*, and by the shepherds, *Holy-Well;* it seems there were only five houses to farm the land belonging to it, in the Confessor's time, and two of them were down in the Conqueror's. This afterwards belonged to the Earl *Warren*, and passed as *Methwold* manor, but when it was demolished, I cannot learn. Which was the other church that then belonged to *Methwold* manor I could never find.

20. ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S

Was first a parish church, and afterwards converted into an hospital by *John* Earl *Warren*, in the time of King *Henry* III.[9] It was valued in the King's Books at 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d. ob.* and so paid 3*s.* 4*d. ob.* yearly tenths, and to this day it stands in *Ecton's Valor.* as one of the livings still remaining in charge, in *Thetford* deanery.[1]

And these are all the parish churches, that were ever in this city, whose memorial are delivered down to us; and indeed they stood exceeding thick, so that the parishes were but small, as their valuations shew us. But we must not imagine that they were sustained by their parochial incomes only, for it is certain that in all populous places, the masses, offerings, and other oblations, were of much superiour value to the settled revenues, else the religious would not have thought it worth while to get them appropriated to their houses, as they generally did, there being no more in this large place than two of its parish churches that were rectories not appropriated; and to this it is owing, that in most large towns, where the settled revenues were but small, even those are often lessened by such appropriations, the religious being desirous to get them to themselves, not for the sake of their endowments, (as they did the country parishes,) but of the casual offerings, masses, and oblations. And indeed had they still have gone on, as they did for many years, preceding their dissolution, I may be bold to say there had been few parishes in town or country of any value, but had been appropriated to some house or other before this time.

[9] See St. Mary Magdalen's hospital. [1] That is, still chargeable with tenths.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE HOSPITALS IN THIS TOWN.

THERE were six hospitals in this *burgh*,

1. ST. MARY MAGDALEN'S,

Which stood out of the town, on that piece of land lying at the division of the road, leading from the *Fleece* to *Norwich*, where the *Kilverstone* road strikes off to the right hand, it being some distance beyond the present lime-kilns; it is still called in evidences, *Mawdlin-Acre*; right before it, at the conjunction of the three roads, stood *Magdalen-Cross*, at which *Shropham* hundred court was sometimes kept, after it was granted from the Crown: there are no remains of the hospital to be seen, only one piece of old foundation, which the plough hath not yet conquered. It was at first a parish church, but its parish being annexed to St. *Cuthbert's*, in *Henry* the Third's time, it became a chapel, which *John* Earl *Warren*, who built the hospital, gave to the master and brethren for their use, and endowed it with lands and revenues to a considerable value; he continued patron during his life, and it went afterwards to the Earl of *Lancaster*. In 1360, *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* died seized of the advowson, which passed with the *dominion* of *Thetford*, till it came to the Crown, and soon after was granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of *Thetford*, who presented, or nominated the *custos* or master, till the dissolution of it by *Edward* VI. who by letters patents dated the third day of *May*, in the third year of his reign, (1549,) granted to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, Knt. and his heirs, all that hospital or free chapel of St. *Mary Magdalen's*, together with the site, chapel, and mansion thereof, in the parish of St. *Cuthbert's* in *Thetford*, in the county of *Norfolk*, with all houses, liberties, lands, &c. thereto belonging, with all rents reserved, &c. together with the fair called *Mawdlin* fair;[2] but the Corporation putting in a claim to the hospital and lands, by virtue of their being patrons, Sir *Richard* was forced to satisfy them immediately, which being done, the Mayor and Commonalty released the whole to him and his heirs, viz. the site of the hospital and chapel, and land adjoining to *Reymond's-Wong* at *Blackdon-Hill*, *Magdalen-Beane-House* and *Close*, liberty of common in *Kilverstone*, and *Thetford* grounds, 40 acres in *Halwick-Field*, 5 acres at *Small-Marsh*, 40 acres which were given to the hospital by *John* of *Woddington*, 28 acres, &c. in *Kilverstone*, and other revenues, containing in the whole, as the release expresses, 260 acres of land, and 604 acres of pasture, and bruery, with liberty of 4 fold-courses, that sometime were called *Gallion's* liberties of fold-course, in *Thetford*, *Kilverstone*, *Croxton*, &c. And thus they came to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, who died seized, among other things, (as the inquisition taken after his death informs

[2] This fair is now removed, and kept by St. Cuthbert's-Cross at the end of Magdalen-street, every year, on the 22d day of July, which is St. Mary Magdalen's day, and the day after the grant of it being procured by their founder.

me,) of the fair or market called *Mawdlin* fair, and 25 acres of ground, with the site of the chapel of St. *Mary Magdalyne*, and *Mawdelyne* barn, &c. all which was held of the Queen in *soccage*, as of her dutchy of *Lancaster*, by fealty only; and also of a capital messuage or tenement in *Croxton*,[3] which belonged to this hospital, called the *Chapel-houses*, with all the lands, pastures, and appurtenances thereto belonging, and particularly the fold-courses, called the *Chapel*, young sheep's ground, and *Chapel* hog's ground, otherwise *Gallion's* liberties of fold-course, which are held of the Queen in *capite*, by the service of a fortieth part of a knight's fee. Part of this farm, *viz.* a messuage, and 43 acres and an half of land, with a fold-course in *Croxton*, was settled in 1250, by *Richard de Surrie*,[4] and *Sara* his wife, on *Stephen*, Master of this hospital,[5] and his successours. There was a small religious foundation near *Croxton* church, called *Domus Dei*, or *God's-House*, which should seem by some evidences to belong to this hospital; but by what I can see, I rather think it belonged to *Domus Dei* hospital in *Thetford*, and after to the *canons*. Most of the other lands of this hospital, and all the liberties thereto belonging, were sold to the *Norfolk* family, and joined to the manors, with which they remain at this day.

2. ST. JOHN BAPTIST'S

Is supposed to be founded by *Roger Bygod*, and to stand at the corner of *Earl's* or *Alice's-lane* against St. *Cuthbert's* cross, its church being in the orchard belonging to that house, the dove-house there shews as if it was fixed on part of its round steeple; it was a house of lepers, and as the town increased that way, was seated too much in it, for which reason, in all appearance, *John* Earl *Warren*, when he founded *Magdalen* hospital, suppressed this, and carried the brethren thither, after which we often find that house called St. *Mary Magdalen's*, and St. *John Baptist's* hospital in *Thetford*, and is rightly so named, by Mr. *Speed* in his Catalogue.[6] There was a gild belonging to it, kept in honour of St. *John Baptist*, which was translated to *Magdalen* hospital, and kept there till its dissolution, and great numbers of people were admitted brethren of it.

3. VIRGIN MARY AND ST. JULIAN'S,

Commonly called St. *Julian's* chapel, was founded in *Henry* the First's time, and most likely by that Prince himself, for the advowson of it came with the lordship to the Earl *Warren*, who always presented to it.[7] *Will. Hardyng* was master or *custos* in 1325, and the year following resigned to *Robert de Worcester*, who was confirmed master or rector at *Hardyng's* resignation, 4 non. *Aug.* 1326, being presented by King *Edward*, as guardian to the heir of *Ralf de Cobham*, Knt.

[3] This whole farm was settled after his death, according to his will, on the school and hospital of his foundation at Thetford.

[4] I imagine he was a descendant from the family of Earl Warren and Surrey; the founder, who gave the rest of the land here.

[5] I take it he was the first master, and that it was not made an hospital till about 1247.

[6] Speed, fo. 815.

[7] Lib. Inst. 2, fo. 8.

in right of the lordship of *Thetford*. The hospital-house, which was dedicated to St. *Mary*, is now standing, at the bridge-foot on the *Norfolk* side, being a dwelling-house; but the chapel, which was dedicated to St. *Julian*, and stood in the yard, is quite demolished, so that the exact place of its site is not known; it was a sort of an inn for the reception of pilgrims and poor people: I do not find when it was dissolved, nor who it was granted to, but it hath been a private property, as it now [1738] is, for many years. It was sometimes called St. *Julian's Hermitage* at the Bridge.

4. DOMUS DEI, MAISON DIEU, OR GOD'S-HOUSE,

Stood on the *Suffolk* side, at the very corner of the *canons* close; the river washed its walls on the north, and the east side fronted the street; this was a very ancient house, founded, I believe, when the see was removed by *William Rufus*, who then had the lordship, for it appears to be erected by some lord of the town, because the advowson always belonged to the lordship; it was well endowed with lands and other revenues, *viz.* a house, and lands of considerable value in *Croxton*,[8] a great number of acres in *Thetford*, with a fold-course and sheeps' pasture, called *Brayes*, with lands in *Lynford*, &c. all which were taken from the hospital by *John* Earl *Warren*, in the time of *Edward* I. and settled on the canons of the *Holy Cross* in *Thetford*, and there continued to the Dissolution. The hospital still remained as before, in the gift of the Earl *Warren*, but had nothing to maintain it but the charity and alms of the people, besides such goods as were given to it by divers persons at their deaths. About this time *William de Norton* was master or *custos* of it,[9] who endeavoured all he could to hinder its total suppression, by leaving his whole substance to it; he died in 1318, and the same year, *viz.* 2 non. *Oct.* the Bishop, at *Thorp* by *Norwich*, admitted *William Hardyng* of *Thefford*, priest, to the mastership or custody of *God's-House* in *Thefford*, at the presentation of the noble *John de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*. At his admission he swore canonical obedience to the Bishop; at his entrance upon the mastership he received 3 scots, value 60*s.*; 10 milch cows, value 8*s.* each; 100 wethers, value 2*s.* each; 60 lambs, value 12*d.* each; 12 silver spoons, value 10*s.* each; one mazer [or copper] and other brass and wooden utensils, besides linen, corn, &c. all which the Bishop assigned to be converted to the profit of the house, they being the goods of *Will. de Norton*, chaplain, late master, who by his great prudence and good management had purchased and left them in the Bishop's hands to dispose of for the good of his soul, for which reason he swore the master at his admission, to leave them, or their value, to his successour, and not alien, part with, or bequeath them by will, to any one, but leave them to the house, as he found them.

And from this time the goods of the hospital daily increased, it being known that they had no certain revenues to depend upon, occasioned a greater number of gifts to them than they had before, and so the house revived and flourished, till the 22d of *Edward* III.

[8] I take it Domus Dei in Croxton was a small place erected by some master of this hospital, on their lands in that town, and had always two or three brethren of this house resident there.

[9] Lib. Inst.

(1347) and then *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, who was patron of it, granted the site of the hospital of *Domus Dei*, and all that belonged to that house, to the *friars preachers* that he had founded close by it, and from that time the whole site was laid into the *friars preachers* yard, and the hospital-house only left standing, in which one or two of their brethren resided, to get what alms they could of the passengers, for the profits of the house; and this is the reason that the *friars* monastery and this is often confounded in old evidences, it being called sometimes *Domus Dei*, *Mason Dieu*, or site of the *Friars Preachers of the Old House*. It went as the *Friars Preachers* did at the Dissolution, to which I refer you.

5. ST. MARGARET'S, see p. 72.

6. ST. JOHN'S, see p. 71.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, IN BAILY-END.

THERE was only one college in this town, dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, which was first a *gild* only, the brethren and sisters having a priest, which they called their *chaplain*, to whom they paid an annual stipend, to pray for the welfare of the members of the *fraternity*, while living, and their souls when dead, and to officiate for them at the general *gild* days, or annual feasts, or on the anniversaries or *obit* days of such brethren as settled sufficient on the *fraternity*, to keep them perpetually. At this time, and even to the Dissolution, it was sometimes called the *Gild* of St. *Mary* in *Baily-End*. In this state it continued till *Edward* the First's time, and then it became a college, for a master and two chaplains or brethren, who had a convenient mansion-house, and a chapel by it, built and endowed by Sir *Gilbert de Pykenham*, senior, who gave the patronage or nomination of the master and fellows to the Mayor and Commonalty of the burgh, and also ordered, that the *gild* should be continued as formerly, and that the master and fellows for the time being should continually serve, and daily officiate for, the brethren thereof, and that all persons, both men and women, might be admitted into the society upon their being elected by the majority of the brethren, and entered into the *gild* book by the master and fellows, paying for such their admission, one quarter of barley, or more,[1] according to their ability, besides a fee in money; by means of which, this college greatly increased in revenues, the chief persons in the corporation being generally members of it, besides other persons of distinction in the neighbouring towns. In the year 1337, being the 11th of *Edward* III. I find by the Account-Roll of the house,[2] that it was endowed

[1] I find some paid 7 quarters, and some more, besides the fee in money, which was also in proportion to the condition of the person admitted.

[2] E Compot. Bonor. Capelle Beate Marie in Balliva Theford. Rot. penes T. M.

with lands and tenements to the value of 26*l.* 6*s. per annum, viz.* in rents issuing from divers tenements in *Thetford,* 13*s.* 6*d. per annum,* part of which *viz.* 4*d.* from the tenement of *John Le-Goose,* and 1*d.* from the tenement of *Margaret de Stanford,* and 20*d.* from *Peter Le-Meysters,* were given and settled particularly on the master to receive yearly, and expend in keeping the anniversary of the founder, with a wax taper, and a lamp burning in the chapel that whole day. They had a tenement in the *Gress-Market,* and about nine shops in *Baily-End,* and three in *Nethergate-street,* besides their college and new dove-house, and *gild-hall,* which was built this year. At this time, the admission fee was 3*s.* 4*d.* besides the barley. The yearly quitrent paid for their shops to the Earl *Warren,* then lord of the town, was 1*s.* 9*d.* and the master's salary 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 13*s. per annum,* which the master paid to a poor woman annually by way of alms. Among the brethren admitted this year, I find these persons, who were clergy in the town, *viz. Will. Hardyng,* chaplain, *Thomas Buchard,* chaplain, *Richard de Snyterton,* brother *John de Fordham,* and Sir *Reginald Purry,* chaplain, and *Edmund Caston,* was expelled the society at the same time, which then consisted of about 36 members.

This house, at the archdeacon's survey in *Edward* the Third's time, was found to be in the archdeaconry of *Norwich,* and deanery of *Thetford,* but was not taxed for any of its revenues, it being founded since the taxation was made.[3] And this was the condition of the house at this time, which did not continue long thus meanly endowed, for in 1370, the Mayor and Commonalty obtained license from King *Richard* II. to purchase divers lands in *Ashwyken,* and settle them in *mortmain,* so that they did not exceed 10*l. per annum.* And in 1392, they were settled on the college, on condition the master founded a chantry[4] in the chapel of St. *Bartholomew,* in the *gild-hall,* which he did, and served it by the fellows of the college, who officiated for the welfare of the corporation, and the souls of the departed, which had been members of that body.

In 1416, the master accounted for the revenues of the college, as he was annually obliged to do; and it appears they amounted now to about 40*l.* a year; they had a house in *Bridge-street,* let at 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, and 4*l.* a year in *Ashwyken,* &c. There were 9 new members admitted, among which *Margaret Camplyon,* a nun, and *Tho. Hogg,* chaplain, were the chief, besides one *John Crane,* who lived at *Ipswich,* which shews it must be a noted society, or else persons so far off would scarce have sought for admission; but what confirms it more to be so, was the annual number of persons who left legacies at their deaths to this house, to have their names entered in the *bead-roll,* in order to be partakers of their prayers, as well as the brethren: for this year there were several entered in the roll, upon their executors paying their legacies, according to their wills; and besides this, there were many legacies given by other persons every year, which often much added to the settled revenues; among others, *John Austin,* rector of *Wangford,* was buried this year in the chapel,

[3] Regr. Archid. Norw.

[4] It is called the Chantry of St. Bartholomew, by, and sometimes in, the gild-hall, and was an oratory or chapel where the burgesses, when they came to do business, performed their devotions.

and gave x. marks to adorn it, with a *portifory*, two board-cloths, and two towels to serve at the little (or low) altar, and also a *coverlyth*, to serve in the chapel, which was to be laid every year, on the day of his anniversary, over his grave; and also he ordered *John Gylot*, rector of *West Wrotham*, his executor, to pay the master of the chapel a legacy of 13*s.* 4*d.*[5] The master's stipend now was 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the two fellows 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and the expenses at their annual feast, or great *gild*, amounted to 56*s.*

In 1420, *John Banham*, rector of *Little Livermere* was buried in the chapel, and gave two new *antiphonars*, and one *gradual;* and this year also, *John Gylot* of *Thetford*, chaplain (a member of this college, I suppose) late rector of *West Wrotham*, was buried in the chapel, and gave to the altar 3*s.* 4*d.* to repair it 6*s.* 8*d.* to every chaplain serving in it 12*d.* and small legacies to the religious houses in the town.

In 1422, *John Olyver* of *West-Toftys* was buried in the yard of this chapel, and gave a legacy to this *gild*, and another to the *gild* of *Corpus Christi* in *Thetford*.[6]

In 1473, *Peter Benne*, chaplain, was buried in the chapel, and gave a legacy to the painting the tabernacle of the Virgin *Mary* in it, and another to St. *Mary's gild* that belonged to it.

In 1499, *John Fyshere*, burgess, who is buried in St. *Nicholas's* churchyard, gave them a legacy. It appears that *John Chaa* was a benefactor, of whose gift they had 9 acres in *Croxton*, 2 acres by St. *John's* hospital, and other barley rents: they paid annual small rents for their shops, houses, and lands, to the Priors of *Bromhill*, of the *canons*, and of the *monks* in *Thetford*. In 1446, the Mayor and Commonalty obtained another license to settle 10*l. per annum* more, in *mortmain;* and after this,[7] the rents became so considerable, that there were two *chamberlains* annually chosen by the fraternity, who received the rents and passed their accounts, before the Mayor for the time being; and by an account passed in 1541, it appears that the *Austin friars* held a tenement of them, by the rent of 12*d.* a year, and that the yearly profits were much enlarged; they had then a close and certain lands in *Hocham*, and one acre in the field there, held of that manor, by the rent of 4*d. per annum*, and also divers lands and revenues in *Gislam*, *Rushmere*, and the adjoining towns in the county of *Suffolk*, which added to the other revenues, made up the annual income of 109*l.* 7*s.*[8] which was the value of it at its dissolution in 1547, when it was resigned into King *Edward's* hands by *John Gunnel*, the last master, who had a pension of 5*l. per annum* assigned him for life, which was paid in 1555, and not afterwards, that I can find, which induces me to think he died in 1556. At its dissolution the chapel and college were entirely demolished, and the revenues which came to the King were divided the next year in the following manner: the site of the college and chapel, called *Chapel-Yard*, and 80 acres of arable land and pasture thereto belonging, with all messuages, &c. lying in *Thetford* and *Croxton*, and all rights thereto belonging, were given to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and by him forfeited to the Crown, and soon after granted to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, and his

[5] Regr. Hyrning.
[6] Regr. Hubbert, fol. 99.
[7] In 1511, Rob. Love, burgess, gave 5 marks to the repairs of this chapel, and Will. Berde welle was a benefactor.
[8] Weaver, fol. 828. Speed, &c.

heirs,[9] who laid the land[1] to *Maison Dieu* fold-course, and sold the site, houses, and curtilages, to *Nicholas Hoode*; but how it went after I cannot say, till the 7th of *James* I. 1608, and then the King, at the humble request of Sir *William Rider*, Knt. granted to *Maurice Francis*, Esq. and *Francis Phillips*, Gent. the site of the chapel, with divers tenements and curtilages belonging to it, all which were to be held of the Crown by him and his heirs, in free *soccage*, as of the King's manor of *East-Greenwich*, by fealty only; and from this time it hath been a private property, and as such continues, it belonging at this time [1738] to the son and heir of *Robert Pierson*, lately deceased. It stands near the river, directly behind the common gaol for the burgh, there being no ruins of any account.

The other revenues in *Ashwyken*, *Gislam*, *Rushmere*, &c. continued in the Crown till the 29th *Elizabeth*, and were then granted by that Queen to *Edward Wymark*, Gent. and his heirs, to be held by the rent of 3*s*. 4*d*. *per annum*.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF THE FRIERIES.

THERE were two houses of friars in this burgh, called in ancient evidences, *the friers of the Old and New House*.

1. THE FRIARS OF THE OLD HOUSE,

Friars Preachers, *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*, (for they were known by all these names,) had their monastery on *Suffolk* side, in the *Canons Close*, as it is now called; it was first the parish church of St. *Mary the Great*,[2] but by Bishop *Arfast* was made the cathedral of his see; and when that was translated to *Norwich*, *Roger Bygod*, who had purchased the church of St. *Mary*, or the cathedral, with the land and all that belonged to it, by way of exchange, of *Richard*, son of Bishop *Arfast*, who had the inheritance of it, by the advice and consent of King *Henry* I. and at the request of Bishop *Herbert* placed *Cluniac* monks in it,[3] and erected a timber building for their reception, but soon after, he began a cloister of stone, the area of which is now visible, between the church and the river; the walls of the refectory, which was on the north side of the court, not far from it, are now in a great measure standing; this cloister was near three years building, and was then left unfinished, because the Prior and monks had persuaded their founder to build them a monastery out of the city; this being so much in the heart of the city, and so pent up with the burgesses houses, that they could have no quiet, and the place being so straight and small, they could have no opening to the street, nor room to perfect any monastery that would be convenient for them, upon which their founder began to build them a church and monastery (which is now called the *Abbey*,) on the *Norfolk* side,

[9] E Lit. Pat. dat. 3 E 6. 17 May.

[1] The lands, and every thing but the site, houses, and curtilages in the town, were conveyed by Sir Edward Clere to the Norfolk family, which now enjoys them.

[2] See chap. xv.

[3] See p. 50.

in a pleasant place just without the city, which being finished, the monks left this house, according to some in 1107, and others in 1114, translating all their revenues, and carrying all their moveables of value, both out of the church and monastery, to their new house, leaving the church and their unfinished cloister to the custody of two or three of the monks, who kept it as a sort of a cell to their new monastery, for some time, but afterwards forsook it, and then it was exchanged for lands that laid convenient for the monks, and so became joined to the *dominion* or *lordship*, and continued in this desolate condition till *Edward* the Third's time, when Sir *Edmund Gonvile*,[4] parson of *Terrington* in *Norfolk*, who had been steward to *John* Earl *Warren*, and was then steward to *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, persuaded the Earl not to suffer that ancient church, which had been the mother church of the diocese, to continue in such a ruinous and desolate condition, upon which, the Earl by his advice and management repaired the church and old convent, or cloister, that the monks had formerly dwelt in, and introduced *friars preachers* of the order of St. *Dominick*,[5] and settled them here; and it is plain that this was done after the year 1327,[6] for then the Earl was restored, and before 1345, for then he died. It seems *Gonvile* designed this, while he was under the Earl *Warren*, and the Earl consented to it, which is the reason that sometimes he is called the founder, sometimes the Earl of *Lancaster*, but mostly *Gonvile* himself, whom indeed they looked upon as the principal, because it was done at his motion, though in their *orisons* and masses they were all three esteemed as founders. And from this time it became a *priory* of *friars preachers*, and the priors were always nominated by the lords of the *dominion* of *Thetford*, to which the Earl annexed the patronage, and confirmed by the *superiour* of their order; Mr. *Weaver* tells us[7] that it was dedicated to St. *Sepulchre*, but he confounds it with the priory of *canons* of that order, whose site joined to the west side of the site of this house, for the dedication was not altered, but continued, as he himself rightly observes in the preceding page, to the *Holy Trinity* and St. *Mary*. In 1347, the site of *Domus Dei*, or *God's-House*, which stood between their cloister and the *High-street*, and all that then belonged to it, was given them by *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, the patron,[8] and then they cleared the site of it, except the *Hospital-House* only, and made an opening from the street to their monastery, placing a brother or two in the hospital, who daily begged what he could of the passengers, for the profit of the house; and from this time the monastery itself was as often called the *Priory* of *Maison Dieu*, *Domus Dei*, or *God's-House*, as it was the *Preachers*, *Dominicans*, or *Black Friars*. Not long after this, part of the old revenues of *Domus Dei*, which had been formerly settled on the *canons*,[9] were assigned towards the maintenance of these *friars*, but so that they received it at the hands of the Prior of that house. In 1359, the advowson was settled by fine, to pass with the *dominion* of *Thetford*. In 1370, they had purchased all the houses between their convent and the street,

[4] See Hist. Norf. fol. 192.
[5] This order of begging friars was confirmed in 1220; they went in a white coat, with a black cope and cowl. Becon. fol. 317.
[6] See p. 54.
[7] Fol. 828.
[8] See p. 80.
[9] Ibid.

and had license from the King to enlarge their house, and pull down those they had purchased, and now their monastery became spacious and open, there being nothing but a court between the street and cloister, for the old hospital-house of *Domus Dei*, which stood at the very corner, by the river, did not hinder their view, and could the monks have done this, it is to be presumed they would never have removed hence. They had divers small tithes in *Suffolk* and elsewhere, which they hired of the Abbot of *Albemarle* and others.

In 1381, being the 5th of *Richard* II. there was an act which sets forth, "That there were divers evil persons within the realm, going "from countie to countie, and from towne to towne in certain habits, "under dissimulation of great holines, and without the license of the "ordinaries of the places, or other sufficient authoritie, preaching "dailie, not onlie in churches and churchyards, but also in markets, "feirs, and other open places, where a great congregation of people is, "divers sermons conteining heresies, &c. and matters of sclaunder, to "engender discorde and dissention betwixt divers estates of the realme, "as well spirituall as temporall, &c. [wherefore] It was ordeyned "and assented to in Parliament, that the King's commissions "should be made, and directed to the shiriffes, &c. to arrest all such "preachers, and also their faitours, mainteinours, and abettors, and "to holde them in arrest and strong prison, 'till they would justifie "them, according to the lawe and reason of holie church." Upon this, the *friars* of this order, whose habit these preachers had taken upon them, kept themselves close in their monasteries, and did not go so much about as usual, and in a few years after, they thought it necessary to get the privileges of their order confirmed by the King, to shew they were not the persons the King might think them to be, but that they desired to live, and have their order protected by him; and among others, in the year 1386, being the 10th of the King's reign, the Prior and Convent here obtained a confirmation of the privileges of their order, and in particular, that no other order of *begging friars* should inhabit within a certain distance of their monastery, and this the King undertook to defend them in, against all men. The reason of their procuring this grant was, because *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, their patron, was a great favourer of the *Austin friars*, and they feared least they should be expulsed from their monastery, to make room for them, or else that he would found them a monastery in this part of the town, which would have been prejudicial to them, by taking off good part of the alms of the passengers, as well as by being in more repute, their order having not fully recovered the favour they had lost since the aforesaid act; but however, though it is certain the King did not like them, he thought it best not to disturb the order, but confirm the privileges to such as applied for his confirmation: and upon this, the Duke, who was resolved to introduce the *Austin friars* here, placed them at the further end of the town, as far off the *preachers* as he possibly could, and so far as not to be within the space limited by the King's privilege. In 1471, the Prior and Convent of *friars preachers* had liberty of free-warren allowed them in all their lands in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; *Weaver* tells us,[1] it was valued at the Dissolution at 39*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* and makes the *friars preachers*

[1] Fo. 827.

and *black friars* two distinct houses, when they were in reality the same. The Bishop having nothing to do in confirming the priors, I meet with few of their names. I have seen a writing[2] under the common seal of this house, by which brother *Peter Oldman*, D.D. Prior of the convent of the *friars preachers* at *Thetford*, admitted *Thomas Hurton* and *Margery* his wife, to be secular brethren of the convent, and to partake of their prayers and devotions while alive, and of their masses when dead, in as ample a manner as the rest of the friars of the house, and that they might, by the grant of Pope *Innocent* VIII. granted to this order, choose their own confessor when and where they pleased; and it is plain that they had chosen him by the absolution indorsed on the instrument, which is dated at *Thetford*, 1st. *Jan.* 1475. It was surrendered to King *Henry* VIII. the Prior and five brethren signing the surrender, though I suppose there were a greater number in the monastery that would not consent to it. *Willis* tells us the church of the *Dominicans* at *Thetford* was 36 paces long;[3] it was granted to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, by the name of *the site of the friars preachers*, formerly called *the Hospital-House of God* in *Thetford*, who was to hold it in *capite* of the Queen, by the service of the 20th part of a fee, and *5d. ob. per annum* rent. He left it to his heiress, and it descended to Sir *Edward Clere*, who sold it with the *Canons* farm, to which it now [1738] belongs.

Weaver tells us[4] these persons of distinction were buried here, *viz.* *Arfast* Bishop of *Thetford*,[5] Sir *John Bret*, Knt. Dame *Agnes Hovell*, Dame *Maud Talbot*, wife to *Peter* lord of *Rickinghall*, and Dame *Anastasia*, wife of Sir *Richard Walsingham*; besides these, I find the following persons (who were all benefactors) interred in this church.[6] Sir *Thomas Hertford*, Knt. in 1370. 1419, 24 *Feb. Tho. Walter* of *Thefford*, he gave 13*s.* 4*d.* to the *friars*, to St. *Cuthbert's* high altar 6*s.* 8*d.* to the *canons* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 20*d.* to every separate canon, to *Corpus Christi gild*[7] 6*s.* 8*d.* to St. *Mary's gild* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the *nuns* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the *Austin friars* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Prior of the monks 6*s.* 8*d.* to *Will. Bernham*, a monk, 20*d.* to *Jeffery* the monk 20*d.* to every other monk 12*d.* to every priest that will come to his burial 4*d.* and 20*s.* to be divided among the poor on his burial day, for his soul's good, and 10*s.* every year on his anniversary as long as his goods would last; to the *hermit* at *Newbrigge* (in *Ickburgh*) 12*d.* and 8 marks for *John Roos* and *John Northwold*, chaplains, to sing for his soul. In 1477, *Elizabeth*, wife of *Roger Oldman*, (mother, I suppose, to the then prior,) was buried in the church, and gave a legacy to the light of the Virgin *Mary*, which burned before her image in it. *John Austyn*, rector of *Wangford*, in 1416, gave 40*s.* to build a *perke*[8] in this church. In 1494, *John* Lord *Scroop* of *Bolton* died at *East-Herling*,[9] and was buried here, as was *William Skepper*, in 1499.

Benefactors to this house were, Sir *William Berdewelle*, the elder, about 1455. *John Elingham* of *Fersfield*, in 1478. *John Fyschere*,

[2] Autog. in Cista Feofator. Parochiæ Sci. Jacobi de Icklingham in Suff.

[3] Willis's Collections, vol. ii. p. 330. addenda.

[4] Fol. 827, 828.

[5] See p. 49.

[6] Regr. Heydon, fol. 16. a.

[7] This seems to be kept in St. Mary's college, and to be sustained by the Corporation.

[8] This is either a rood loft, or a pedestal for some image to stand on. He was buried in the college.

[9] See vol. i. p. 321.

burgess, in 1499. *Robert Wyset* of *Barton* by *Mildenhall*, who in 1504 gave a legacy to the brethren of St. *Dominick's* order in *Thetford*, to celebrate *placebo, dirige*, and *mass of requiem*, and 10 masses in their church, for 10 days next following his decease. *William Onge* of *Hepworth*, in 1516, and *Will. Keye* of *Garboldesham* in 1531, who settled lands to find a brother of this house, to preach every *Easter Tuesday*, in St. *John's* church at *Garboldesham*.[1]

In 1504, 12 *March*, the Bishop licensed Brother *Tho. Cross* to be a *penitentiary* throughout his whole diocese, and to preach wherever he would, with an *indulgence* of 40 days pardon to all that would assist him; and this he did out of love and respect to Master *Driver*.

2. OF THE AUGUSTINE, OR AUSTIN FRIARS.

THE *Austin Friars, Friars Eremites* or *Hermits*, the *Mendicants*, or *Begging Friars* of the *New House*, (for by all these names I find them called,) were introduced here about the 11th of *Richard* II. (1387,) by *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, who much favoured the order. He built them a church and convent, or cloister, on its south side, on part of the old entrenchments of the *Castle-Hill*, which was demean of his lordship, to which he annexed the patronage of the house; I do not find he gave any other lands besides the site, and the chapel or church of St. *John*, which they turned into a house for *lepers*,[3] governed by one of their brethren; and by this means they got a place to beg in, at the entrance of the town this way, and in some measure defeated the privilege of the *friars preachers*, that no other order of *begging friars* should inhabit within a certain distance of their monastery, upon which account the Duke was forced to place the monastery as far off the *preachers* as he possibly could.[4] Mr. *Weaver* tells us,[5] it was founded by *John* of *Gaunt*, and *Blanch* his wife, though he says, that some said by *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster*, father of the said *Blanch*, for which there is no ground at all. In 1389, *Tho. de Morle*, Knt. and others, aliened to the brothers *heremits* of St. *Austin* in *Thetford*, one messuage, and four acres of land, with tenements in *Hengham, Aldebye, Hockering, Swanton, Folsham*, and *Buxton*. The tenement in *Thetford* paid 12*d. per annum* to St. *Mary's gild* or *college*,[6] and was annexed to the house by license of *Richard* II.[7] In 1407, they had possession of another house which stood between the street and site of the monastery, for immediately after, they obtained license of the King to pull it down and enlarge the site of the church and monastery,[8] and then built a *hermitage* at the west end of the church, which faced the street, where they continually received alms. In 1412, they had license to hold in mortmain a messuage, chapel,[9] and *hermitage* in *Thetford* and *Bernham*, with a fair thereto belonging.[1] In 1469, by an indulgence dated at *Thetford*, brother *John Potch*, Prior of this house, and *Provincial* of

[1] See vol. i. p. 273.
[2] I imagine he was prior here.
[3] See p. 72.
[4] See p. 85.
[5] Fol. 828.
[6] See p. 82.
[7] Pat. 13 R. 2. part i. m. 16.
[8] Pat 9 Henry 4. part 2 m. 24.
[9] This was St. John's chapel and hermitage, which they got confirmed to them by Henry V. when he came to the dominion, and then it had a fair belonging to it, which is now disused.
[1] Pat. 1 H 5. par. 1. m. 19.

the order of the *friars hermites*, of St. *Augustine* in *England*, admitted *Thomas Hurton* and *Margery* his wife to be full partakers of all the *masses* and other devotions performed by the order in *England*, in as ample a manner as the brethren of the order partake thereof, further adding of his special favour, that as soon as their deaths should be declared in their provincial *chapter*, that the same *offices* should be performed for them, as for their deceased brethren. The seal of his office is said to hang to it, but it is now lost; the instrument is neatly written, illuminated, and signed at bottom, Prior Potche.[2]

Mr. *Weaver* tells us[3] this house was valued at the Dissolution at 312*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* which is a grand mistake, and whence he could imagine so I cannot guess; I am certain it never had many revenues more than are already mentioned, and cannot think it was ever endowed to the value of 20*l.* a year; the monastery was a very small one, and never had above 6 brethren; the church was not larger than an ordinary parish church, as may be seen by the foundations, which are still visible in the close called the *Friar's Close*: it consisted of a nave only, two transepts, and a choir, and there do not appear to have been many persons buried in it, for in digging cross we discovered not more than two or three graves; and indeed at the Dissolution, it had no more revenues, that I can see, than those already mentioned, otherwise than *Pitt-Mill*, which they held by lease of the Abbot or Prior of the monks here. Its surrender lies in the *Augmentation Office*, and has no seal; and though it is said, in the common form, to be sealed with the common seal, I believe this house never had one, which I conjecture, not only because I never saw it, but because the priors used to subscribe their own hands to their instruments, which was not usual where they had a seal. The 27th *Sept.* 30 *Henry* VIII. A° 1538, *Nicholas Prat*, Prior of the priory of the *Austin friars* in *Thetford*, and the convent of the said place, surrendered their monastery, church, and hermitage, with St. *John's* chapel, &c. into the King's hands; the instrument was signed by the Prior, Brother *Thomas Parmyter*, and Brother *Roger Schyrwood*. It was afterwards granted to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, who died seized of the house and site of the late priory of the *Austin friars*, and the land thereto adjoining and belonging, with one acre surrounded with a stone wall, 10 acres in *Barnham*, the chapel called St. *John's* chapel in *Thetford-Field*, a piece of land near the *Market-Sted*, and 2*d. ob.* yearly rent in *Barnham*, all which belonged to the said house, and were held of the Queen in *capite*, by the service of a 20th part of a fee, and 1*s.* 9*d.* yearly rent.[4]

The benefactors were, Dame *Margery*,[5] daughter of Sir *Tho. Jenney*, first wife of Sir *John Herling*, and after that of Sir *John Tuddenham*, Knt.; she was buried in the chancel of the *Austin friars* church in *Thetford*, close by the tomb of her daughter, Dame *Elizabeth*, late wife of Sir *Thomas Hengrave*, to whose son *Edmund* she left a legacy, and another to the church.[6] In 1599, *William Fyschere*, burgess, gave them a legacy. In 1504, *Robert Wyset* of *Berton* by

[2] Autog. penes Feofat. Paroch. Sci. Jacobi de Icklingham in Suff.

[3] Fol. 828.

[4] Inquis. post mort. Rici. Fulmerston, mil. 9° Eliz.

[5] See vol. i. p. 319; she is often called Margaret, but having lately seen her will, find her name was Margery.

[6] See vol. i. p. 331.

Mildenhall, gave them 10*s*. to sing *placebo*, *dirige*, and *mass* of *requiem*, and other *masses* for him at his death. In 1515, *Robert Wyxle* of *Hildercle* was a benefactor. In 1526, there were legacies given for *masses* to be said at a place called *Scala Cœli*, in the *friars-Austins* in *Thetford*.[7] In 1531, *William Keye* of *Garboldesham*, and many others, gave them small sums to sing for their souls; and indeed, the chief of their subsistence must be from what they begged, and from such legacies as were given them. This monastery was on the *Norfolk* side, by the *Market-street*, in the enclosure called the *Friars-Close*.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE NUNNERY.

This monastery was the oldest of any in the town, for it was originally founded by *Uvius* the first Abbot of *Bury*, in the time of King *Cnute*, in memory of the *English* and *Danes* that were slain not far off,[8] in the great battle between King *Edmund*, and the *Danish* captains, *Ingwar* and *Ubba*; it was placed just by the church of St. *George*, which *Cnute* had given to his abbey at *Bury*,[9] but upon the land that Earl *Turkil* gave to that monastery; in this house the Abbot placed a few *canons* or *monks*,[1] who held it as a *cell* to the abbey, and officiated in the church of St. *George*, which was then a parish church: and from this time the *canons* continued here, till at last they were reduced to two only, and their revenues being almost dissipated, they requested *Hugh* Abbot of *Bury*, their patron, by the intercession of *John* of *Oxford* Bishop of *Norwich*, *Jeffery Ridel* Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Keeper of the King's seal, and *William de Camera*, (or *Chambers*,) then Sheriff of *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, that the *nuns*, which then lived by the chapel of St. *Edmund* at *Lyng* in *Norfolk*, might be removed hither; and accordingly, about 1176,[2] the two *canons* resigned all their possessions into the hands of the aforesaid Abbot, who immediately granted them to the *nuns* of *Lyng*, who afterwards removed hither, into the monastery that Abbot *Hugh* built for them, who by this means became their founder, and gave them the church of St. *George*, which he also rebuilt,[3] and from a parochial, made it their conventual church; besides this, he assigned them the parish churches of St. *Benedict*, and *All-Saints*, and got the Bishop to appropriate them to the monastery, with all other lands, immunities, and privileges, that the Abbots of *Bury* ever had in the *burgh* of *Thetford*, by means whereof this monastery, with all its lands and revenues, were totally exempt from all jurisdiction of the burgh,[4] and enjoyed the liberties and privileges of St. *Edmund* their patron, even to its dissolution. But least we should mistake as to the founder, I must observe that it was that *Hugh* who was first Prior of *Westminster*, and was elected Abbot of *Bury* in 1157, and confirmed by the Bishop of

[7] Regr. Groundesburgh, fol. 236.
[8] Between the monastery and Euston, near Tut-Hill, see p. 39, 40.
[9] See p. 73.
[1] Cartulary of Bury, fol. 20.
[2] John of Oxford was consecrated Dec. 14, 1175. Abbot Hugh died 1180.
[3] See p. 74.
[4] See p. 71.

Winchester: he governed the abbey 24 years, and died 17 kal. *December,* in the year 1180.[5] The next addition that I meet with, as to the revenues, was made by *Maud* Countess of *Norfolk* and *Warren,*[6] eldest sister and one of the coheirs of *Anselme* Mareschal-Earl of *Pembroke,* who first married *Hugh Bygod* Earl of *Norfolk,* and afterwards became second wife to *William* Earl *Warren,* after whose death, in 1240, she became a great favourer of these *nuns,* and among other testimonies to shew her love to the monastery, she granted an annual rent of three marks out of her mill by her manor-house in *Cestreford* (or *Chesterford)* in *Essex,* towards finding the *nuns* clothing for ever; Sir *Roger Bygod* Earl of *Norfolk,* Sir *Ralf Bigod,* Sir *William de Hengham,* Sir *Osbert de Caily,* and others, being witnesses to it; she died in 1247, so that the deed must be made before that time. In 1286, Sir *Peter de Melding,* Knt. gave to God and the *nuns* of St. *George* in *Thetford,* a yearly rent of 5*s.* out of his tenements in *Norwich,* for the health of his soul, and the soul of *Joan* his wife.[7] In 1359 there was a change made between the Prioress and Prior of the monks of *Thetford,* whereby divers lands in *Rougham* were settled on the nunnery, and other lands and a mill on the prior. In 1375, the King granted license, that they might appropriate the church of St. *Peter* and *Paul,* at *Little-Livermere* in *Suffolk,* to their house, that church being then a rectory in their patronage, but the Bishop not consenting, it was not done. In 1400, the jury, on a writ of *ad quod damnum,* returned answer, that it would be no prejudice to the King, if *Nicholas Wichingham* settled on the convent one messuage, 110 acres of land, two of meadow, four of pasture, a free fold-course, and two free fisheries, in the waters and fields in *Bernham* in *Suffolk,* upon which, it was settled by the King's license. In 1416, *John Austin,* rector of *Wangford,* who was buried in the *college,* gave them a legacy. In 1438, there was a long suit between the Lady *Alice Wesenham,* Prioress of this house, and *Rob. Popy,* then rector of *Lyng,*[8] by which it appears, that when the *nuns* first removed from *Lyng,* they were endowed with a messuage in which they dwelt, close by the chapel of St. *Edmund* in *Lyng,* which solely belonged to them, together with 60 acres of land, and 3 acres of meadow, adjoining to their house, with annual rents, amounting to 5*s.* 9*d.* and two hens, all which was held in *capite* of the Crown, and was enjoyed by the *nuns,* from the time they left it, who received the profits, and paid a chaplain, (who is sometimes called the Prior of St. *Edmund's Chapel)* with part of the revenues, but for many years past, the Prioress had let all to the rector of *Lyng,* who served in the chapel, and received an annual rent for the premises, upon which this rector claimed only to pay that rent, refusing to acknowledge any further right belonging to the Prioress; but after a long suit, and the Prioress's recovery, he was glad to come to a composition, and accordingly this year the King licensed the Prioress to convey the chapel and all the premises, to the said *Robert Popy,* rector of *Lyng,* and his successours for ever, on condition that he and his successours shall for ever pay a clear annual pension of 4 marks a year to the Prioress, and her

[5] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 77.
[6] Dug. Mon. vol. i. fol 295.
[7] This deed is enrolled in the Court of the City of Norwich.
[8] Regr. Curteys, fol. 299.

successours for ever, which was constantly paid to the Dissolution. In 1499, *William Fyshere*, burgess, was a benefactor, with many others,[9] whose names I do not meet with ; they had many revenues in *Rowdham*, *Bury*, and other towns, both in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, as appears by their certificate returned to King *Henry* VI. when he taxed all the religious, except the poor *nuns* and such other houses as were in decay, for they certified, that the revenues of their monastery in *Hingham* and *Thetford* deaneries in *Norfolk*, and in *Thetford*, *Thingo*, and *Clare* deaneries in *Suffolk*, were much decayed by the late mortality, and those in *Cranwich* deanery, by inundations, and had continued so ever since the year 1349, upon which they were excused from the tax. *Dugdale* values this monastery at 40*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* *Speed* at 50*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* which was the value returned at its suppression, but far under the clear annual income; for besides their monastery, divers messuages, barns, stalls, dove-houses, orchards, water-stews, ponds, common of pasture, waters, fishings, liberty of free-warren, &c. they had no less than 4 *bovates*, or *oxgangs*, and half a *carucate*, or *ploughtilth* of land, in *Thetford* only.

The patronage always belonged to the abbey of *Bury*, and at every vacancy, the Sub-prioress sent to the Abbot for license to elect a new Prioress, and after they had elected one, they returned their election to the Abbot, who thereupon directed his letters of confirmation to the Bishop of *Norwich*, to admit the person elected, and if the Abbot refused to grant either license or confirmation, it lapsed to the Bishop; so that though the house was exempt from the jurisdiction of the burgh, it was not from that of the Bishop, who would have the same power over it that he had over St. *George's* church when it was parochial, otherwise he would not have suffered them to have made it *conventual*.

PRIORESSES

OF THE MONASTERY OF THE BENEDICTINE OR BLACK NUNS OF ST. GEORGE IN THETFORD.

1310, 7 kal. *March*, the Bishop, in the parish church of St. *Mary the Virgin*, in *Theford*, examined the election made in the monastery of St. *George* at *Theford*, as it were by inspiration of the Holy Spirit, concerning the person of the Lady ELLEN DE BERDEWELL, a nun of that monastery, who then was unanimously elected prioress, which election, though as to the form, it was found defective, yet by the special favour of the Bishop, the fitness and morals of the person being considered, she was confirmed prioress there, and had all the spirituals and temporals belonging to the house committed to her management, and letters were directed to the archdeacon of the place, or his official, commanding him to install her into her office.

1329, 6 id. *Jan.* the Lady MARGARET BRETOUN, a nun here, was installed prioress.

1330, id. *June*, the Lady BEATRICE DE LYSTONE, a nun of this house, was installed prioress, at the death of *Margaret Bretoun*.

[9] In 1511, Robert Love, burgess, gave to the friars Austins, friars preachers, and the nuns, 20*s.* each.

1339, 13 *April*, the Lady DAMETTA DE BAKETHORP, nun here was installed prioress, at *Beatrice de Lyston's* death. In 1343, *Anne*, daughter of Sir *John Furneaux*, Knt. lord of *Middle-Herling*, became a professed nun here. In 1390 Lady *Dametta de Bakethorp*, or *Bagthorp*, was grown so very old and decrepit, that she resigned her office nto the hands of ELIZABETH JENNY, then third prioress of the house, and *president*, who called the nuns together, declared the resignation, and sent for a license for a new election.

1390, 24 *Octob.* the Lady MARGARET CAMPLEON, sub-prioress, was installed prioress; she resigned in 1418.

1418, 1 *August*, the Lady MARGARET CHYKERING, senior, was presented to the Bishop, in the church of St. *Etheldred* at *Theford*, and was admitted prioress, being chose into that office by Lady *Elen Hardyngham*, sub-prioress, Lady *Margaret Campleon*, late prioress, Lady *Julian Bluton*, third prioress, Lady *Alice Howard*, Lady *Agnes Rokelond*, nuns, Lady *Margaret Chykering*, junior, refectoress, Lady *Alice Wesenham*, infirmaress, Lady *Cecily Wychingham*, and Lady *Lucy Ixworth*, nuns, being the whole number belonging to the house; upon which she had letters for installation.

1420, 27 *Novem.* Lady ALICE WESENHAM was installed prioress, at *Margaret Chickering's* death.

1466, Lady MARGARET COPYNG, (or *Margery Copinger*,) nun here, was installed prioress on *Wesenham's* resignation.

1477, 10 *Decem.* Lady JOAN EYTON, nun here, was elected by all the nuns, and installed prioress at the resignation of *Margaret Copyng*.

1498, 15 *Septem.* Lady ELIZ. MOWNTENEYE, nun here, was installed prioress at the death of *Joan Eyton*. She died 20th *April*, 1518, and was buried in the church of *Banham*, by her ancestors.[1]

1518, Lady ELIZ. GOURNAY was installed prioress.

1519, 8 *June*, the Bishop collated the Lady SARAH FROST, a nun of this house, who was installed prioress at the death of *Elizabeth Gournay*. At her admission she was sworn to alien nothing, and not to make any new feoffments to the damage of the monastery, which was now in a declining state, by such former alienations. It was forced to be a collation, because there were not a sufficient number of nuns to have an election.

1534, Dame ELIZ. HOTHE, *alias* HEATH, was installed, and was the last prioress, being a person of sincerity and resolution, for they could never bring her to resign her house, from which she had sworn to alien nothing; and indeed it is particular, that none of the nuns are accused of any thing, but *Margaret Legget*.[2] *Joan Thompson* was sub-prioress when it was seized into the King's hands in 1536, and a pension of 5*l*. *per annum* settled on the prioress. In 1553, it was thus returned, "*Eliz. Hooth*, of the age of an hundredth years, "and now dwelling in the parish of St. *James* in *Norwich*, prioress "of the late priory of *Thetford*, liveth continentlie, and hath a pen- "tion of 5*l*. paid her yearly, at *Norwich* and *Bury*, at two terms in "the year by even portions, and hath nothing to live upon but the "same pention, and is reputed a good and catholick woman."[3]

[1] See vol. i. p. 357, 358.

[2] Prioratus monalium de Thetford. Margareta Legget fatetur incontinentiam, petunt omnes exonerari, excepta Priorissa.

[3] MSS. Regr. Norwic.

" And *Robert Howse* of *Thetford*, priest, lately a religious man of " *Bury*, hath a pention of 8*l.* by letters patents, 31 *Henry* VIII. he " was married, and is now divorced."

Most authors that have treated of this monastery,[4] have been mistaken as to its dedication, and so call it St. *Gregory* instead of St. *George*, and also in making it granted to the Duke of *Norfolk*, which it never was, *the scite of the monastery of Thetford* not meaning this, as they imagine, but the abbey; for in 1537, the King leased the site of the *nuns* in *Thetford* to *Richard Fulmerston* of *Ipswich*, Gent.[5] for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d. per annum*, and in 1540 he had an absolute grant of it, and all the lands belonging to it, with a fold-course for 300 sheep in *Bodesling*, and a field of arable land called *Campfield* in *Thetford*, with other revenues in *Fouldon*, &c. all which were held of the King by knight's service. Sir *Richard* left it to *Frances*, his daughter and heir, who married Sir *Edw. Clere*[6] of *Bickling* in *Norfolk*, Knt. and at his death it descended to Sir *Edw. Clere*, his eldest son and heir, who held it by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; he was knighted at *Norwich*, *August* 22, 1578,[7] when Queen *Elizabeth* went her progress into those parts, and next year was sheriff of *Norfolk*, and was afterwards a great traveller, being in such esteem in the *French* court, that he was made a knight of the *French* order of St. *Michael*,[8] but affecting much grandeur, he by degrees consumed his inheritance, and was forced to sell his chief seat at *Blicking*, to Sir *Henry Hobart*, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of King *James* I. His eldest son, *Hen. Clere* of *Ormsby*, Esq. to whom he assigned that ancient family seat, was created a baronet, 27th *Feb.* 1620, 18th *James* I. but dying without issue the title ceased in this family. As for the monastery, Sir *Edward* first mortgaged it to Mr. *Godsalve* of *Bokenham-Ferry* in *Norfolk*, with whom it was afterwards exchanged for that manor.[9] Mr. *Godsalve* put it over, among other lands, to Mr. *John Smith* and *Owen Shepherd;* they had a long and chargeable suit about Mr. *Godsalve's* estate, and sold the monastery to Sir *William Campion*, and it is enjoyed by his descendant, *Henry Campion*, Esq. the present [1738] owner.

At the Dissolution, this monastery did not suffer so much as the generality of them did; the church was a large one, and when Sir *Rich. Fulmerston* came to dwell here, it was turned into lodgings, and other convenient rooms; Sir *Edward Clere* new regulated the western front of the house, and opened a passage into the road, after which it assumed the present name of the *Place;* but the whole monastery remained till the year 1737, without much alteration, their common-hall, vaults, butteries, &c. being the same as when the *nuns* left them, except their pavement, which was new laid with gravestones, when the church was demolished; their private chapel was whole and entire, the reading-desk, partition at the altar, and gallery for the *nuns* remained; in it were three large coffin-stones, with

[4] Weaver, fol. 828. Tanner Not. Mon. &c.

[5] He was afterwards knighted, and came and lived here. Autog. in Curia Augment. in Scaccario.

[6] Not Clark, as Stephens hath it, and the Atlas, from him.

[7] Stephen's additions to the Monasticon, vol. ii. fol. 523. Atlas, p. 415.

[8] Baronetage, vol. ii. p. 273.

[9] See Sir Henry Spelman's History of Sacrilege, p. 277; edit. Lond. 1698.

crosses on them, no doubt but they were laid over some of the prioresses, who were here interred; it was a crypt, or vault, arched over with fine strong arches, and had only a handsome large east window over the altar. The church itself is now [1738] standing, being used for a barn, and the font that came out of it lies still in the court-yard. The monastery is now quite demolished, and a new farm-house built by its site. I saw several pieces of stone coffins and monuments, some with arms on them, and some without, besides divers parts of images, which had been formerly painted, taken out of the ruins. The chest in which the *nuns* evidences were kept stood lately in the *Long Gallery* or *Ambulatory*, which was a fine room, of a great length, extending through the whole building, facing the court on the north side, the west window surveyed the fields, and the east their pleasant grove, fish-ponds, and river: it had two or three chimneys on the south side, and a fine view all the way up the river to *Bernham*; but this was spoiled by the small lodging rooms that were made the whole length of it in Sir *Edward's* time. In this gallery they pretended to shew you the blood of an unhappy youth who was here slain by a fall from a wooden horse that he used to vault or ride on, which, they tell you, Sir *Richard* was designedly the cause of, by having the pins of one of the wheels taken out for that purpose, in order that at his death he might enjoy his estate, and this is the occasion of the frightful stories among the vulgar of that knight's appearing so often, to the terrour of many; but it is mere fiction, for the spots on the wall were nothing more than is seen in many plasterings.

The rise indeed of this story is too true, though the additions made to it are false, for it was no manner of interest to Sir *Richard* to be the author of such a villainy, he never enjoying any part of the estate of the person killed. The truth is, *Thomas* Lord *Dacre*, who died in 1565, was survived by *Elizabeth* his wife, second daughter of Sir *James Leiburne*, Knt. who after his decease married *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, by means whereof the Duke became guardian to *George Dacre* Lord of *Gillesland* and *Graystock*, who was then a minor, being only son and heir to *Thomas* Lord *Dacre*, his lady's first husband: this youth was with the Duke at *Thetford* a good while, who finding the air and place agreed with him, committed him to the care of Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, his intimate acquaintance, with whom he lived some time; he did what he could to divert the sprightly youth,[1] with such exercises as were agreeable to his age, and among others, he had a wooden horse in this gallery, for him to vault or ride on; but as he was at his diversion, on the 17th of *May*, 1569, he fell from it, and beat out his brains, leaving his estate to his three sisters, his heiresses. Mr. *Dugdale* in his *Baronage*[2] says, that he was unhappily killed by the fall of a wooden horse, whereupon he practised to leap.

The invidious part of the story seems to be raised afterwards by *Leonard Dacres*, next heir-male of the family, or his friends, who did all he could against the young ladies to get the estate from them; but they being all three married to the sons of the same duke, had

[1] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. 918.

[2] Vol. ii. fol. 24: A° Domini 1569, 17 Maij, objit Georgius Dacre, Dominus de Gillesland et Graystok, puer magnæ spei et optimæ indolis, ex casu equi lignei saltatorij, repentine corruit Thetfordiæ in com. Norf. infra ætatem, tum existente in custodia Thomæ Ducis Norfolciæ.

power and friends sufficient to withstand his unjust designs; and therefore it was given out that Sir *Richard* did it, in order to make those ladies the better fortunes, for his friend's children. But as this was not so much as surmised till some years after, when *Leonard* brought his action for the estate, it is to be looked upon as envy, invented only to serve a turn, and make his proceedings appear with a better face.

The first seal is that of *Hugh* Abbot of *Bury*, founder of *Thetford* nunnery; and the second is the common seal of that house.

CHAPTER XX.

OF THE CANONS.

In 1139, the burgh was in King *Stephen's* hands,[3] who soon after gave all the demeans on the *Suffolk* side, *viz.* four carucates of land, with the advowsons of all the churches, and tithes thereto belonging, both within the *burgh* and without, with all other liberties and privileges to William de Warren Earl *Warren* and *Surrey*, the third of that name, who immediately built a monastery and church upon the premises, and dedicated them to *God*, the *Holy Sepulchre*, and *Holy Cross*, and placing *canons* of the order of the *Holy Sepulchre* there, he endowed them with whatever the King had given him in the town,[4] granting them *soc* and *sac, tol, team*, and *infangenthef*, with his churches and tithes in *Theford*, and all his men, lands, fold-courses,

[3] See p. 53. [4] Dug. Mon. vol. ii. fol. 574.

pastures, and other things, both within the burgh and without, with two fairs in a year, one on the day of the *Invention of the Holy Cross*, and the other on the day of the *Exaltation* thereof, both which were to be *toll* free, for all comers and goers whatever, under the penalty of 10*l.* to be levied upon any that should attempt the contrary.[5] This order of *canons* was established in the year 1109, when the Christians recovered the *Holy-Land* from the *Turks* and *Saracens*, and placed them in the church of the *Holy Sepulchre*, at *Jerusalem*: they wore the same habit with the other *canons regular*, without any other distinction than a double cross of red upon the breast of their upper garment; but the order was of short duration, because *Jerusalem* was soon after lost, at which time there was only this house, and another in the suburbs of *Warwick*, in all *England*, of this *order*. The founder, at the time he built the monastery, was a *devotee* for the *Holy-Land*, which caused him to dedicate it to the *Holy Sepulchre* and *Cross*, which he was then going to visit, as is plain from the conclusion of his foundation deed, in which he earnestly requests his *palm-bearing*[6] brethren, *burgesses*, and true friends, that they would to the utmost of their power defend his *canons* in all things he had settled on them, in free alms: *Ralf* and *Reginald de Warren*, his two brothers, were witnesses to his foundation, for whose welfare, jointly with his own and his mother *Isabell's*, the *canons* were daily to pray as long as they lived, and after their decease were bound daily to sing for their souls, and that of *William* Earl *Warren*, his deceased father. After this foundation was completed, he prepared for his journey, and went in that great expedition to *Jerusalem*, with *Conrade* the Emperor, *Lewes* King of *France*, and many other brave *English*, *French*, and *Normans*, against the *Pagans*,[7] to which they were principally incited by the venerable *Bernard*, Abbot of *Clerevaulx*, but being intercepted by those infidels, he was killed in *Jan.* 1148,[8] leaving only one daughter, named *Isabell*, who first married to *William*, natural son to King *Stephen*, and after to *Hameline Plantagenet*, natural son to *Jeffry* Earl of *Anjou*, who with the consent of *Isabell*, his wife, and of *William de Warren*, his son and heir, confirmed the monastery and church of the *Holy Sepulchre* to the *canons* serving God there, with four carucates of land, and all things else that *William de Warren* his predecessor had settled on them, together with the tithes of his whole *dominion* of *Theford*,[9] and of all those lands which he had given his men and tenants there, with the same ecclesiastical and other liberties that King *Richard* had, when he gave it him; together with three fairs, one on the *feast* of the *Holy Sepulchre*, and the others as before specified; and further, for the salvation of his and his wife *Isabell's* soul, and those of King *Henry*, his brother, and *Jeffry* Earl of *Anjou*, his father, and of all the Earls and Countesses of *Warren* deceased, he gave them an annual rent of 10*s.* issuing out of his mill, called *Brendmilne* in *Thetford*,

[5] See p. 59.

[6] Or palmers, who were pilgrims or soldiers, that had served in the crusade, or holy war, to which he was a devotee. They were so called, because they generally brought home a branch of palm, of the growth of Palestine, and wore it as a sacred badge and token that they had performed their vows, either by fighting against the infidels, or visiting the Holy Sepulchre.

[7] Dug. Bar. vol i. fol. 75.

[8] E Rot. Antiq.

[9] See p. 53.

which they were to receive by the hands of his bailiff of *Thetford*, on St. *Andrew's* and *Lady* day, and also another rent of 20*s. per annum*, out of his other mills in this town. This Earl died the *nones* of *May*, 1202, leaving

WILLIAM Earl WARREN, his son and heir, who confirmed the foundation and also the gift of all the lands and tenements in *Faverton-Field*, which were given them by *Thurstin*, son of *Algar*, and *Osbert*, son of *Stanard*, who were tenants, and held them of the *Canons* in fee, together with common of pasture, and *bruary*[1] in the said field, which they had liberty to dig or cut for all necessaries, at their pleasure, all which was confirmed by King *Henry* III.; and the said *William* further gave the tithes of his mills, called *Pit-Milne* and *Hindolve's-Milne* in *Theford*.

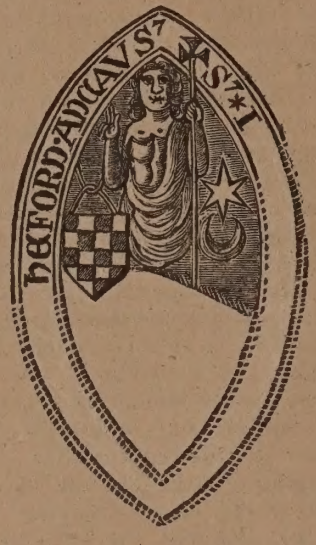
In 1281, JOHN Earl WARREN, the first of that name, granted to the *canons* the advowson of the church of *Gresham* in *Norfolk*, which belonged to his manor there, and was held in *capite* of the King; but yet the Prior did not present to it for some years after, till it was confirmed by *John* Earl *Warren*, his son and heir, in 1329, and from that time they presented the rectors.[2] In 1331, *Edward* III. licensed them to appropriate the rectory to their monastery, but they could not get the Bishop's consent, and therefore, in 1339, they applied to Pope *Boniface* IX. to appropriate it to them, who the same year granted them leave at the next vacancy to take possession of and retain in their hands, all the profits of that church, on condition they served it by one of their *canons*, or any other secular curate, which should be removeable at their pleasure, and also paid all episcopal dues whatever: this bull is dated at *Rome*, and hath a seal of lead hanging to it, on one side of which are these words, BONIFATIUS PP. VIIII. and on the other side, the faces of St. *Paul* and St. *Peter*, as in the figure, which is the same on all *bulls* I ever saw, the Pope's name only being altered. But notwithstanding this, the Bishop would not agree to the Pope's appropriation, but obliged them to endow a vicarage, and be content with the corn tithes, and parsonage-house and lands, which they were no sooner in possession of, but by deed dated on the *Purification* of the *Blessed Virgin*, A° 1400, *Robert* then Prior, and the Convent, granted a lease to *Richard Man*, clerk, and *John Caperon*, and their heirs, of the *parsonage* and *croft* adjoining, which was late *Richard Augyrs*, lying in *Gresham*, for 200 years, conditionally that they performed all services due to the priory, if no heir by right of inheritance dis-seized them, and that at the end of the term it should be peaceably given up to the priory.

In 1457, *July* 30, the vicarage was consolidated again to the rectory, a pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year being reserved to the Prior, to be paid by the rector; and in *Sept.* following, the Prior and Convent, under their common seal, conveyed the advowson of the rectory, to

[1] Bruary is furze and ling.

[2] Autog. penes me.

John Paston, Esq. and his heirs for ever, and so it became joined again to the manor. Some time after there was a copy of the deed required of the Prior, who gave one accordingly, but not under the common seal, but another seal that the house had, for particular causes, by which it appears that they had two seals from their foundation. The common seal exhibits our Saviour's rising from his sepulchre, having his cross in his hand. The other hath our Saviour standing, with his right hand held up, and a cross in his left hand; on his right side is a shield of the founder's arms, and on his left a star and crescent, the usual badge of all such as served in the holy war.[3]



In 1315, the said Earl *Warren*,[4] for the good of his soul, and of[5] *Maud de Nerford's*, and their children, confirmed all the grants made to the house, by any of his predecessors, as appears from his deed, dated at *Methwold*, where he often resided.

Other benefactors to this monastery were, *Richard de Felbrigge*, who gave the homage and service of *Alfred Kokerboll*, his villein, in *East-Herling*;[6] *Odo*, son of *John de Herling*, by another deed without date, gave a rood of land in *East-Herling*.[7] In 1202, *William Estun* settled lands in *Huningham* and *Thorp* by *Huningham*, on the house. In 1207, the Prior owed King *John* 100 marks for the manor of *Lodcomb* in *Berkshire*. In 1234, *Herbert de Alencon*[8] acknowledged that he held his *free tenement* in *Gayzle*, *Hegham*, and *Kavenham* in *Suffolk*, of the Prior, by divers services, in lieu of which he agreed to pay him a rent of 5*s*. 6*d*. *per annum*.

[3] These two seals of the Canons at Thetford are taken from the seals themselves, now remaining among my own collections, at the expense of Mr. Robert Martin of Thetford, to whom I am much obliged, not only for this, but many other favours and encouragements to my present undertaking.

[4] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 82.

[5] The Monasticon by mistake calls him William.

[6] See vol. i. p. 318

[7] See Ibid p. 319.

[8] He was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1227.

Sir *Jeffery de Furneaux*, Knt. lord of *Middle-Herling*, died about 1234, and was buried by *Amy* his wife, in the church of the *canons* in *Thetford*, to which house he gave the ninth sheaf of all his demeans in *Bircham* and *Middle-Herling*, with a messuage and 12 acres of land there,[9] which grant was afterwards confirmed by his son and grandson; these temporals were taxed at 2*s*. but the spirituals were never taxed, because the Prior always received a composition of 23*s*. 4*d*. a year, in lieu thereof.[1] The tenement was after held of the Prior at 1*s*. *per annum* rent.

About 1250, *Alice*, wife of Sir *Michael Furneaux*, Knt. a benefactrix, was buried in the *canons* church.[2]

In 1252, King *Henry* III. granted the Prior liberty of free-warren in all his lands, in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*.

About 1272, King *Henry* III. gave them land in *Thetford* to the value of 20*s*. *per annum*.

In 1274, *Thomas de Burgo* (or *Burgh*) gave the ninth sheaf of all the demean lands of his manors of *Somerton* in *Suffolk*, and *Burgh* in *Cambridgeshire*, in exchange for the advowson of *Somerton*, which the Prior conveyed to him. The Prior was taxed for his portion in *Burgh* at 53*s*. 4*d*. and for all his *spirituals* in *Suffolk*, at 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. and for all his temporals 79*s*. 1*d*.

In 1278, *Robert*, eldest son of Sir *Simon de Furneaux*, was buried in this church, as was *Cecily* his mother, and Sir *Simon* his father in 1286. And also Sir *John de Furneaux*, son and heir of the said *Robert*, about 1318, with *Mary*, daughter of *Nicholas de Twinsted*, his wife.

In 1347, the hospital-house of *Domus Dei* was settled on the *canons*, the ancient revenues of which had been settled on them before.[3]

In 1364, the Prior had license to receive in *mortmain* lands in *Bernham*, *Barningham*, and *Knatishall* in *Suffolk*;[4] and in 1392, the Abbot of *Bury* licensed the Prior of St. *Sepulchre* at *Thetford* to purchase the tenement called *Pleyfords* in *Bernham*, standing near the rectory-house of St. *Martin's* parish, with the homages, services, rents, and fold-course for 400 sheep, thereto belonging, with 7 score acres of arable land, worth a half-penny each acre, all which formerly belonged to Master *Walter* of *Elveden*, being held of the *fee* of St. *Edmund*, and were purchased of the said *Walter* to the use of the Prior, by *Peter*, rector of *Fakenham-Parva*, *Adam Foxele*, rector of St. *Ethelred* in *Thetford*, and *John Dauntre*, rector of *Broome*, for which license the Abbot reserved a relief of 2*s*. 9*d*. at the installation of every prior, besides the old services.

In 1400, Sir *Will. Berdewelle* the elder gave them a legacy.

In 1442, *Henry* VI. granted license, that 240 acres of land, 600 acres of pasture and heath, with the liberty of four fold-courses in *Croxton*, with a messuage and garden in *Thetford*, might be settled to found a chantry in the *canons* church.

In 1464, the Prior sued *John Legat*, rector of *Tudenham* by *Berton Togryng*,[5] (or *Barton-Mills*,) for an annual pension of 6*l*. due to the

[9] See vol. i. p. 314.
[1] Ibid.
[2] Ibid p. 313.
[3] See p. 80.
[4] Regr. Curteys, fo. 306.
[5] i. e. Twa grind, because there were two mills, or else one mill had two pair of stones, which was not usual in those times.

Prior, which had been detained some years; but the Prior recovered it, by proving that he was always taxed at 12*s.* to the tenths, for this portion. This, with their portion in *Wratting-Parva*, which was taxed at 4*d. ob. q.* and that at *Somerton*, were granted to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, and after belonged to Sir *Edward Clere*.

About this time they were taxed at 10*s.* for their temporal rents in *Wigenhall* St. *German's*.

In 1499, *Will Fishere*, burgess, gave them a legacy.

In 1511, *Robert Love* of *Thetford*, burgess, gave the Prior 13*s.* 4*d.* "*Item* I wol and assigne to the honor and wurshipp of St. *Saviour* "at the *Chanons* an hool vestyment with all the Pertin, the pryce "of xx*l.*"

In 1537, when the house was dissolved, it was returned, according to Mr. *Dugdale*, to be endowed with 39*l.* 6*s.* 8*d. per annum* but according to Mr. *Speed*, with 49*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* both which accounts fell very short of its real value; immediately after the Dissolution, Sir *Richard Fulmerston* obtained a lease for 21 years, of the site and lands belonging to it, at 15*l.* 8*d.* a year, and though the Duke of *Norfolk* had a grant of it, to him and his heirs, yet in 1540, Sir *Richard* procured another to him and his heirs for ever, of the site of the *canons*, and the following revenues which belonged to it, the Duke agreeing thereto, *viz.* a fold-course two miles round, for 340 sheep, in *Bowdesling*, the *Common-Field*, containing 160 acres, a peice of pasture of 6 acres, within the monastery walls, 4 acres of pasture adjoining to the monastery walls, divers rights of *commonage*, and *fishings* in the river, *Mason Dieu*, Fold-course furlong and lands, *Great-Norwick* or *Sotheries* sheep's pasture, *Dudwell-Valley*, and lands which contain seven-score acres, *Mayes* meadows 10 acres, *Blackdon* sheep's pasture, *Chanons* leasures and furlongs, the *Canons* lands in *Halwick* sheep's pasture and *Erles-Course*, 83 acres in *Kilverston*, the *canons* lands and furze in *Croxton* and *Lynford*, the tenements *Colles* and *Stanfords*, the pasture and lands in St. *Edmund's-Croft*, their lands and pasture in *Bowdesling* and *Favertonfield*, otherwise called *Westwick*, and the *Reed-Fen* there, with feed as well for their sheep and great beasts, with their followers, as other their cattle there. The tithes of all the possessions, and of all other possessions, of the late Duke of *Lancaster*, and Earls *Warren*, and of all other farmers and tenants, and all tithes belonging to the impropriate churches of the *canons*, as well of fishings, as grist of corn, and other tithes, the *canons* liberty of common in *Downham*, and surplusage of lands which the monks took in farm of the *canons*, with the advowsons and other things, all which descended with Sir *Richard's* heiress, and were sold by Sir *Edward Clere* of *Bukenham-Ferry*, to *Robert Causfield* and others, in trust for the Earl of *Arundel*:[6] and thus they came to the noble family of the *Howards*, in which they have continued ever since, the honourable PHILIP HOWARD of *Bukenham-House* being the present [1738] owner.

The advowson of the priory always belonged to the *dominion* or *lordship*; it is said by Mr. *Weaver*,[7] to be dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *John*, and to be founded by a *Bygod*, which mistake was occasioned by his confounding it with St. *John Baptist's* hospital,[8] though it is sometimes called St. *John's*, because it stood in that parish, and

[6] See p. 57. [7] Fol. 82. [8] See p. 78.

not far off the church. Mr. *Willis* tells us,[9] that the *canons* church was 90 paces long, and the nave 15 paces wide. There is a barn built on the site of the nave, but the ruins of the quire are heaped together, and make a large hill, from which we can see a great distance about us, and so answer the end they were designed for; this is now called the *Canons-Hill*, the whole site being on the *Suffolk* side, at the west end of the town.

PRIORS

OF THE AUGUSTINE CANONS OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, AND HOLY CROSS.

1202, *Richard* the prior.

1274, *William*, prior.

1329, 5 id. *May*, Brother *Richard de Wintringham*, canon here, was elected prior by the sub-prior and convent, and confirmed by the Bishop, and installed by the Dean of *Theford*, according to the usual custom.

1338, 20 *Dec.* Brother *John de Thefford*, canon here, installed prior at *Wyntringham's* cession.

1349, 15 *July*, Brother *Robert Edwyne* of *Thefford*, a canon here, installed prior.

1351, 14 *Nov.* Brother *Adam de Hockwold*, priest, a canon of *Ixworth* convent, was installed prior here on *Edwyne's* resignation.

1358, 25 *Jan.* Brother *William de Hanneworth*, canon here, was installed prior at *Hockwold's* death.

1378, 9 *June*, Brother *Adam de Worthstede*, priest, late a professed canon regular of *Penteney* convent, was elected prior here, but the election wanting due form, the Bishop voided it, and collated him, upon his swearing canonical obedience, and it being a lapse, his letters of installation were directed to the Archdeacon of *Norwich* or his official.

1393, 5 *Aug.* Brother *Robert de Stowe*, a canon of St. *Osith's* monastery, was installed prior here.

1422, 27 *Nov.* Brother *John Palcock*, canon here, was installed prior at *Stowe's* death.

1432, 20 *Oct.* Brother *John Grenegres*, canon here, was installed prior. At his admission he paid eight marks to the Bishop for the first fruits of the church of *Gresham*, which was appropriated to the priory.

1454, 5 *Sept.* Brother *Peter Bryan*, canon here, was installed prior at *Grenegres's* resignation.

1471, 9 *March*, Brother *Reginald Ilberd*, canon here, installed prior at *Bryan's* death.

1496, 20 *April*, Brother *John Burnell*, a canon of *Cokesford*, was installed prior on *Ilberd's* resignation.

1508, 30 *Sept.* Brother *Thomas Vicary* was installed prior.

1519, 22 *Dec.* Brother *John Thetford*, bachelor of the canon-law, who had studied near 12 years in *Cambridge*, being a canon of this house, was installed prior by the officers of *Richard Nix* Bishop of *Norwich*, and not by the Dean of *Thetford*, as had been usual: this Prior, with *William Bryggs*, and five other canons, subscribed to the King's supremacy, 26th *Aug.* 1534. He was a benefactor to *Butley*

[9] P. 330, Addenda.

abbey, giving them two chalices, one for the chapel of *All-Saints*, and another for St. *Sigismund's* chapel, and two relicks, the comb of St. *Thomas* the Martyr of *Canterbury*, and a silver box of relicks.

Brother *John Clerke* was the last Prior, who, when he resigned his monastery, *Febr.* 16th, 1537, had a pension of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* settled on him for life.[1]

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE PRIORY OF MONKS, COMMONLY CALLED THE ABBEY.

This monastery was first founded on the *Suffolk* side of the river, by *Roger Bygod*, in the cathedral church, and afterwards translated hither by the founder, as may be seen in the foregoing chapters;[2] and though there are many printed authors that have given us an account of the foundation, I shall rather choose to follow that wrote by *Jeffry*, prior of this house, than any other, it being likely that he was most capable of coming at the truth, not only upon the account of his living so much nearer the time, but because he had all the evidences of the priory at his command, an abstract of whose History, as far as he completed it, I shall here subjoin.

In the year of our Lord 1104,[3] from the passion of St. *Edmund* the King and Martyr 234, and from the *Normans* entering this land 37, in the reign of King *Henry* I. there was a nobleman called *Roger Bigot*, who governed the realm under the King, and had done so from the Conquest. This wise man, being truly sensible that such great power could not be executed without many errours, and being desirous to atone for them in this life, imagined that nothing would do it better than quitting the pomp of the world and turning *pilgrim*, and thereupon he resolved to go to *Jerusalem*, that he might the more fervently worship his Saviour, at the place where his feet stood when he ascended from earth; and in order to prepare for his journey, he called together the chief of his friends and acquaintance, to confer with them about it, who were all much grieved at his design, but had not courage enough to attempt the dissuading him from it, till *Etbran*, his steward, a man of much skill in the law, undertook to do it, by shewing him, that it was by his means only that he and all his friends enjoyed the honours and estates they possessed, and that consequently his leaving them might be the ruin of them and their families, and that therefore, for their sakes, he hoped he would not undertake such a journey, but as he designed it for an atonement for his errours, and the good of his soul, they would be far from desiring him to recede from such a good intention, assuring him, they all thought it would as much redound to the present and future prosperity of himself and family, if he would expend the money he designed for this *pilgrimage*, in building and endowing a monastery upon his own demeans, and placing religious persons, under a spiritual *pastor*, of some particular *order*, who should continually pray for him, his predecessors and successours, to the world's end, putting him in mind that Christ hath

[1] E Compend. Compertorum Sti. Sepulchri Thetford. Johes. Clerk fatetur incontinen. et ideo cupit, ut licerit uti remedio divinitus concesso, viz. conjugio. Johes. Perkyn, Pol. volunt. Andreas Johnson, Pol. vol. Will. Burges, fatetur incontinentiam.

[2] See p. 60.

[3] Most writers say 1103.

said, "*Give alms of such things as you have, and behold all things are "clean unto you.*"[4] inferring from thence, that such a foundation would be giving alms to future generations, and consequently would render a man more clean than all he could do in his *pilgrimage;* which arguments had such an effect, that he laid aside that design, and immediately resolved to begin such a foundation; upon which, by the advice of a monk named *William de Walsam,* he applied to the holy man, *Hugh* Abbot of *Cluni,* by *Lanzo* Abbot of *Lewes,* desiring him to send some monks of *Cluni,* for whom he designed to build and endow a monastery in his own land, to which request the Abbot answered, that all his monks being brought up in *Burgundy,* they were entire strangers both to the customs and language of such a distant nation as *England,* for which reason he was afraid to send them, and therefore he committed the care of the whole affair to *Lanzo,* strictly enjoining him to send some of his monks of *Lewes* who knew the language and customs of the place, to live in the monastery, ordering him to see to the building of it, and to be prior or *custos* there as long as he lived, paying every year to him and his abbey of *Cluni* a mark of silver, which the said *Roger* settled on that abbey, as a token of their dependancy upon it, and that for the future they could not be subject to any other monastery, nor follow any other but the *Cluniac* order; and as soon as this was settled, the aforesaid *Roger,* by the license, consent, and advice, of King *Henry* I. and *Maud* his queen, of *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury, Herbert* late Bishop of *Thetford,* and *Alice,* wife of the said *Roger,* with many other nobles of the King's court, began to build a monastery at *Thetford,* for the reception of the monks, close by the church of the *Blessed Virgin,* from which *Herbert* translated the see, which church, with all that belonged to it, the said *Roger* had bought of *Richard,* son of Bishop *Arfast,* whose inheritance it was; giving him other lands in exchange; and as soon as the offices were built (which did not take long time, they being only of wood) *Lanzo* sent twelve monks, with one *Malgod,* whom he had made their prior, to *London,* where they were met by *Ralf Fitz-Walter,* and *Ralf de Valle Redonij,* two of the chief of *Roger's* barons, and were conducted by them, with great honour and worship, to *Thetford,* where they entered on *Monday* the 4th of *July,* about nine of the clock, it being the day of the Feast of the *Translation* of St. *Martin,* Bishop of *Tours, Roger Bigot,* his wife, and all his barons, chief tenants, and soldiers, with a great concourse of other people, both clergy and laity, being assembled in order to receive them with the utmost honour; and thus accompanied, the monks took possession of that ancient church of the *Blessed Virgin,* and *All-the-Saints,* which had been the mother church, and episcopal see of the *East-Angles:* and as this place had lately been involved with grief, on account of the bishoprick being translated from them, so now they much rejoiced at the coming of such good men, presuming they should have God's favour, by their prayers and laudable conversation among them; and from this time the monks began to live according to their *order,* and *Roger,* and Prior *Malgod,* were very intent for three years, in building a new monastery within the burgh.

At this time there was a man in *Lewes* monastery, named *Stephen,* who was very remarkable, both for his learning and morals; he was

[4] Luke xi. v. 41.

born of noble parentage in *Provence*, and became a monk under Abbot *Hugh*, in the monastery of *Cluni* in *Burgundy*, by whom he was sent to the monastery at *Lewes*, to be sub-prior, and assistant to the venerable *Lanzo*, where he behaved himself in such an agreeable manner, that, in case of *Lanzo's* death, they had determined unanimously to choose him their abbot; but it happened far better for this house, for Abbot *Hugh*, considering there wanted such a person to perfect the foundation, as would be agreeable to the monks and their founder, (*Malgod*, though a very honest good man, not having the spirit nor learning of *Stephen*,) ordered *Lanzo* to recall *Malgod*, and send *Stephen* thither, who, upon *Malgod's* resignation, was made prior here, though much against the inclination of the monks of *Lewes*, who lamented his leaving them: but upon finding it was not occasioned by *Lanzo* their prior, as they suspected, but was really the command of their holy father *Hugh*, they submitted, and *Stephen* came to *Thetford*, to the joy of the founder, the monks, and all the burgh; but no sooner had he entered his office, and viewed the place where the monastery had been three years in building, but he perceived it was too small, and so much enclosed with the burgesses houses on all sides, that there was not room enough to build a convenient reception for them, and therefore, like a wise man, foreseeing the monks inconveniences, he applied to *William de Albini*, one of the King's privy-council, and son-in-law to the founder, who by him was often entreated to remove the monastery into some more convenient place without the burgh, where they might have room to receive guests of all degrees, according to their stations.

This, though it was disagreeable to the burghers, and several of the monks, was approved of by the founder, who consulted the King about it, who then kept his court at *Thetford*, and he, like a wise prince, forseeing the monks conveniency, advised him to remove it to a large pleasant, open place, just without the west part of the burgh, on the other side of the river,[5] and there, by the approbation of *Herbert* Bishop of *Norwich*, he began to found a monastery in honour of the blessed and glorious *Virgin*, and to encourage the work, the Bishop himself, with his own hands, began to dig the foundation, in the very place the King had pitched upon;[6] and after the workmen had dug very deep, because the earth was sandy, the prior and founder, with many other noblemen, laid the first stones of the foundation, and then the founder declared before all the people, that he would finish the work at his own expense, at the same time assigning 15*l. per annum* towards perfecting the foundation, ordering the prior to send two monks to him after the Feast of the *Blessed Virgin*, because he designed against that time to provide a manor to settle for the monks maintenance, declaring also, that this his monastery should be subject to no person living but the Abbot of *Cluni*; all this was done on the eighth day before the Nativity of the *Blessed Virgin*, and thus the success and future prosperity of the foundation seemed quite settled. But alas! the eighth day after the foundation was laid, *Roger Bigot* the founder died, and the Bishop of *Norwich* (who was not far off) hearing of it, came by night, and seizing his body against the will of his wife, and those that were about him, carried it to be

[5] Viz. the Norfolk side.

[6] He favoured and advised the foundation, in order to make some recompense for removing the see.

buried at *Norwich*, which was certainly unjustly done by the Bishop, because he himself was witness to his foundation charter, in which he gave his own body, with that of *Alice* his wife, and all his children, to be buried in this priory ;[7] as soon, therefore, as the Prior (who was very intent in carrying on the building) heard of his death, he took four of his monks, and hastened to *Norwich*, where he found the body laid on a bier, upon which the Prior, the wife of the deceased, and all his friends, entreated the Bishop, that he would restore the body to be buried in his monastery, according to his resolution in his lifetime, which he himself was witness to, but the Bishop absolutely denied it, and endeavoured by entreaty, flattery, and large promises, to prevail upon the Prior and monks to consent to have the body peaceably buried at *Norwich*, and lay aside all future claim ; but they would by no means come in to it, but instead thereof, they all fell down at the Bishop's feet, beseeching him to give them their founder's body, to bury it as he desired, which the Bishop in great wrath refused to do ; upon which the Prior, in the name of GOD and the *Blessed Virgin*,[8] adjured the Bishop to return it, who would not, but buried it in his cathedral at *Norwich* ;[9] and soon after, the Prior and Monks brought an action against him, setting forth, that though *Roger Bigot*, their founder, in his lifetime had given himself, wife, children, and all his barons, to be buried in his monastery at *Thetford*, yet the Bishop had seized him, and buried him at *Norwich*, to their great injury : to this the Bishop answered, by the oaths of divers witnesses, that before the monks came to *Thetford*, he had given himself, wife, children, and barons to be buried at *Norwich* :[1] upon which, before they proceeded to judgment, the monks were forced to own their errour and beg pardon, and renounce all future claim to his body, and to those of his wife, children, and barons, in the presence of King *Henry* himself and his barons, who were then at *Nottingham*. But notwithstanding this disappointment, the Prior went on with the building, and had such interest, that he increased the revenues, and though he laid one of the first stones, yet he lived to see the church, cloisters, and the whole work entirely finished, so that he was deservedly reckoned one of its founders.

In the year of our Lord 1114, the monks left their old monastery, and entered this, on St. *Martin's* day, bringing with them all the valuable moveables out of their old church and cloister ; and from this time their interest increased, so that in 1248 they had a general charter of free-warren in all their lands in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*. In 1299, the Prior paid four marks *per annum* to the clerks that celebrated *mass* at the altar of the *Blessed Virgin*, in St.

[7] Dug. Mon. tom. i. fo. 664. "Ego "itaque Rogerus Bygot dono imprimis "et reddo meipsum et uxorem meam "Adelyciam, et omnes liberos meos, "&c. Deo et ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de "Theford, sicut fratres et benefactores "et advocatores, sepeliendos in fine." His testibus, Dom. Hereberto Episc. &c.

[8] Tunc Prior ex parte Dei et Beatæ Mariæ - - - - - Thus ends Prior Jeffry's History, the rest of the book being ruled, but never finished ; the other part of the account is supplied from the Record, as it is entered in the Register of the Cathedral of Norwich, lib. iii. fol. 56.

[9] Viz. Sept. 8, 1108, but according to most writers, 1107. Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 132.

[1] Though all authors tell us he was buried at Thetford, it is plain he was not ; but yet they had great reason to think so, by his foundation deed. Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 132. Weaver, 829. Stow, &c.

Paul's cathedral.[2] The King had power to grant an annual pension or *corrody* to one chaplain and one priest, payable by the Prior, and as often as either of them died or were preferred, the Crown nominated another.[3]

About 1300, there was a *chantry* of one chaplain founded, daily to officiate in the abbey church, (for it is so called in the foundation,) by *Richard de Huphall*, for his own soul, and the souls of *William* his father, *Catherine* his mother, and *Andrew* his uncle, of the Bishop of *Norwich*, his father, and mother, predecessors, and successours, and all the faithful deceased; the *chaplain* was to be presented by the Prior and Convent, who were to pay him his stipend, and was to be admitted by the Bishop, who was to swear him to perform the rules of the foundation, after which he was to enjoy it for life; *William de Brom*, the first chaplain, resigned in 1300, and the 7th of the ides of *Sept. John de Herlingflet*, priest, was admitted, after whose death there were no more presented, but the names of the founder and his friends being added to the daily office for the founders of the priory, the chantry ceased.

This house being esteemed an *alien*, by reason of the mark a year paid to the Abbot of *Cluni*, as a token of dependency, and being subject to no bishop but only to that abbot, the *Pope*, or his *Legate*, it was always seized with the rest of the *alien* priories; as often as we had war in *France*; but yet it did not suffer so much at those times, as several did, besause the Earls of *Norfolk*, who were patrons of it, and by reason of their protection, esteemed as so many founders, had it granted to them during the seizures, and at last had interest enough to get it made a denizen by *Edward* III. in the year 1375, after which it had no more disturbance till its dissolution, which the Duke of *Norfolk* did all he possibly could to prevent, it being the burial place of all his ancestors, with whom he desired to be interred, not liking to see their monuments demolished, and the church in which they were buried laid waste; and though the King had promised him the monastery and all its revenues, yet he desired them not for his own use, but would have settled them on their own church, which he would have made *collegiate* instead of *conventual*; the same good design had Archbishop *Parker*, as to his *college* of *Stoke* in *Suffolk*, of which he was dean, and for which he had compiled a good body of statutes, as *Strype* in his Life of that Archbishop informs us: "The good statutes which this dean of *Stoke* college had framed for "it, added to the original ones, made this a very good and usefull "foundation, and the fame of it was so great, that about the year "1540, the old, most noble, and illustrious Duke of *Norfolk*, sent a "letter to the Dean, that he would send him the original foundation "of that his college of secular priests, being founded as he heard of "an honest sort, and that he would but detain it, till he had caused it "to be written out, or had taken some notes out of it. Because the "monastery of *Thetford* being now the King's, upon the Act for the "dissolution of religious houses, having been founded by a Duke of "*Norfolk*, the King had granted it back to this Duke, to turn it into "a *college* of secular priests; and so he should have occasion to

[2] Dug. Hist. of St. Paul's, fol. 18.

[3] Fitz-Herbert Nat. Brevium. Edit. 1687, p. 515.

" furnish it with good statutes. Here his father and other his an-
" cestors lay, and here he intended himself also to be buried, as he
" wroteto the Dean."[4] But this design was immediately stopped by the King, who saw that so many desired the same thing, that instead of a dissolution it would have been a translation only, and therefore he would not permit even *Stoke college* to stand, but *that*, though a useful foundation, had the same fate. And thus this monastery, contrary to the Duke's inclination, was totally suppressed, being surrendered to the King, *Feb.* 16, 1450, by *William Ixworth*, then prior, *Rich. Methwold, Godfrey Thetford, John Thetford, William Colchester, William Brockford, Thomas Witherset, Peter Thetford, Robert Whetyng, Nicholas Horkysley*,[5] *John Garbolsham, Christopher Garbolsham, Thomas Hynyngham*, and *Thomas Berney*, monks there. The surrender lies in the *Augmentation Office*,[6] and hath its seal still upon it. The *cell* of *Wangford* in *Suffolk*, which belonged to this priory, was surrendered with it, and passed along with the monastery and all its revenues to the Duke of *Norfolk*, in whose family the monastery hath continued to this time, the honourable *Philip Howard* being the present [1738] owner. It was valued at the Suppression at 312*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* according to Mr. *Dugdale*, and at 418*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* according to Mr. *Speed*. The priors were always summoned to convocation.

PRIORS

OF THE PRIORY OF THE VIRGIN MARY AND ST. ANDREW.

Malgod, a monk of *Cluni*, after of *Lewes*, was made the first prior in 1104; he resigned to

Stephen of *Provence*, a *Burgundian*, in 1107, who was first a monk of *Cluni*, thence sent to *Lanzo*, the first Abbot of *Lewes*, who made him *sub-prior* there, and afterwards prior here, with the approbation of *Roger Bigot*, the founder. He continued prior till 1118,[7] if not after, and was esteemed as one of the founders, being an active man, as the former account of him shews us.

Constantine, prior here.

Martin was prior in 1189, and 1197.

Richard was prior in 1226, and 1235.

Stephen was prior in 1240, and 1256. *Robert de Sancto Edmundo* was burser anno 1240.

William, the prior in 1261, 1270.

Vincent, in 1286, and 1297.

Thomas le Bygod, late monk of *Walden*, having obtained license of his abbot to leave that house, was confirmed prior here *Dec.* 31, 1304, in the monastery of *Munge* or *Mountjoy*, in *Heveringlond*, by the Bishop of *Norwich*, who was then at that house, being elected prior by the sub-prior and monks, according to ancient custom. He was the first that was ever confirmed by the Bishop of *Norwich*, for which reason we have so small an account of them, for they feared if they were often admitted by their *diocesan*, that he would in time extend his episcopal jurisdiction to their house.

[4] Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker, Lond. 1711, fol. 13.

[5] E Lib. Comp. Compert, Tho. Wetherset, fatetur furtum Nich. Hokesley, fat. pol. vol. etiam illic colligitur, suspicio confederacois. quum essent XVII. numero.

[6] Pix. F.

[7] Some say 1130.

Brother *Peter de Bosco* or *Bois*, was prior here in 1316, and in 1338, farmed his priory at a 100 marks *per annum*, of the King, it being an *alien*.

James, who was deposed, on account of his great age, in 1355. In his time *Nicholas de Horton*, a monk here, rebuilt *South-Lopham* chancel.[8]

Jeffery de Rocherio occurs prior on *James's* deposition; he was prior in 1369, and began the history of his monastery, but died before he perfected it.

John de Fordham, prior in 1372, Bishop of *Durham* in 1381, and of *Ely* in 1388.

John Ixworth succeeded *Fordham*, and died in 1430.

Nicholas, 1431. The priory was void in 1438, and was governed by *William de Elveden*, the sub-prior.

John Veyssey was prior in 1479.

Robert occurs in 1483, and 1497.

Roger de Berningham, or *Roger Baldry* of *Berningham*, prior in 1503, and 1511.

Sir *William Ixworth*, the last prior, was confirmed in 1518: in 1533, he willingly constituted the Abbot of St. *Albans* his proxy, to sign the instrument for him, that King *Henry* VIII. might lawfully marry Queen *Catherine;* and in 1540, he himself as unwillingly signed the instrument of the surrender of his monastery.

The revenues of this house were very large, as the following catalogue of the greatest part of them will make appear.

Roger Bigot, the founder, and *Adeliza*, or *Alice*, his wife, gave them the church of St. *Mary* in *Thetford*, late the Bishop's see, with all the lands, &c. which *Osbert* held in the Confessor's time, and gave to that church all the land which *Alwi* held in *Thetford*, with the mills, &c. all which the said *Roger* had of the Conqueror's gift, and also St. *Mary's* or the abbey church,[9] which he had begun to build; and all the right that he had in the churches of his demeans, namely, *Jochesford* or *Yoxford*, in *Suffolk*, *Haella* or *Hale*, *Fornesetha* or *Forncet*, *Great* and *Little-Fremingaham* or *Framlingham-Earl*, and *Framlingham-Picot*, in *Norfolk*, *Keresala* or *Kelleshall*, *Saham* or *Earl-Soham*, *Stanaham*, *Stanham* or *Stonham-Earl*, in *Suffolk*, and *Hocham*, and both the *Bradeleias*, with all the lands that belonged to them,[1] all which Bishop *Herbert* appropriated to the monastery, after their next vacancies, reserving canonical obedience from the clerks that should serve there; the said *Roger* also gave them the manor of *Snarishill*,[2] with the advowsons, and *Gunner* of *Ridlesworth* with his land, and the land which he held of the Abbot of *Ely* in *Rushworth*;[3]—5000 eels paid yearly from *Welles*, with a fishery there called *Rowere* or *Kawer;*—20,000 herrings from the *dominion* of *Cheressala* or *Keleshall*, and 20*l.* rent in land, to be assigned when he pleased;—the burial of himself, wife, their heirs, and all his barons, in the church of St. *Mary*, and two parts of the tithes of all his demeans in his own hands; all which were confirmed by the said *Herbert*,[4] who gave[5] all the land in *Thetford*, which was Bishop

[8] See vol. i. p. 232, note 4.

[9] See p. 45, 46.

[1] From the original Charter of Bishop Herbert's, in the hands of Mr. Henry Smith of Hautboys-Magna in Norfolk.

[2] See vol. i. p. 294.

[3] Ib. p. 285.

[4] It is plain that this Bishop unjustly disseized the priory of what he himself confirmed.

[5] He only exchanged some, and con-

Arfast's and his son *Richard's*, both within the burgh and without, and all *Fakerthona* or *Favertonfield*, with *soc* and *sac*, *thol* and *theem*, and *infangenethef*, with all the tithes, both of ploughed land and pasture, with the *seat* of the late bishoprick, a mill, meadow, and hospitals thereto belonging; and also *Sileham* manor and church in *Suffolk*, with all that belonged to them, as mills, fisheries, &c. to be held as freely of him, as *Herbert* his chaplain then held them; all which the said Bishop confirmed to the house, in exchange for the church of St. *Michael* in *Norwich*, and all its lands, except those in *Flixton*, and the manor of *Gunton*, &c. All this was confirmed by *Henry* I. and *Maud* his Queen, whose marks are affixed to the charter.

William Bygod, his son and heir, Steward of the Household to King *Henry* I. confirmed his father *Roger's* gifts, and added of his own the following revenues, *viz.* the churches[6] of *South-Lopham*[7] in *Norfolk*, *Offintona* or *Oston*, in *Suffolk*, *Ovitona* or *Ovington*, *Hagenewrda* or *Hanworth*, *Suthsteda* or *Susted*, *Methona* or *Metton*, and *Suthfelda* or *Suffield*, in *Norfolk*, and all his other churches, with their lands, tithes, and appurtenances: all which they were to have seizin of as soon as possible; and in the mean time, he invested them in two parts of the tithes of *Bradley*, *Offton*, *Nutheley*, *Saham*, *Keleshall*, *Framingham*, *Hale*, and *Hanworth*, and 20*l.* rent, for which he would assign them lands as soon as he could; in consideration of which, the monks were to release to him the manor of *Chipenham*, which his father had mortgaged to them for 100*l.*; he gave them also the fourth part of *Chikering* in *Suffolk*, *Egga's* land in *Denneham*, *Asceline's* land in *Devisham* or *Darsham* in *Suffolk*, and the advowson of that town, 20*s.* rent in *Minsemere*, 10*s.* rent in *Langwade*, *Edric* of *Thorp*, with all his lands, men, and services, in *Thorp* and *Dunwich*;[8] all *Archeline's* land, men, and services in *Thaseburc* or *Taseburg*, in *Norfolk*, with *Thaseburc* church, and all belonging to it, and the land that *Ulf* the priest held, and *Ulmer* of *Thaseburc*, with all his lands there, and two men in *Straton* or *Long-Stratton*, in *Norfolk*; and besides this, he confirmed all the gifts made to the priory, by any of his men, and in particular, two parts of the tithes of his father's men and his own, which were given to it, among which,

William Bigot gave two parts of his demeans in *Finchinke* or *Finchingfield*, in *Suffolk*, and the advowson of that church. *Robert Camerarius* (or *Chambers*) gave two parts of his tithes of *Sinthinges*. *Ralf*, son of *Norman*, gave two parts of his tithes of *Peshale* or *Pesenhale*, in *Suffolk*; and *Girald de Seuci*, two parts of his, in *Elingham*, in *Norfolk*. *Ethard de Vallibus* or *Vaux*, two parts of his in *Kesewic*, in *Norfolk*. *Robert de Bosco*, two parts of his in *Streston* or *Starston*, in *Norfolk*. *Robert de Vallibus* or *Vaux* gave all the churches and tithes of his demeans, *viz.* *Pantheneia* or *Pentney*, *Testona* or *Tharston*, in *Norfolk*, *Tintona*, *Tunston*, or *Tunstall*, *Chedestan* or *Cheston*, *Wenham*, *Rhamdona* or *Ramsholt*, *Belcham* or *Bulkham*, &c. in *Suffolk*; with his body to be buried at *Thetford*. *Hugh de Hosdene* and *Maud* his wife gave them *Offeton* or *Oston*

firmed others, having more than their value settled by Roger Bigod on the monks of his cathedral which he founded.

[6] N. B. The churches do not always mean the advowsons, but only such tithes as belonged to them, if the owners did not give them elsewhere.

[7] See vol. i. p. 228.

[8] In Blithing Hundred, Suffolk.

church, with all the tithes belonging to it, and 30 acres of their demeans, and all their tithes in *Weston*, with the tithe of their mill there, and 20*s.* rent in in *Daneseia* or *Denston*, and their tithes in *Tothenham* or *Tuddenham*, in *Carleford* hundred. *William de Burnovilla* or *Burnvill*, and *Alice* his wife, gave them their tithes in *Ringeshall* or *Ringshall*, and *Belham* or *Bailham*, and their tithes at *Colneia* or *Colnese*, their tithe of *Nethlesteda* or *Netlested*, and lands in *Somersham* in *Suffolk*, with part of the church. *Ralf Fitz-Walter*, and *Maud* his wife, gave them St. *Gile's* church at *Wadetona* or *Watton*, with its lands, tithes, and all other appurtenances, and in particular the farm, lands, and house which *Ernald* the priest held of him, and 60 acres of his demeans, with the wood called *Eilewardeshage*. *Herbert de Cravencun* gave land worth 8*s.* *per annum* in *Lethona* or *Letton*, and two parts of his tithes of *Gersthona* or *Griston*, in *Norfolk*. *Roger Bulzun* gave two parts of his tithes in *Ovitona* or *Ovington*, *Ivo Verdunensis* or *Verdun* gave two parts of his tithes in *Mulethona* or *Moulton*. *Ralf Fitz-Hugh* gave his land at *Creio* or *Creik*, in *Norfolk*. *Edward (Fitz-Hugh)* gave two parts of his tithes in *Nelles* in *Suffolk*, and *Besthorp* in *Norfolk*. *William de Curcun*, two parts of his tithes in *Wodethona*, or *Wotton*, in *Norfolk*, and *Hoxcroft*, and his land in *Newthona* or *Newton*, which was formerly *Aceline's*, and his tithes in *Terstona* or *Tharston*, in *Norfolk*. *Ranulf* gave his tithes in *Wica* or *Wicken*, and *Bantia* or *Banham*.[9] *Richard de Cadomo* or *Caam* gave them land in *Brockedis* or *Brodish*, and shackage in his woods to fat 20 swine, and two parts of his tithes in *Northona* or *Blo-Norton*,[1] and all the right he had in the church of *Sileham* in *Suffolk*. *Hubert de Montecaniso* or *Montchensy* gave two parts of his tithes in *Belcham* or *Bulkham*. *Berengarius de Sap*, two parts of his in *Brainthona* or *Brantham* in *Suffolk*. *Rogerus de Eufreus*, two parts of his in *Tenthona* or *Tunston*, in *Suffolk*. *Ralf Passelewe*, two measures of wheat yearly, and six at his death. *Walter de Smalaberga* or *Smalburgh*, was a benefactor. *Rainald* the steward gave three measures of wheat, and 1000 herrings. *Roger de Cailli*, 5*s.* rent, and half his goods at his death. *Fulk Savinensis* or *Savigni* gave 10*s.* *Robert de Bram*, two measures of wheat. *Bernard de Berneham*, 3000 herrings. *Baldewin Fitz-Wido*, three measures of wheat, and three measures of barley. *Will. Aplegart*, one measure of wheat. *Will. de Bosco* or *Bois*, two measures of wheat. *Bristrieuse de Longelond*, 1000 herrings. *Brismere de Torneia*, three measures of wheat. *Robert de Rokelund*, one measure of wheat. *Ralf Fitz-Herlewin* gave them divers lands, with a measure of barley, and another of pease.

All which gifts the said *William* confirmed to the monastery, in the presence of *William Maleth*, *Will. Bigot*, *Humfry Bigot*, *Robert de Vallibus*, *Ralf-Fitz-Walter*, *Ethard de Wallibus*, *Richard de Caam*, *Robert de Bois*, *Ivo de Verdun*, and many other of his men: and soon after, King *Henry* I. confirmed it.

This *William* perished in the lamentable shipwreck, with the King's children, as they came from *Normandy* to *England*, in the year 1119, leaving

Hugh Bigod, his brother and heir, to succeed him in his estate and office; he was created Earl of the *East-Angles*, or *Norfolk*, by

[9] See vol. i. p. 241. [1] See vol. i. p. 245.

King *Stephen*, and because he confirmed all the gifts and donations of his predecessors, is called by some, the FOUNDER, though he was only patron and benefactor; he was advanced again to the title of Earl of *Norfolk* by *Henry* II. and had a grant of the office of *steward*, to enjoy it in as ample a manner as *Roger Bigod* his father did in *Henry* the First's time.

In 1135, *Reginald de Peytona*, Sewer to *Hugh Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk*, and lord of *Peyton-hall* manor in *Boxford*, and *Ramsholt* in *Seffolk*, which he held of the Earl, was a great benefactor to the abbey. *Robert de Valoines* gave half a knight's fee.[2] *Robert de Reinis* gave them the church of *Little-Briseth* or *Briset*, in *Suffolk*, and 12 acres of his demeans lying between that and *Offeton* church. *Theobald de Scalarijs* or *Scales* confirmed the grant of *Robert de Scales* his father, of the church of *Dullingham* in *Cambridgeshire*, with all its appurtenances, and also *Edwy*, with his land, and 24 acres of land and a free-fold, which were part of the demeans that the prior and convent bought of his father. *Rog. de Monte Begonis*, for his own and his parents' souls, offered upon the altar the isle[3] by *Croxton-Mere* in *Lancashire*, with the woods, lands, and fisheries belonging to it, and the churches of *Sustorp*,[4] and *Northorp*, and all the churches and chapels of his fee, and the lands called *Tarleton* and *Little-Holme*, in *Croxton* aforesaid, in *Lancashire*, with the men, and all that belong to them, the wood called *Caiuueda*, and all the lamb and goat-skins of his manors, with liberty for them to fish in all his fisheries, which liberty, *William* Prior of this house afterwards released to the Abbot of *Cokersand*, together with all their right in the *Holmes* near *Tarleton*, alias *Morton-Mere*.

King *Henry* II. when he was at *Thetford*, was entertained in this monastery, and at the request of *Hugh Bigot*, confirmed all the aforesaid gifts, and these following ones: *viz.* the land which *Ralph de Bellofago* or *Beaufo* gave them;—the land in *Breteham* or *Bretenham*, which *Avice*, daughter of *Hugh de Burnevill*, held;—20*s.* rent out of *Sotesford* or *Shotford* mill, in *Suffolk*;—10*s.* rent in *Languada* or *Lanwade*, in *Cambridgeshire*, and the church and tithes at *Brom* in *Suffolk*;—the church of *Cavedona*;—four men in *Newton*, with their lands, the tithes in *Panewrda* or *Panworth*, in *Norfolk*, (now in *Ashill*,) with one man, and four sticks of eels, in the same town, of the gift of *Hurlewine de Panewurda*;—the land and men in *Hulme* or *Holme-Hale*, which *Erahald de Waketon*, by leave of his lady, *Gunnora*, sold them, together with his own tithes;—the tithes in *Florendona* or *Flordon*, in *Norfolk*, in *Moletona* or *Moulton*, and *Teston*, which were given them by *Robert de Bois*;—the tithes in *Glemham* and *Stratford*, of the gift of *Ralf Fitz-Walter* and *Maud* his wife, the tithes of *Grestona* or *Griston*, and 8*s.* a year in land;—the tithes of *William Fitz-Offord*, of *Warner de Totintona* or *Totington*, of *Lambert de Scireforda* or *Sherford*, of *Ralf de Freduna*, of *Alwric Karlesune*, and one *socman*, in *Bocheneia* or *Bodney*, in *Norfolk*, with his land, and three men in *Elingham*, with their lands, of the gift of *Herbert de Craneton*;—the tithe of *Perneho*;—the church

[2] Lib. Nig. Scaij. edit. 1728, vol. i. p. 246.

[3] That is the grant of it.

[4] I do not know whether this be Susted in Norfolk that belonged to them, or no.

of St. *Peter* at *Reiduna* or *Roydon*,[5] with all that belong to it, in which church there are placed monks of *Theodford*;—the chapel of St. *Margaret* at *Ressemere* or *Rushmere*, in *Suffolk*;—the church of St. *Andrew* in *Serepham* or *Shropham*, in *Norfolk*;[6]—the church of *Estun* or *Easton*, and *Bruges Marsh*;—the church of St. *Peter*, at *Horkeleia* or *Horkesley*, in *Essex*, of the gift of *German*, in which there are monks of *Thetford*;[7]—the churches of *Wiseton* or *Wiston*, *Bocstede*, and *Offeton* or *Oston*, in *Suffolk*, and 30 acres of land there, of the gift of *Robert*, son of *Godebold*;—20*s*. rent in *Danesey*, and the tithes of the lands and mill, of *Hugh de Hosdene*'s own gift;—the tithes of *Totenham* or *Tudenham*;—the church and tithes of *Ringeshel* or *Ringshall*;—the tithes of *Colnese*, *Beleham*, and *Somersham*, with part of the church, of the gift of *Maud de Hosdene*;—the chapel of *Remesthorp*,[8] with all its lands and tithes;—30 acres in *Flordon*, and the tithes of *Alelm* of *Tharston*, of *Gilbert*'s gift;—the tithes of *Ralf de Wica* in *Wiken* and *Banham*;—the tithes of *Albred* or *Aubry de Banham*;—the tithes of *Hubert de Montchensy* in *Saham*;—one man in *Muthfield*, who pays 10*s*. rent, and *Blatsone de Strubelim*, and his land, of the gift of the said *Hubert*;—the tithes of *Lambert de Stanham*;—the tithes in *Newton*;—the tithes of *Ralf de Dullingham*, and of *Ralf* son of *Malfred*, of *Jeffry de Ditton*, and of *Sirulf de Wilburgham*, and of his lands in *Caveleia* or *Cheveley*, and in *Saxton* or *Saxum*, and the half of his tithes in *Siluresleia* or *Silverly*;—the tithes of *Jeffry de Quoio* or *Quy*, and 10*s*. rent in *Freeton*, *Forton*, or *Foxton*;—the land which *Richard Fitz-Osbert*, and *Alice* his wife, and *Hugh* their son, gave in *Ditton*, and the tithes of *Robert de Berton*;—the tithes in *Firevilla* or *Fersfield*, of the gift of *William de Bois*;[1]—the tithes in *Twitras*, and the land in *Roburna*, which *William* the chaplain held;—the tithes of *Gilbert Fitz-Bernard* of *Wauretona*, and 3000 eels paid by *Henry de Rye*, in *Tinswera*;—the mill at *Deopham*, and one man and his land;—500 eels paid by *Hucha* from *Scaleslade* or *Salterslode*;—500 eels paid by *Estmund*, from *Bachel*;—500 eels paid by *Gotland*, from the *Lode*;—2000 by *Burhard de Monte-Morelet*;—1000 from *Boscel de Ely*;—5000 by *Roger Bygod*, from *Welle*;—four sticks of eels of *Herlewyne*, from *Denham*;—three sticks of eels by *Gotland Long*;—the land at *Rixwrda*, of the gift of *Muriel de Montchensy*, with the consent of her brother *Roger*;—land in *Brom* in *Suffolk*, and the church of *Little-Framingeham* in *Norfolk*, of the gift of *Gunnora*, mother of *Henry de Essex*;—the wood, and all that belonged to it, in *Little-Rasing* in *Lincolnshire*, of the gift of *William* Earl *Warren*;—the church of *Little-Bricet* in *Suffolk*, with all its appurtenances, and 12 acres of demeans, of the gift of *William*, son of *Edmund*;—10*s*. rent in *Turston*, of the gift of *Robert de Vaux*;—*Dodescroft-Mill*, the *Little-Mill*, the mill which was the Bishop's, the land, meadow, and mill by the castle, and 5*s*. 4*d*. rent out of *Brendmilne* in *Thetford*. Besides this, the King granted and confirmed that their lands in *Thetford* should be *scot* free, and that they should have and enjoy the

[5] By Rising-Castle, where there was a small cell of Cluniac monks belonging to this priory.

[6] See vol. i. p. 451.

[7] It was a cell to Thetford.

[8] Swenesthorp or Swainthorp, in Norfolk.

[9] All these in Cambridgeshire.

[1] See vol. i. p. 99.

liberties of *sac, soc, tol, them,* and *infangenethef,* and that they should be free from all service to *county* or *hundred* courts, courts of *manors,* or any other pleas whatever, and also from all *toll, scot, geld,* or *Danegeld, lusgall,* or *warpene,* and all other royal customs, in the same manner as they were freed by the grant of King *Henry* his grandfather.

Earl *Hugh* died in 1177, so that all these donations must be before that time.

In 1175, *Thomas* of *Lincoln,* clerk to the *French* King, gave 60 acres of land, and 3 acres of turf land, in *Hales* in *Norfolk,* for his own and parents' souls, on condition he and his mother should enjoy it for life, paying 3*d.* a year on his father's *anniversary, viz.* 7 kal. *Febr.*; and after their deaths, the monks were to hold it in demean, but never sell it, on pain of God's curse:[2] this donation was made at *Matheshale,* before Archdeacon *Staingrun,* and the chapter of his clergy then held there,[3] and in confirmation of it; he sealed it with his mother's ring, which she had given him for that purpose.

William de Walsham, by deed without date, gave them his tenement in *Dunham* in *Norfolk,* in pure alms, to be held by knight's service only.

Roger Bigod succeeded his father *Hugh,* and was constituted Steward of the Household, and Earl of *Norfolk,* by King *Richard* I. in the first year of his reign; he confirmed all the gifts made to the monastery by any of his predecessors, and sealed with this seal his whole life, never bearing a lion rampant for his arms, as some imagine; he died, according to Mr. *Weaver,* in 1218, but as Mr. *Dugdale* hath it, in 1220.

[2] Autog. penes me.

[3] Now called the Generals.

Hugh Bigod, his son and heir, succeeded, who married *Maud*, the eldest daughter of *William Marshall* Earl of *Pembrook*, and Marshal of *England;* she outlived him, and gave the marshalship to

Roger Bigod, her eldest son, then Earl of *Norfolk*, who thereupon quitted the ancient coat of his family, *viz. or*, a cross *gul.* and afterwards always bore *Marshall's* arms. After the death of

Roger Bigot, nephew to the aforesaid *Roger*, and last Earl of *Norfolk* of that family, this priory assumed, and always bore them, as the arms of their house, to its dissolution.

In 1236, the Abbot of *Cluni* complained to the King against Earl *Roger*, because he would not permit him to visit the monastery, which was a daughter of his church of *Cluni*, and where he claimed to put in the prior; but after a suit, the visitation was adjudged to the Abbot, and the patronage to the Earl.

In 1240, the Prior was lord and patron of *Offeton* or *Oston*, in *Suffolk*, and had lands in *Somersham* and *Almesete*, which were farmed by *Roger*, Prior of their cell at *Horkesley*, to whom they gave their church of *Wissington* in *Suffolk*.

In 1249, the Prior would not suffer the King's bailiffs to serve any processes in his lands, nor to make any distresses.[4] In 1261, the Prior had in fee-farm, of the Prior and Convent of *Bermondeseye* in *Surrey*, their tithes in *Ditton* in *Cambridgeshire*, which *Robert*, son of *Humphry*, gave to that monastery in 1177, at 10 marks *per annum*. In 1271, *John de Scales* confirmed the land and advowson of *Dullingham*. In 1274, it was returned, that the Prior was to find 10 men with bows and arrows, for 40 days, at his expense, whenever the King went against the *Welsh* in person, for the field called *Faverton-field*, and for his warren in *Westwick* in *Thetford*. In 1324, the Prior's manors and churches of *North-Glemham*, *Dersham*, and *Jokesford* or *Yoxford*, in *Suffolk*, were seized by the King, as belonging to an *alien*. In 1358, the Prior agreed with *John Bryggs* of *Quidenham*, for his manor of *Lynford*, for eight score marks, whereof the Prior, by his will, which was dated some years after, was to stop 40 marks, for his anniversary, every monk that was a priest to have 12*d.* and every one not a priest, 6*d*. In 1359, the Prior gave the Prioress of the nuns 10 acres of land, and 46*s.* 8*d.* rent in *Rougham*, in exchange for *Brendmill* in *Thetford*, and 12 acres of land there.[5] In 1395, the Duke of *Lancaster*, for a fee-farm rent of 42 marks *per annum*, granted to the Prior and his successours, a messuage called the *Graunge*, a toft called *Castle-Yard*, 940 acres of meadow and pasture, a watermill, 2 free-folds, and a warren for conies, in *Thetford* and *Croxton*. In 1401, the Prior had a grant for to be repossessed of the vicarage of *Northales*, and for the manor of *Santon*, and lands in *West-Toftes*. In 1406, *William Knight* sold to *Edmund Eldehall* of *Wodeditton*, Esq. *Edmund Heyford* of *Bernham*, and others, all his lands in *Newmarket*, lying in the dominion of the manor of the Prior of *Thetford*, called *Monk's-Wyk*, which lands were settled by the said *Edmund* on the Prior, in 1412. In 1411, the King licensed *Hugh Stoppusley* to give in *mortmain* one messuage, 200 acres of land, and 8 acres of meadow, 26*s.* rent, a free-fold, and separate

[4] Placita Corone, 34 H. 3.

[5] See p. 90, and Pat. R. 2. A° 19 part 2. m. 33.

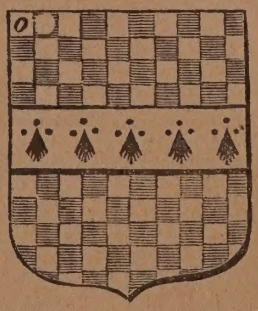
fishery in *Bretenham, Rushworth, Bridgeham,* and *Thetford,* on condition the convent paid to the dutchy of *Lancaster,* of which they were held, 50*s.* every vacancy; and the same year, the King licensed *Edmund Blankpayn* of *Euston* to settle the lands, and a free fold-course in *Downham* in *Suffolk,* which were *John Howys's,* lying in *Favertonfield,* (which is part in *Downham,* and part in *Thetford,*) and *William Smith* was licensed to settle divers messuages and four acres of land in *Yoxford.* In 1412, *Henry Dod* of *Dunmow* released a messuage in *Bridge-Gate* street to the Prior. And in 1417, *John,* son of *William Cat* of *Thetford,* released another there. In 1426, the Prior was patron of *Gasthorp,* and had lands there, which he let at 20*s. per annum* to *Robert Berdewelle,* Esq. In 1434, *Roger Stoppusley* gave all his lands in *Croxton* and *Thetford.* In 1440, King *Henry* VI. was seized of the yearly farm of 13*s.* 4*d.* paid by the Prior to the King, instead of the Abbot of *Cluni,* the Prior being now a denizen.

In 1452, the Convent, by the King's license, purchased the manor of *Bodney,* with the appurtenances, and 100 acres of land, of *Rich. Waller,* Esq. *Rob. Boorle,* Esq. *John Bertram,* Gent. and *Will. Norwych,* junior, and a messuage, 220 acres of land, and two fold-courses, in *Thetford, Croxton, Bretenham,* and *Santon,* of Sir *Tho. Tudenham,* Knt. *John Heydon,* and *John Swan;* and the same year a license was passed to hold *Linford* manor and advowson in mortmain. In 1467, *Lynford* church being void, and the town almost uninhabited, the Bishop appropriated all its profits to the Prior, who was to serve it by one of the monks, and pay a pension of 3*s.* 4*d. per annum* to the see.

In 1446, the medieties of the rectory of *Brome* in *Suffolk* were consolidated, and the Prior was to have an alternate presentation; upon which the following arms and inscriptions were put up in the east chancel window, where they now [1738] remain:

Prior et Conventus Monachorum de Thetford, Patronus ex una Parte,

Et Magister Calthorp Patronus ex altera Parte.



In 1486, *Nic. Bourchier* Archbishop of *Canterbury* gave three copes of white damask, embroidered all over with golden angels, and other things, to this priory. In 1499, *Will. Fyshere,* burgess, gave the monks 13*s.* 4*d.* "Praying them of charitye to admit him a bru-"dir of their chapter-house."

In 1535, there was a private act passed to confirm an exchange of lands between the King, the Duke of *Norfolk*, and the Prior.

In King *Henry* the Eighth's time, the Prior received 2*s. per annum* from *West-Herling*,[6] and a pension from the rector of *Shelfhanger*;[7] and it appears that their tithes in *Netlested*, were confirmed by *Alan the Black* Earl of *Richmond*, many years since, and that *Hubert Walter* Archbishop of *Canterbury* first confirmed a pension of 40*s. per annum* granted by the Prior of *Thetford* out of the church of *Finchingfield* in *Suffolk*, to the abbot and monks of *Reading*, after the death of the then incumbent, *Ralf de Diceto*, who was afterwards Dean of St. *Paul's*.[8] The Prior was taxed for all his temporals in *Suffolk* at 62*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* and for all his spirituals at 82*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; and it appears that they were patrons of *Beling's-Parva* and that the *Brome* portion was taxed at 16*d.* *Yoxford* church and impropriate tithes at two marks, and the vicarage, of which they were patrons, at 6 marks and an half. *Darsham* impropriation at 20*s.* and the vicarage, of which they were patrons, at 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* &c. their church and impropriate tithes at *Dullingham* in *Cambridgeshire* were taxed at 20*l.* their vicarage at 5*l.*;[9] they had no temporals in *Ely* diocese, but all their spirituals were taxed at 30 marks. *Wood-Ditton* church was appropriated to them, and they were patrons of the vicarage. They were taxed for their portion of tithes in *Wacton* in *Norfolk*, at half a mark, for their temporals in *Lynn*, 6*s.* 8*d.* and those in *Tilney* 9*s.*; they had small parcels of land in *Garboldesham*, and many other towns not mentioned here.

In 1540, when the house was dissolved, and conveyed to the Duke, it appears that the rents reserved amounted to 59*l.* 15*s.* 1*d. per annum*, including the rent of the cell of *Wangford* in *Suffolk*, 59*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* of which was paid to the Crown in King *Charles* the Second's time.

The manors, impropriations, and advowsons in *Norfolk*, conveyed to the Duke with the monastery, were, *Halwick* in *Thetford*, *Norwick*, *Santon*, *Lynford*, *Bodney*, *Monkswick* in *Walton*, *Monkshall* in *Kilverston*, *Bretenham*, *Aslacton*, *Snareshill*, *Totington*, and *Gatesthorp*: the rectories impropriate, with the advowsons of the vicarages of the churches of St. *Mary* and St. *Nicholas* in *Thetford*, *Watton* and *Hockham*; the impropriations of *Susted*, *Lynford*, *Aslacton*, and *Snarishill*; the advowson, of the rectories of *Gasthorp*, *Great-Porland*, *Framlingham-Earl*, &c. with the manor and impropriation of *Syleham*, &c. in *Suffolk*.

The ruins of the monastery are very large, and the Prior's apartment, which was at the west end of the cloister, was standing till 1737, when the roof was pulled off good part of it; right against it, at a good distance, close by the road, stands the abbey gate, which is 12 yards square, and 14 yards high, having a turret and stairs at the south-east, and another made for a privy, at the south-west corner; it is built of freestone and black flint, and makes a handsome appearance. The ruins are much lessened in a few years, being pulled down for the stones sake; it was a large church, the tower according to the conventual form, being between the nave and choir, and the cloister on

[6] See vol. i. p. 300, 311.
[7] Ibid. p. 117.
[8] Ibid. p. 28.
[9] E Regr. Vet. Elien. inter. Archiv. Epi. Eliensis.

the south side: there are no arms remaining, save a shield of a lion rampant, which is on a supporter of the arched roof of the choir, on the north side, over the altar, by which I conclude that roof was made by *John* Lord *Mowbray*, in the time of *Henry* VI. Some years since, Mr. *Martin* opened a trench across the choir, about three yards from the altar, and found a large stone coffin with a skeleton in it; no doubt but it was a *Bigod*.

On the north side of the choir are the ruins of a noble chapel, not much inferiour to the choir itself, the foundation of which *John Brame*, a monk of this place, gives us an account of, with the fabulous miracles concerning it.[1]

While the bishoprick was at *Thetford*, and the see placed in the parish church of St. *Mary*, the image of the *Holy Virgin* was set at the high altar of that church, and when the monks left it, was carried and fixed at the high altar in their new monastery church; but afterwards a finer image being made, it was taken down, and set in an obscure place: at that time, there was a poor workman in the town, who incessantly called upon the *Blessed Virgin*, for relief from an incurable disease that he laboured under: to him the *Virgin* appears in the night, telling him, that if he would be cured, he must hasten to the Prior of her monastery, and in her name command him to build her a chapel on the north side of the choir, which he had newly repaired. But upon neglecting the message, she appeared to him thrice, upon which he acquainted the Prior with it, who being much astonished, resolved to obey the command, and build a chapel of wood, but after this the sick man returns, and tells him that she ordered it to be built with stone, and shewed him the very place where she would have it done; not long after, the Prior went out of town, and the man going to talk with him, and not finding him at home, went to a religious old man, who had lived a long time in the monastery, and gave him a token where the foundation stone of the chapel should be placed, by shewing him, and every body else that would see it, for two hours together, the shape of a cross upon it, wonderfully adorned with gold and jewels, which afterwards disappeared; after this, the Prior returning, and not hastening the building, the *Virgin* appeared in like manner to a woman in the town, ordering her to go to a certain monk of the house, and command him to desire the Prior to build the chapel immediately, which the woman neglecting to do, the *Virgin* came to her in the night, and much blamed her for contemning her command, and with that touched her arm, and she immediately lost the use of it; the woman when she awoke perceiving it, and much grieving for her negligence, ran to the monk, and with many tears told him her misfortune, who advised her to offer an arm made of wax, to the *Holy Virgin*, which being done, her own arm was restored.

As soon as the chapel was built, the Prior desiring to increase the people's devotion to the *Blessed Virgin*, caused the image which stood by a door near the chapel to be taken down, and new painted; and as the painter was clearing it, he found a silver plate well nailed to the top of its head, and shewed it the Prior, who called the monks, and ordered it to be taken off in their presence, and there they found

[1] I. x. Bib. Col. Corp. Christi. Cant.

the relicks of many saints, wrapt in lead, with their names upon them, all which were first sent to *Stephen* of *Provence*, Prior of this house, by *William* Prior of *Merlesham*, at the request of *Hugh Bygod*, and Sir *Ralf*, monk of *Thetford*, and most of them first of all came from the *Holy Sepulchre* at *Jerusalem*, there being pieces of the purple robe of our LORD, of the girdle of the *Virgin Mary*, of the *Holy Sepulchre*, of the rock *Calvary*, of the sepulchre of the *Blessed Virgin*, of our Lord's manger, of the earth found in St. *John* the Evangelist's sepulchre, of St. *George's* body; with other relicks of St. *Vincent* the Martyr, and of St. *Leodegar* or *Leiger*, St. *Barbara*, St. *Gregory*, St. *Leonard*, and St. *Jerom*, with some of St. *Agnes's* hair, and of the wooden coffin, miraculously kept from decay, in which King *Edmund* the Martyr, many years after his passion, was found whole, and looked as if he had been alive, with pieces of St. *Etheldred's* coffin, in which she was found eleven years after her death, whole, and as if she had been asleep; pieces also of St. *Lazarus's* clothes and sepulchre, besides divers others, whose names were not known, all which were placed in the head of the image, which the aforesaid Sir *Ralf*, monk here,[2] who was born and brought up in this town, caused to be made at his own expense, with a tabernacle adorned with small images, painting, gold, and precious stones. And besides this, he with the assistance of *Ralf de Caam*, clerk, who was a great friend to the monastery, persuaded the lady *Maud de Samundeham*, a lay sister, and great friend of the house, to purchase the famous picture of the *Blessed Virgin*, in the refectory; all which things he performed with much labour, and great difficulty, and therefore for these services his anniversary was for ever to be held on the ides of *October*.

All these relicks were kept in the chapel till its dissolution, by means whereof it was richly adorned, such as visited it by way of devotion usually offering there, it being famous for the many miracles performed by this image, which were noised about in the country, two or three of which the aforesaid monk tells us of, as first, that a woman in *Thetford* overlaid her child, and finding it dead in the morning, takes it up, and runs to the image with it naked, and at the Virgin's intercession it came to life again. Another is of a woman in *Thetford*, who became dumb by a disease in her throat, upon which account, many gave her money to enable her to go and make her offering to the image of the *Holy Virgin* at *Wulpit* in *Suffolk*, and pray for her recovery, but the woman made signs that she would go to the image in the new chapel of the monks, which being consented to, she was restored, the woman affirming the *Blessed Virgin* appeared to her, and pulled her tongue up from her throat, which cured her, wherefore she vowed to keep a candle burning before the image during her life. Another is of one *William Heddrich* the younger, a carpenter, and *Isabel* his wife, who lived in *Hokham*, and in harvest time, according to custom, carried their boy, about three years old, with them into the field, and while the mother was mowing, towards evening, the child laid down and fell asleep, and soon after, a cart ran over the head and killed it, which the father, who followed the cart, perceiving, took him up, and being much vexed for his death, runs to a physician in the town with the child, who assured him he

[2] He was monk before they removed from the cathedral.

was dead; but upon their vowing to go a pilgrimage, stark naked, to the image of the *Blessed Virgin,* in her chapel in *Thetford,* the child came to life again about midnight, and its parents performed their vows, and made large offerings to the *Holy Virgin:* and by such means as these it was, that this chapel was so remarkable, and kept up its credit among the vulgar till its utter suppression.

Persons of note buried in this church.[3]

HUGH BYGOD Earl of *Norfolk,* son and heir, after the death of *William,* his elder brother, to *Roger Bigod* the founder, was buried in the choir, in the year 1177, as Mr. *Dugdale* says; Mr. *Weaver* says he died very aged in 1178, as his inscription on his monument testified, *viz.*

Orate pro Anima Religiosissimi Viri Hugonis Bigod, Fundatoris huius Monasterii, Senescballi Hospitii prepotentissimo Principi, Henrico Conquestoris
Filio, Anglie Regi, et Comitis Norfolcie, qui quidem Hugo obiit Pridie Kalend. Martii, Anno Milesimo Centesimo Septuagesimo Octavo, propter misererordiam Jesu requiescat in Pace.

ROGER BIGOD Earl of *Norfolk,* his son and heir, died in 1218, or 1220, and was buried by his father.

HUGH BIGOD, son of the last *Roger,* and third Earl of *Norfolk,* died in 1225, and was buried by his father.

ROGER BIGOD, son and heir of *Hugh* Earl of *Norfolk,* and the first Marshal of *England* of this family, died about 1269, and was buried in this church, according to his will.

ROGER BIGOD, the last Earl of the family, who was son of *Hugh Bigod,* Chief Justice of *England,* and nephew to *Roger Bigod* aforesaid, died in 1305, and was buried here, by his first wife, *Alice,* daughter of *Philip* Lord *Basset,* and widow of *Hugh le Despenser,* Justice of *England;* she died in *April,* 1280.

JOHN Lord *Mowbray,* Duke of *Norfolk,* Earl-Marshal of *England,* Earl of *Notingham,* Lord and Baron of *Segrave* and *Gower,* son of *John* Duke of *Norfolk,* was buried here, with *Eleanor* his wife, daughter of *William* Lord *Bourchier,* and sister of *Henry Bourchier* Earl of *Essex,* he died in 1461.

JOHN MOWBRAY, his son, was created Earl *Warren* and *Surrey,* during his father's life, and at his death inherited all his honours and estate; he died without issue at his castle of *Framlingham* in *Suffolk,* in 1475, and was interred here.

Sir JOHN HOWARD, Knt. who was created Duke of *Norfolk* by King *Richard* III. was slain in his aid, at *Bosworth* field, on *Monday, Aug.* 22, 1485, and was entombed here.

Sir THOMAS HOWARD, Knight of the Garter, Earl of *Surrey,* and Duke of *Norfolk,* son and heir of the aforesaid *John,* by will dated the last of *May,* 1520,[4] ordered his body to be buried in the priory church of *Thetford,* before the high altar, commanding his executors to set

[3] The following account is taken from the Registers in the Bishop's Office. Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 132. Weaver, fol. 828, &c. Vincent against Brook, fol. 338, &c.

[4] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. fol. 268.

up a tomb, with the images of himself and *Agnes* his wife thereon, allowing for the charge thereof, 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* all which was performed; he died 21st *May*, 1524, 16th *Henry* VIII.:[5] his brave carriage and martial prowess is described in the following inscription, which was fixed to his monument:

FOR as moche as it is wrytten in the Epitaphe aboute the Tombe here present, of the high and mighty Prince, Thomas, late Duke of Norffolke after his discent from his noble Antecessours, declared in the same in wrytyng, whyche is also set out in armes about the same Tombe. That who will se farther of his lyvyng and servyce doon by him to his Pryncis; And of his honorable depertyng out of this worlde, schall resort and loke in thys Table.

Fyrst you schall know the seid Duke was in hys young age, after he had been a sufficient season at the gramer schole, Henchman to kyng Edward the iiii. and was then callid Thomas Howard, Son and Heire to Sir John Howard Knight, after, Lord Howard, and after that, Duke of Norffolke of right enheritance; and the seid Thomas Howard whan he was at mannes age, was wyth dyvers other Gentlemen of Englond, sent to Charles, Duke of Burgon in the begynning of the Warres betwixt King Lewes of Fraunce, and the said Duke Charles, and ther contynued unto the ende of the seid warres, to hys greate prayse and thankes. As well of kyng Edward his own soverayn Lord, as of the said Duke Charles. And after the warres doon betwixt the seid kynge Lewes, and the seid Duke Charles, Than the seid Thomas Howard returned into Englond, unto kynge Edward hys soverayn Lord: And he made him immediately Esquyer for his Body, And he was aboute him at hys making redy bothe evenyng and mornyng. And afterward he made hym Knighte at the marvage of the Duke of Yorke, kynge Edward his second Son. And so he was with the said kynge Edward in all his busines, aswell at Lincoln Shire feld, & at the tyme of Vanberyfeld, as at all other his Busynes. And also at suche tyme as the same kynge was taken by the Erle of Warwyke at Warwyke befor hys escape and departing into Flaunders.

And after the kynges departing into Flaunders, for that the Coostis of Englond were sett ffor depertinge of any other his servauntis and frendis, the seid Thomas Howard was dryvin of ffource to take Saynt-wary of Seynt Joannes in Colchester for the true service he bare unto kynge Edward; and at the seid kynges retourne out of Flaunders, the seid Sir Thomas Howarde resorted unto him and went wyth hym to Barnet Feld, and ther was sore hurte.

And after whan kyng Edward went into Fraunce with hys Army Royall, he sent thether before, dyvers gentilmen, And for that the seid Sir Thomas Howard had good experience aswell in his being with Charles Duke of Burgon, as in dyvers Feldis and busynesses wit the seid kynge Edward, he had therfor Commaundement to go over with them, For his advyse and counsell tyll the seid kynge came over, And whan kynge Edward and kynge Lewes mette at the Barriars upon the River of Soin, and the seid Sir Thomas Howard was wyth kynge Edward at the Barriars by the kyngis Commaundement and no mo Men save only the Chaunceller of Englond, the Chaunceller of Fraunce, and Sir John Cheney.

[5] Hol. vol. ii. fol. 1534, b. says he died at Whitsontide, 1524.

And after the Kingis comyng into Englond, the seid Sir Thomas Howard obteyned licence of the Kynge to lye in Norffolk at an Howsse which he had in the righte of my Lady his Wyffe, called Ashewellethorpe, and ther he laye and kepte an honorable howsse, in the favor of the hoole Shire, during the lyffe of the seid Kynge Edward, and at that tyme and long after my Lord his Father was alyve.

And after Kinge Edward was ded, and Kinge Edward the Fyfte his Son; than K. Richard was Kinge. And than the forseid Sir Thomas Howard was his Subgette, And for that the Yonge Duches of Norffolke whiche was very heire therunto, was ded withoute Yssue; And the Lord Howard, Father to the seid Thomas Howard, was rightefull heire to the same off former discent, was creatt Duke of Norffolk, and he creatt Erle of Surrey: And so they bothe served the seid Kinge Richard truly as his Subgettis duringe his lyffe, lieng at home in their own Countries and keping honorable howsses. And they went with him to Bosworthe Feld, where the seid Kinge Richard was slayne, and also the seid Duke of Norffolk, And thaffforseid Erle hurte, and takyn upon the Feld, and put in the Tower of London, by Kinge Henry the vii. and ther continued thre yeeres and an halfe. In whiche time of his beinge in the Tower, the same Kinge Henry had a Feld with the Erle of Lincolne in Notyngham Shire besydes Newarke, and the leeffetenant of the Tower came to the seid Erle, and proferred to him the Keyes to goo out at his Plesure; and he answered him ageine, that he wolde not deperte thens, un to suche tyme as he that commaunded him thether, shuld commaunde him out ageyn, whiche was Kinge Henry the vii. but charged the leffetenant upon his Allegeaunce yf the Kinge war on live to bring him ther, as the Kinge was, to thentente he mighte do his Grace service, and after that for the true and feithfull service that the seid Kinge Henry herd of him doon to his other Prince; and also that he sawe himself, he dide on Bosworth feld, and for the grete Prayse and truth that he herd of him whills he was Prisoner, and that he wold nat, thoughe he had libertie, come out of the Tower at the Erle of Lincolnes feld, he toke him out to his presence, and to be aboute his own person.

And wythin x. Wekes after his coming out of the Towre, ther was an Insurrection in the Northe by whom the Erle of Northombreland was sleyne in the feld, and also the Citee of Yorke wonne with a sawte by force; And for the subduing of those Rebells, the Kinge assembled a grete Hoste of his subgettis, and toke his iourney towards them from the Castell of Hertford; and the seid Erle of Surrey made chief captayn of his vaward, and apoynted under him in the seid vaward, the Erle of Shrewesbury, the Lord Hastyngs, Sir Will. Stanley, than being the Kinges Chamberlayn, Sir Rice ap Thomas, Sir Thomas Bowser, Sir John Savage, Sir John Ryseley, and divers other, And whan this Iorney was doon the Capteynes of these Rebelles, and many other of them were put to execution, And for the singuler truste that the Kinge had to the seid Erle, and the activite that he saw in him, he lefte him in the North, and made him his Lieutenaunt generall from Trent Northward, and Warden of the Est and middle Marshes of Englond, ageinst Scotlond, and Justice of the Forests from Trent Northward, and ther he continued x. Yeres; and kepte the countrey in Peace with Policy, and many paines taking withoute whiche it wold nat have been, for that the countrey had ben so lately ponished, and

nat withoute desert, And thus he dide the hoole tyme of r. Yere, saving in the second Yere of his being, ther was an Insurrexion in the West part of the countrey, with whome the seid Erle with the helpe of the Kinges true Subgettis fought in the feld, and subdued them at Akworth besides Pomfrett; And besides divers of them that were slaine in the feld he toke the Captaines and put them to execucion, and the residue he sued to the Kinges Highness for ther Pardones, whiche he obteined, and Wane therby the favour of the countrey. And in the same Yere the King went over the See, and laid Siege to Bolayn, the seid Erle than remaining ther, not withstanding that he was appointed to haue gone With the king, and had gon, but for the lightnes of the Pepule ther, wherfor he was left behind both for the sauegard of the countrey, and for defending of the Realme for the singuler truste that he had unto him.

And sone after ther was Warre weth the Scottis, and for that the seid Erle wold be in a redines to defende them, he went to Anwyke, and ther laye to the defence of the Borders: And in his owyn Persone made a Winter Rood into Tividale, and ther brent ther Houses, and ther Corne to the greatest losse and empouerishement of the Countrie, that was doon ther in an hundreth Yere befor; And after that, the king of Scotts in his owyne Person, and one Parkyn with him invaded this Realme of Englond, with a great Powver, and laid seege to Northam Castell. And assone as he herde that the seid erle was coming towards him he departed and fled into scotland With all the speed he might. And in the same sommer after, the said Erle made another Rood into Scotlond, and laid seege to the Castell of Yeiton, and did race and pull doun the seid Castell, the king of scottis with the Puissaunce of his Realm loking upon it; & the erle had nat than past viii or ix thousand Men with him. And than the king of scottis sent unto the seid erle, Lion his Yerold for to require Bataile, whiche was granted bi the seid erle, saing unto the seid Yerold, that forasmoche as he was an Officer of Armes sent from the King his Master to require Bataile, and he Lieutenaunt to the king his Master, graunted therunto. And said it Was a Contracte & a full Bargain quiche coude not be brokin, but in the Defaute of oon of them. And promised bi the Faith that he bare to God, & to Seint George, & to the king his Master, he wold fulfil his Promesse. And if the king his Master brake, it should be asmoche to his Dishonor and Reproche as euer had Prince, & quen the Yarrold had herd this Answere, & sawe weall the said Erle was clerely determined to fight; he said unto him, Sir, the king my Master sendeth You Word, that for eschewing of effusion of Christen Blood, he will be contented to fight with You Hande to Hande, for the Toune of Berwike, & the Fishgarthis on the West Marches: yf he wynne You in Bataile, & Yf ye wynne him in Bataile you to have a kingis Raunsom. Wherunto the said Erle made answere, that he thanked his Grace that he Wolde put him to so moche honour, that he being a kyng anointed would fight Hande to Hande wyth so poore a Man as Ye, howe be yt he seid, he Would nat dysceyue his Grace, For he seid though he wanne him in Battaile, he quas neuer the nerer Berwick ner of Fishegarthys, for he had no suche Commyssion so to do.

His Commyssion Was to do the king of Scottis his Master all the harme he coude, & so he had Don, & Wold Do, &c.

And bad him shewe unto the king his Master that Whan the

Jorney was don, he wold fight quith him on Horsback or on Fote at Plesur, at any Place he wold indifferently appoint, if the king his Master wold gift him leue, &c.

And whan the Ware was doon & ended wi the Scottis, & the North part of Englond in good reste & peace, than the kings Highnes sent for the seid Erle to be about his parson, and made him Tresourer of Englond, and of his priuye Counsayll.

And after that the kyng sent him into Scotland as chief Commyssioner withe Ladie Margarett his Doughter, to be maryed to the foresaid King of Scottis, whiche kynge att the tyme of the seid Earls being ther, entretayned him as thankfully & favourably as coude be thought. Notwithstondyng anie displeasures doon to him by the seid Erle in the Wares before. And also the said Kinge seid than vn to him, that he loued hym the better for suche seruice as he had doon before to the kyng his Father kyng of Englond, thoughe the hurte war doon to him, and his Realme, and he gave to him then at his departyng greatt gifts. And at the coming home agayn of the seid Erle for the truste that the kyng our soverayn Lord had to him, his Grace made him one of his Executors.

And after the dethe of kyng Henry the vii, King Henry the eyght made him lykewise of his prevay counsayll, and still continued Tresourer of Englond, and made him highe Marshall of the same: And for the singler truste that the King had aswell to his truthe, as to his Wisdome & activytte, at his going in to Fraunce with his puissaunce, having with his Highnes the moste parte of his Nobles of this Realme, lefte the seid Erle with a certeyn power in the Northe Partes, and made him Lyuetenaunte Generall from Trent Northward, to defende the Realme againste the King of Scottis, whom his Highnes had no truste unto for cause of the leeg betwirt Fraunce and them in case the seid King would invade this his Realme, which he dide in deede, contrary to his Oth and promise, with the hoole power of the Realme of Scotlond: Whiche when the seid Erle herd of, he made as great haste towards him as he coude with the Kinges Power of the North partes. And toke his lodging in the Campe or playne called Woller-Haugh in the Countie of Northumbreland whiche was in the sight of the King of Scottis, and of all his Army then lying on Floddon-hill, a ground more like a Campe or Forteres, than any meete ground to give Bataile on, contrary to his promes made to Rogeras Purseuaunte at Armes, before sent unto him from the seid Erle with message, that the seid Erle with the Lord Howard then Admirell of Englond his Son, And the Nobull Men of the North Partis, with other the Kingis Subgettis of the same North Parts, was come thedir to represse and resiste hys Invasyons of his soverain Lordis Realme; desiryng the seid King of Scottis to giue him Bataile, which his message the same King of Scottis toke very thankfully & ioyusly, promising him to abide ther on the same grounde, wher he than was; whiche his promes he brake as is aforesaid, and took Floddon-hills, a ground impregnable, and shot at him his great Ordenaunce, wher as he lay like one minded to kepe it like a forteres, And whan the seid Erle dide perceive that he had brokin his promis, & takin so stronge a grounde as Floddon-hills, he than the seid Erle remoued all his Bataile unto a plain besidis Barmer-Wood to thentente to get betwene him and his owne Realme of Scotlond and ther lodged but one Nyght, & on the next Morning toke his Passage over the

Water of at Twisull Forthe, and then he marched the seid King and his Oste in swche manner, as he gat betwene him & his awne reame of Scotlond be force whereof the seid King was fain to leue his Campe, and to prepare himself to batail with the seid Erle, on a Hill besides Bramston in Northumbrelond uery near vnto Sandyford. Wher the seid Erle with the good assistauns of the Nobull men, and the power of the seid North partys fought with the seid King & hem vanqueshed, and slewe in plain batail directly befor his owne Standard. In whiche batail ware slaine on the scottishe Parte ii. Bysshoppes, xi. Erlys, xvii. Barons, CCCC Knights, besides other Gentilmen, with xvii M in nombre, whiche Ware nombred aswell by scottishe men as by them that did bury the moste part of them. And of truth divers Gentilmen & others aswell of the said Earlys servants, as of the North partes, & of Cheshir & Lankasshir war ther slane, for hard it is & half impossible in such a conflict and batail to be wanne without losse of men whoys deth may be Joyed among ther Frends to dye in so high a servys don to ther Prynce. And thys noble acte was don by the helpe of Almighty God to the high Honour of the Kinges Highnes. Honour & Prays to the said Erle & to all other Noble men, and others the Kinges subgettis that war ther with him at the batale the ix. Daye of Septembir, in the v. Yeer of our souerane Lord King Henry the viii.

And this don the seid Erle went to Barwyke, to establysshe all thinges well and in good Order: And sent for the Ded Body of the Kyng of Scottis to Barwyke, And whan the Ordenaunce of the King of Scottis was brouth out of the Feld, and put in gode suertie and all Other thyngs in gode Order. Than the seid Erle toke his Jurney toward York, and ther abode duryng the Kyngs Pleasure, and caryed with him the ded Body of thaffloresaid King of Scottis. And ther laye unto suche Time as the Kings Highnes cam from beyond the See, after his wynning of Tyrwin and Torney, And than his Highnes sent for the seid Erle to mete him at Richmond, and so he did, & ther delivered unto his Highnes the ded Body of the Kyng of Scottis, whiche ded Body was delivered in to the Charter huse ther, and ther to abide duryng the Kings plesur.

And for the service that the seid Erle did, he was honarably restored unto his right name Of Duke Of Norff. & also had geuen unto him great possessions by the Kings Highnes.

And whan the Ware betwixt the Kyng Our souerayn Lord & the French King was ended: than the seid Duke was sent into Fraunce as chieff Commyssioner with Lady Mary the Kyngs Suster, to be maryed unto the Frenche Kyng Lewes.

And after whan the King and the Queen were bothe Out Of the Reame, to mete witthe Frenche Kyng Fraunceys at Guynes, & the Prynces remayning in the Reame, being a childe, the seid Duke was left behende as Proterter & Defender to mynister Justice, & to see good Rule & Gouernaunce in the Reame, in the absence Of the Kings Highnes, and so contynued about the Kyng, & Of his Privye Counsale till he was Of Age Of Eyghtie Yeers, & then the Kyngs highnes was content that the seid Duke shulde go home into his Owne Countrey unto the Castell Of Framlyngham, wher he contynued and kept an honourable House unto the hour of his Deth. And ther he dyed lyke a good Cristen Prynce I now to wytnes. Whose sowle Jesu pardon.

And at hys Departyng Out Of Framlyngham Castell toward hys

Burgall, he cude nat be asked One Grote for his Debte, nor for Restitutyon to any Person, & so was had to This present Abbey of Thetford with muche honor; Accompanied with many grete Lordes, & Noblemen Of both Schires Of Norff. & Suff.

Leuing Then liuing, These his Children hereafter named That is to seie, his Son & Heire The Ld. Tho. Duke of Norff. The Ld. Edmund Howard, The Ld. Will. Howard, & The Ld. Tho. Howard, withe Eliz. Wiffe to The Visct. Rochefford: The Lady Agnes Countes Of Drenford, The Lady Katherine espoused To The Heire of Sir Rice Ap Thomas Of Wales: The Lady Eliz. espoused vnto The Visct. Fitz-Waters Son & Heir, And the Lady Dorothy then beyng not married, but left for her right good Substaunce To marry her with.

At the Dissolution, the bones of this Duke were taken up, and carried with his freestone monument to the church of St. *Michael* at *Framlingham* in *Suffolk*, where it now remains, on the south side of the altar. It hath no inscription now, but at each corner there is a lion seiant, supporting a shield, on which are the arms of *Howard*, with that honourable augmentation which the King gave him for his service at *Floddon-Field, viz.* to bear on the bend of his own arms an escutcheon of the upper half of a red lion, depicted as the arms of *Scotland* are, pierced through the mouth with an arrow: the twelve Apostles are neatly carved round the tomb, and on the top lies his own effigies, by that of *Agnes*, daughter of Sir *Philip Tilney*, Knt. his second wife, who was buried in *Lambeth* church in *Surrey*. Several of the children of the aforesaid Duke were buried here, and particularly

Thomas Howard, his second son by his second wife, who married the Lady *Margaret Douglas*, (daughter to *Margaret* Queen of *Scots*, by her husband the Earl of *Angus*,) niece to King *Henry*; he was attainted of treason, upon suspicion of his intent for aspiring to the Crown. He died in the Tower, *Nov.* 1, 1537, and was buried at *Thetford*.[6]

Henry Fitz-Roy, natural son of King *Henry* VIII. (begotten of the Lady *Talbois*, daughter of Sir *John Blount*, Knt.) Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerset*, and Earl of *Notingham*, married *Mary*, daughter of the last-mentioned *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and died at St. *James*, *July* 22, 1536, and was buried in this church; but at the Dissolution his body and monument were removed, with his father-in-law's, to *Framlingham* aforesaid, where it now remains on the north side of the altar; it is of freestone, garnished round with divers histories of the Bible, and on the top were twelve figures, each supporting a trophy of the passion, but all of them are miserably defaced; his arms in the garter, with a ducal coronet over them, are still perfect.

Besides these great men, no doubt but most of the priors were here interred, and several of them were of great families, as their names demonstrate; and it is no wonder to find that most of the great men in those times were buried in monasteries, and very few in parish churches, for it is to be observed, that the churches belonging to the religious houses were always in much reputation, above ordinary parish churches, but especially in the matter of burial: our ancestors desired

[6] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. fol. 268.

generally to be interred in a monastery, rather than in a parish church, in confidence (according to the prevailing persuasion) of some benefit to their souls in the other state, by the prayers of the religious there, who always daily prayed in particular for the souls of such as were buried in their limits.[7] Nay, so far did they carry it, as is evident by a plain example in the foregoing history, that any man might bequeath his burial to what abbey he pleased, which then should have the apparel of the dead, his horse, and other valuable things for his *mortuary*, and all this, in hope of some ease to the poor departed soul, from the offices and prayers performed in that place, especially if the corps had some religious garment put upon it, as was then usual; and this is the reason why they strove so much for the burial of great men, because thereby a certain benefit always accrued to their house, which never admitted a dead guest, without a good income paid by their executors.

1416, *Roger*, son and heir of *Hugh Stoppysley*, was buried in this church, and gave them lands and tenements in *Stoppysley* and *Milton* in *Bedfordshire*, to find a monk to sing for him, and *Dionise* his mother, *Thomas Stoppysley* his brother, and *Sibill* his wife, and all his friends and benefactors, ordering the prior to sell all those lands, and buy others in *Norfolk*; which was performed.

In 1420, *John West* of *Thetford* was buried in this church; he gave 12*d.* to the rector of the church of St. *Etheldred*, to permit him to be buried where he would; which shews as if they could not be buried out of their parish, without their rector's leave; he ordered the prior to feed six score poor people on the day of his burial, and to give each of them 1*d.*

In 1424, *John Phelyp*, and *Dionise*, mother of the aforesaid *Roger Stoppysley*, were buried here; she gave every monk 20*d.* a silver goblet to the prior, &c.

In 1476, *Roger Swan* was buried in this churchyard, and was a benefactor to the house.

In 1511, *Robert Love*, burgess, who was mayor in 1506, was buried in this church, and gave to the Prior for his labour and sepulture 20*l.* to every monk being a priest, 20*s.* and to every *novice* 10*s.*; to the repair of *Milleford-Bridge*,[8] 10 marks; he gave eight acres in the Field, to repair the *gild-hall*, and *Nuns'-Bridges*, *viz.* to the gild 20*d.* and to each bridge 20*d.* "Also yf the town of *Thetford*, can find "means to purchase of the King's grace, to have the town customyd "free, within the space of v. yere aftur this present dat, then I assigne "to the purchasing of it 20*l.*[9] ells I wol that the said 20*l.* goo to the "reparacon of the *fraytour* in the monastery." He gave land to keep his *obit* yearly in the monastery, on which day the Prior was to have 12*d.*; each priest 4*d.* and each *novice* 2*d.* the Prior to have the rest of the profits for ever.[1]

[7] See Staveley's History of Churches.

[8] This is now called Melford-Bridge, and was rebuilt by Sir John Woodhouse, the present [1738] recorder, whose arms are carved upon it, with this inscription, "Hic pons Sumptubus JOHANNIS WOODHOUSE, Barti. extructus fuit A° Dom. 1697. Qui bono Publico optime consuluit."

[9] It was not done till Queen Elizabeth's time, when they had their charter, &c.

[1] Regr. Johnson, fo. 108.

This house always sealed with the following seal, to its dissolution; and its last impression is now on the deed of surrender in the Augmentation Office.

And thus, from the account I have given you of the several religious foundations in this place, I think that Sir *Henry Spelman's* observation was very just, who tells us, that in its flourishing state, no city in *England*, no not *London* itself, had so many monasteries in so small a compass, from whence it might be deservedly called, if not *Hierapolis*, yet at least *Monachopolis*.

CHAPTER XXII.

OF THE AUTHORS BORN OR INHABITING IN THIS TOWN.

This place hath produced very few writers, considering the number of religious persons that dwelt in it.

Richard of *Thetford*,[2] a learned divine, monk of this monastery, and a famous preacher, wrote a treatise about the method of preaching, which is now in *Bennet-College* library in *Cambridge*, marked K. XVII. it begins, "*Quoniam Emulatores estis*, &c." when he lived, or whether he wrote any thing else, I cannot say.

Jeffry de Rocherio, (*Roche* or *Rock*,) prior here, begun a history of the monastery.[3]

[2] Pitts de Illust. &c. Append. p. 899. [3] See p. 108.

John Brame, a monk of this house, wrote and translated several treatises, some of which are extant in *Bennet-College* library, in *Cambridge,* marked I. X.[4] as

1. Historia Waldæi. 2. De Translationibus Episcopatuum Wellen: Cestren: et Thetforden: E. Will. Malmesbury. 3. De Ædificatione Capellæ Virginis Mariæ in Thetford, et Imagine Virginis Beatæ in illâ. 4. Chronologia quædam Rerum memorabilium. 5. De Statu Angliæ et præcipue Civitatis et Monasterij de Thetford. Temp. H. 1. He seems to have lived till about 1400, though I am not positive of it, nor yet when he wrote, though I believe it was from about 1360, to 1400. At the end of the book is this,

De Thetford Monachus, Bramis edidit ista,
Johannes.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF THE SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL.

THERE was a school in this town very early, and a very large one too, as is evident from the many collations to it by the Bishop, in whose donation it was.

1328, 6 non. *Oct.* The Bishop collated *Edmund de Mendham,* priest, to the mastership of the grammar scholars in *Thetford,* to have and enjoy that place during his pleasure.

1329, 5 id. *Aug. John de Mordon,* accolite, was collated.

1342, 20 *April, Robert de Hulm,* who was confirmed for life, *May* 10, 1343.

1374, 24 *Oct. Peter Rolf* of *Elveden,* priest, was made perpetual master.

1402, 22 *Aug. Edward Eyr,* collated.

1424, 23 *Sept. Hugh Anderton,* A. M. collated.

1434, 12 *March, John Wale,* clerk, was collated.

1496, *William Rudston,* A. M. was collated master for life. After whose death I meet with no more collated by the Bishop, so that in all appearance the school dropt, till Sir *Richard Fulmerston's* time, who erected a school, and paid the master during his life, and at his death, by will dated in 1566, ordered his heirs to erect and establish a *free grammar school* in *Thetford,*[5] and build a convenient house for that purpose, either in *Trinity* churchyard, or the *Black-Friars-Yard;* and he further ordered his executors to find a preacher, for ever, to preach the word of God within the parish church of St. *Maries,* four times in the year, who should have for each sermon 10*s.*; he settled three tenements in St. *Maries* parish, to be made a dwelling-house for the master and usher, and other tenements in that parish, to be made a habitation for four poor people, two men and two women, and for the better maintenance of the preacher, schoolmaster, and poor people, he gave 35*l. per annum,* lying in *Croxton,* in the county of *Norfolk.* Soon after Sir *Richard's* death, his heirs built a school-house upon one corner of the *Black-Friars-Yard,* with a chamber for the schoolmaster, but none for the usher, and made

[4] See vol. i. p. 501.

[5] All freemen's sons are to be taught gratis.

no foundation, or assurance of the land, according to the will, nor yet repaired the houses for the poor people, upon which, the Mayor and Commonalty, in the eighth year of King *James* I. petitioned that King for relief, setting forth, that for the first twenty years after building the school, the master received yearly 20 marks a year and no more, the usher 5*l. per annum*, the preacher 40*s.* and the poor, 12*d.* apiece every week, and no more; and that for fourteen years last past, the master had 20*l. per annum*, the usher 10*l.* but the preacher and poor had no manner of increase, the residue of the profits being received by Sir *Richard's* heir, and converted to his own use, to the defrauding the charitable uses of the will, upon which, by the assistance of the Lord Chief Justice *Coke*,[6] an Act of Parliament was passed, constituting the preacher or master of the school and hospital, schoolmaster, usher, and the four poor people, *viz.* two widowers, and two widows, a body politick, and an incorporation, by the name of *The Master and Fellows of the School and Hospital of* Thetford, *founded by King* James, *according to the last Will of Sir* Richard Fulmerston, Knt. The Act ordered an house to be built in another piece of the ground, called *Black-Friars-Yard*,[7] for the preacher, who should be henceforth obliged to preach in St. *Mary's* church once every week at least, and at four several times in the year should make mention in his sermons of the said Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, and give God thanks for his Godly and charitable foundation, and that the said school should be kept by the master and usher, in the school-house already built, and that the said hospital for the poor people should be by St. *Mary's* church, where the said *Richard* had placed them, and that they may take and receive lands, &c. as a body politick, and sue and be sued, and have a common seal,

Martin Delin.

[6] The Case is in Coke's Reports.

[7] There was a house built at the north end of the school, which belongs to the preacher, as doth Trinity churchyard, at this time. The school and house were built on the ruins of the old friars church, formerly the cathedral.

with the arms of the said *Richard* engraven thereon; and whereas the lands in *Croxton*, of 35*l. per annum* value, when given, were risen to above 100*l. per annum* clear of all outgoings, a dispute arose between the corporation and trustees, about the increased rent, whether the salaries should be augmented with it, or the trustees have it; but it being an important case, it was referred to the two Chief Justices of the King's Bench, and Common Pleas, *viz. Thomas Fleming*, and *Francis Gaudy*, Knt. and by the Parliament, to Justice *Walmsley*, who resolved it thus, that the increase ought to be for the advantage of the devisees, because if the rents had fallen, it would have been their loss, and so ought to be their advantage as they increased, upon which the old stipend being settled for three years, the Mayor and Corporation were to receive the overplus, and fit up a house for the schoolmaster and usher, and another for the poor people;[s] and after the three years, the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty were to be governours, overseers, and receivers of the rents for ever, and to pay yearly to the preacher or master of the hospital 30*l.* to the schoolmaster 40 marks, to the usher 20*l.* and to each of the poor people weekly 2*s.* the payments to be constantly paid quarterly at *Lady*, *Midsummer*, *Michaelmas*, and *Christmas*, by equal portions, and the weekly payments to be made every *Saturday*, and with the remaining overplus the Corporation shall repair the houses belonging to the preacher, schoolmaster, usher, poor people, and farm in *Croxton*, or alter, repair, enlarge, or new build, any of them, and what still remain shall be distributed every three years among them all. The Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, are to choose and name the preacher, schoolmaster, usher, and poor people for ever, and have power to remove, or displace them, for any just or reasonable cause; and all leases made without their consent are to be void, and so are all leases made for above twenty-one years, or for any time, if there be any income given. They had also license to purchase, receive, or hold any lands, &c. in mortmain to the value of 100 marks more. And also by this act, the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, shall appoint the curate of St. *Mary's*, for the time being, if any such do serve, to be the preacher, and if no curate serve there, then they may name any other person their preacher, which preacher shall be first presented to the Bishop, and be by him licensed before he takes upon him the place of preacher; and it is also provided, that the preacher, schoolmaster, usher, and fellows, chosen by the Corporation, must be allowed by the Bishop of the diocese, and the Justices of Assize of that circuit, for the time being.

On the school gate against the street is this inscription,

This HOSPITAL with perpetual Maintenance for a PREACHER and a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, was founded by King JAMES, by Act of Parliament, according to the last Will of Sir RICHARD FULMERSTON, Knight, A. D. 1610.

Over the door of the school porch are these words on a scroll,

LOYAUTE ME OBLIGE.

[s] This was done effectually by the *body*, and the houses are now enjoyed by the master, usher, and poor people.

In the window of the schoolmaster's chamber are the arms of *Edward* the Confessor, and the *West-Saxons*, a red rose, and round it,

Vivat in Æternum Excellentissimus Rex Noster Henricus 8s.

On the alms-house is this, QUOD EGENIS, CHRISTO FIT, *Mat.* 25, 40.

For the masters of the hospital, or preachers, see p. 67.

SCHOOLMASTERS.	USHERS.
1610, Rev. Mr. *Wm. Jenkinson*,	—— Mr. *Tho. Browne*, appointed by the Act.
Rev. Mr. *Keene.*	Mr. *Bings.*
Rev. Mr. *John Tirrell.*	Mr. *John Barber.*
Rev. Mr. *John Price.*	Mr. *Stephen Swift.* Mr. *Tho. Eversdon.*
1738, Rev. Mr. *Tho. Eversdon*, Master.	The usher's place is now void.

CHAPTER XXIV.

OF THE MINT.

IT is plain by divers records, as well as by the coins themselves, that here was a mint in, if not before, the time of King *Cnute*, for in the fourth table of Sir *Andrew Fountain's* book of *Anglo-Saxon* coins, N. 18, there is a coin of *Cnute* the Great exhibited, with this on the reverse, ꝺELPIN ON ÐEOꝺꝼO. which, that learned Knight says, was coined here. There is also a coin of this sort, N. 8, in the seventh table of *Saxon* coins in *Gibson's Cambden.*

Nay, in the sixth table of that book, N. 29, there is a coin of King *Edmund*, the reverse of which, though it is something imperfect, seems to be, ЄADMVND. MONETA ÐEODꝼORD. In the same table, there are two others coined here, *viz.* N. 11 and 12, both which have the face of *Harold*, successour to *Cnute*, with this, ÞAROLD REX ANG.[9] the reverse of the first is LODPIC ON ÐEOꝼ.[1] and of the second, ꝺLIPINE ON ÐEOÞ.;[2] we meet with a coin of that of *Harold* also who was successour to *Edward* the Confessor, ÞAROLD REX. BRUNNꝺAN ON ÐEOꝼORD.[3]

In the *Musæum Thoresbeianum* there is one of the Conqueror, which was coined here, PILLEM. REX I. on the reverse, OD. ON ÐEODꝼOVRD.[4] *Od.* is the minter's name, and *on* is the same with *in* or *at Theodford.* At this time *Turstan* or *Thurstan* of *Thetford*, and *Ralf* his son, were mint masters here. In 1158, the 5th of *Henry* II. the minters in *Thetford* paid five marks to the King;[5] those at *Norwich* 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the *Jews* of *Thetford* paid 30*l.*; and those at *Norwich* 44*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the *Jews* at *Bongeye* 15*l.*: and in the 14th of the same King, the burgesses of *Thetford* paid 40 marks to the King,

[9] N. 12 hath not the word Ang. or Anglorum.

[1] This is in the 8th table, N. 5.

[2] This is in the same table of Fountain's Saxon Coins, p. 180.

[3] Ibidem.

[4] P. 350, Numm. 118.

[5] Monetarij. Mag. Rot. Pip. 5 H. 2. Rot. 2. Norf. & Suff. a. b. Madox's Hist. Excheq. p. 151, 410.

towards the *aid*, to marry his daughter *Maud* to *Henry* Duke of *Saxony*; and *William*, son of *Derewald*, and *William* of *Wicklewood*, minters of *Tedford*, paid five marks and an half to that *aid*. In the third of King *John*, there were four minters in *Thetford*, as appears by the *Pipe-roll*;[6] but how long the mint continued here I do not know.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE CORPORATION.

THAT this place hath been a burgh ever since the *Romans* made it so is very plain, its inhabitants being called *burghers* or *burgesses*,[7] in all ancient records whatever, both before *Domesday* and since; I need not mention any thing of the government of the place, till the original of the present corporation, the inhabitants in general being governed by the King's *provosts* from the Conquest; *Roger de Scherdestona*, who enjoyed that office in 1139, 5th *Stephen*, paid the King for all the pleas of *Thetford*, 10*l*. as the *Pipe-roll* shews us, and the next year *Fulchard* the Provost of *Thetford* paid 35*l*. 12*s*. 10*d*. for the profits of his office for this year, which shews it was annual. I meet with no more of the names of these officers which governed the town, and were nominated by the King, who was lord of it, but find the office expired in *Richard* the First's time, who changed its government from a *provost* to a *bailiff*, *coroner*, and *mayor*; the *bailiff* was the superiour officer, his jurisdiction being general; he was always nominated by the King, as lord of the *dominion* or *manor* of *Thetford*, and held his place during life; the *coroner* was also named by the lords of the *dominion*, and was superiour to the mayor till the year 1373, and then *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, and lord of the *dominion*, obliged the town so far, as to make the mayor superiour to the coroner, but still kept the nomination of the coroners to himself; this office was also for life, till 1490, and then King *Henry* VII. as Duke of *Lancaster*, and lord of the town, granted them the *privilege*, that the old mayor should be the future *coroner*, which remains to this day; the mayor was an officer that the King allowed the people to choose annually, but his power was very small, though he had some privileges, as that of making capital burgesses, and freemen, all which were subject immediately to him, in the same manner that he was to the bailiff. In 1249, it appears that none of the King's bailiffs could enter the town, to distrain any one, or serve any writ, the inhabitants in general being only subject to the bailiffs of the town and hundred, and the capital burgesses or freemen, to the bailiff of the town only, by their mayor, to whom all processes were sent by the bailiff to be served on them.[8] The privileges of the corporation increased by degrees, for at first the mayor got leave of the lord to have a sword carried with him in publick places, as an ensign of authority, which was granted; but it was carried behind him many

[6] "Et in defalcatione quatuor monetariorum de Tefford, 4 lib."

[7] For they first fortified it, and made it a burgh; *burg* signifies a fortified place, and *burghers* those that dwelt in such place.

[8] Plit. Coron. Rot. 12. in dorso.

years, in token of his subjection to a superiour power, till he obtained leave of the lord of the town, under the dutchy seal, that it might be born before him.[9] The mayors were always sworn at the *leet* held some time before the Feast of the Translation of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, by the bailiff of the town, in order to be in his office to ride to *Bromehill-Fair*, according to ancient custom. In 1331, there was a dispute between the Prior of *Bromehill*, and the mayor, burgesses, tenants, merchants, and inhabitants of *Thetford*, who had the *toll* of the fair, by grant from the lord of the *dominion*, concerning the jurisdiction of the mayor there, and the *toll*, *picage*, and *stallage* of the fair, who recovered against the Prior, by shewing that they held it of the *dominion* of *Thetford*, as belonging to the dutchy of *Lancaster*, by grant of a former lord thereof,[1] and that *Henry* Earl of *Lancaster* was in possession of it in 1327. *William Brygges*, mayor in 1471, was the first that I meet with, that was called Esquire in right of his office. I have a letter of his own handwriting to Master *Lumnour*, under-steward of the dutchy, and bailiff of *Thetford*, A° 1470, in which he desires him to direct a *premunire facias* to his [under] bailiff of *Thetford*, to summon a *leet* against *Thursday* before St. *Thomas*, and that he would be there to swear him into his office, that he might ride to *Bromhill-Fair*, and sit as was his duty, in every court in the year, as well in the market-courts, as in the general courts, and that he might hold the *courts* and *leets* at his command, and under his supportation and correction, which plainly shews that the chief of the mayor's power was held under, and belonged to, the dutchy; and indeed the mayors had little or no power before the charter, otherwise than by hiring several things of the dutchy. In *Henry* the Eighth's time[2] there were three *leets* belonging to the town, *viz.* the *hundred leet*, which belonged to the Queen, in right of her hundred of *Shropham*, *East leet*, and St. *Thomas's leet*,[3] which belonged to her in right of the dutchy, all which she granted to the corporation, impowering them to keep two *leets* in a year, paying to the Crown an annual rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* for the *hundred leet*, which rent was reserved to the Crown when *Shropham* hundred was granted from it, though the jurisdiction of the hundred extends over the *Norfolk* side of the town at this time, as is evident from the *leet* only, and its annual rent being excepted, and from the *hundred-courts* that were formerly kept at *Mawdlin-Cross*. In 1693, there was a warrant directed by the sheriff of the county to the bailiff of the hundred of *Shropham*, commanding him to levy 13*s.* 4*d.* upon the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of *Thetford*, due to the *Exchequer*, for the annual farm of the *leet*, or *view* of *frankpledge*, of all the inhabitants in the burgh. This town is always reckoned as part of *Shropham* hundred, ever since *Edward* the Third's time, in all taxations, and used to raise their trained-bands, as in that hundred; and before 1664, they paid all duties, King's taxes, &c. as one body, to *Norfolk*, the greater part of the burgh being in that county; but since, the one part is taxed as in *Lackford* hundred in *Suffolk*, and the other as in *Shropham*

[9] Autog. penes T. M.

[1] See p. 54, 55. It now [1738] belongs to the corporation, and is kept on St. Thomas Becket's day, viz. July 7; it is plain it was granted since the death of that Archbishop, and most likely when Bromhill priory was founded, which was also dedicated to him.

[2] See p. 56.

[3] See p. 57.

hundred in *Norfolk*. It was a burgh by prescription only till the first royal charter, which was granted to this town by Queen *Elizabeth*, and bears date at *Gorambury* the 12th of *March*, in the 16th year of her reign, 1573. This was in force till *Jan.* 30, 34th of *Charles* II. and was then surrendered to the King, who granted them a new one, with some alterations, which was dated at *Westminster, March* 6, in the same year; but this did not continue long, for there was another granted exact like that of Queen *Elizabeth's*, by which they are now governed, the substance of which I shall here give you.

The charter first recites, that *Thetford* is an ancient burgh, and used to send two *burgesses* to parliament, and had several liberties, which of late had not been used, to the great damage of the town, the Queen therefore grants, that the town of *Thetford* shall be a perpetual free *burgh*, and body corporate, of a mayor, ten burgesses,[4] and twenty of the commonalty,[5] by the name of *the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, of the burgh of* Thetford, *in the counties of* Norfolk *and* Suffolk, the precincts of which *burgh* shall extend as usual, and that they may make perambulations, may sue and be sued, and have a common seal, and alter the same;[6] the *ten* are to be principal men

of the *burgh*, and as such shall be called *principal burgesses*, and are to be the common council of the burgh, the twenty men of the commonalty being under them; upon the death or removal of a commoner, a new one is to be chose by the mayor and recorder, or his deputy, and the coroner, mayor, recorder, and common council, may make laws for the governing the burgh, so that they be not contrary to the laws of the land, nor the prerogative of the Crown. The

[4] Now called Aldermen.

[5] Now called Twentymen.

[6] They never altered their seal, which was a very old one, and is used at this day [1738.] By the crescent and star, I take it to be first allowed by William Earl Warren, when he was lord of the town, and (as far as I know) may be the original seal made at that time; and if so, must be before 1148; indeed the circumscription looks like it.

mayor may have a sword born before him, and shall choose his *sword-bearer*, and two *serjeants*, who may bear two silver maces before him, and do all things as the serjeants at mace in *London* do, every serjeant being to be sworn to the faithful performance of his office. The mayor is to be clerk of the market, and no other clerk is to enter: the recorder is to be an officer for life, and may exercise the office by himself, or deputy, who shall be called the *town-clerk*, and upon the death, or removal of a recorder, the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty, must choose a new one in eight days, who is to be sworn before the mayor, and in his absence to have a deputy. The recorder and mayor are to be named by commission, justices of the peace for the burgh, and the mayor of the preceding year is to be sworn *coroner*, by his successour. The Queen granted them a *Saturday* market,[7] and a fair on St. *Mary Magdalen's* day, and two days after, with all the profits; the gild-hall is appointed the common-hall, where the mayor and body shall meet every *Wednesday* before *Michaelmas* day, between 9 and 11 in the forenoon, and then the major part of the commoners shall nominate two of the principal burgesses, that the major part of all the inhabitants[8] of the burgh may elect one of them mayor for the following year, who should be sworn on *Michaelmas* day; and if any one, without reasonable cause, refuses the office, the mayor and rest of the principal burgesses may commit him to prison, there to remain till he will take the office, or pay any competent fine, that they shall set upon him: every mayor is to be sworn before his predecessor, if alive and present, but if dead, or absent, before the recorder, and principal burgesses; and if a mayor dies in his office, or be removed, a new one must be chose in eight days, who shall be sworn before the recorder and principal burgesses; upon the death or removal of a principal burgess, a new one must be chose in eight days, by the mayor and burgesses, and be sworn before the mayor. The clerk of the market is to be sworn before the recorder or his deputy, and the principal burgesses to exercise his office without favour or regard to any one. A court of *record* is to be held every *Monday*, before the mayor and recorder, in the gild-hall, except in *Easter*, *Shrovetide*, and *Christmas* weeks, and to have cognizance of all actions arising within the burgh, not exceeding 50*l.* the mayor, recorder, or either of them, to make process, &c. according to the usage of the city of *Norwich*. The Queen also granted them a *court-leet* to be holden in the gild-hall, before the mayor and recorder, or the recorder only, and his deputy, twice in the year, a month before *Michaelmas*, and a month after *Easter*, the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty, to have the fines thereof, and also all goods of *felons*, fugitives, outlaws, persons attainted and condemned, or any way forfeited, within the precincts of the burgh, at the yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid to the Crown.

The mayor, as clerk of the market, to have the assize, and trial of bread, wine, and ale, and all other victuals, and also correction of all weights and measures, with all fines proceeding therefrom; the mayor, &c. to have execution of all writs, and return of the same, and no sheriff or other officer is to enter the burgh, unless he or his serjeants shall neglect to execute them. The mayor hath power to

[7] This belonged to the dutchy.

[8] They call the inhabitants the *Floor*.

correct offenders against the town laws, and no inhabitant is to be returned upon a jury out of the burgh, and no foreigner to be sworn upon any within the burgh: they had license also to purchase 40*l.* *per annum* in mortmain, and to send two burgesses to Parliament, to be chosen by the mayor and commonalty. And whereas King *Edward* VI. under the seal of the dutchy of *Lancaster*, by indenture dated at *Westminster* in the third year of his reign, leased to *Richard Fulmerston*, Esq. for 30 years, the *toll* of the great bridge, called *Incellond* or *Selford*, in *Norfolk*,[9] the *toll* of the market, and of *Brandon*, *Ewston*, and *Honington* bridges, in *Suffolk*, being parcel of the dutchy, at 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, *viz.* for the great bridge 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for *Brandon* bridge 4*l.* and for *Ewston* and *Honington* 20*s.* the Queen now grants them to the corporation for ever, to be held in fee-farm, paying the said rents by equal portions, on *Lady* and *Michaelmas* day, and keeping the bridges in repair, taking no other toll than 1*d.* for every cart loaden with things to be sold, and for every horse a halfpenny, for all great or small cattle 4*d.* a score, for every horse, mare, gelding, or colt to be sold, a halfpenny, for every quarter of grain, whatever it be, one quart, and for every stall, or standing in the market, according to the ancient custom; all which rights, privileges, and revenues, the corporation is now in possession of.

This burgh hath had her share of benefactors, several of which are already mentioned, for which reason I shall say no more of them, only add such as I have not spoken of.

In the 10th of *Henry* VII. 1494, *Thomas Heigham*, Esq. and *Catherine* his wife, granted the advowson of *Santon* in *Norfolk* to the mayor and commonalty, who hath ever since presented to it, and it is always given to the schoolmaster of the grammar school.

In 1567, 24th *June*, Archbishop *Parker* settled 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, out of his manor and farm of *Hethill* in *Norfolk*, for a sermon yearly to be preached on *Rogation-Sunday*, by a fellow of *Corpus-Christi* or *Bennet* college in *Cambridge*.[1]

Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, at his death, gave his enclosure called *Roses* in *Fersfield*, to be sold, and the money arising therefrom to go towards the discharging the tax of the town of *Thetford*, 26*s.* 8*d.* to be applied to each payment, so long as the money would last.

In 1601, *Richard Asteley* of *Thetford*, Esq. was buried in St. *Cuthbert's* church, and entailed his house and lands in *Thetford* (if *Drew* and *Henry* his sons had no issue[2]) on the corporation, who were to expend half the profits towards the maintenance of the blind, lame, and old poor, and the other half towards the maintenance of a preaching minister in St. *Cuthbert's* church.

They have a common goal, and bridewell, which stands by the Market-place on the *Norfolk* side; and some years since, they bought a house, &c. in *Magdalen-street*, which is the present work-house. The cross in the Market-place, by the Butchery, belongs to the corporation; the ducking-stool, which was by *Nuns-Bridge*, is now decayed. Their gild-hall is a fine old building of black flint; when it was erected, I cannot learn; it had a noble kitchen under it, (now

[9] Now called the Christopher bridge.

[1] Le Neve's Hist. of Archbishops, p. 15.

[2] I imagine they had issue, and so it did not come to the corporation.

turned into a stable,) where they made ready for the corporation, at their gilds, and other publick times. In this place the *Lent* assizes for the county are always kept, and have been so ever since the *itinerant justices* were first instituted, as appears by divers records.

Over the judge's seat is this,

HIC LOCUS, ODIT, AMAT, PUNIT, CONSERVAT, HONORAT,
NEQUITIAM, PACEM, CRIMINA, JURA, PROBOS.

Sir *Joseph Williamson*, one of the secretaries of state to King *Charles* II. and burgess in parliament for the burgh, gave them the present sword and mace, which are very grand ones, and built them a fine court, and grand-jury chamber over it, which joins to the old gild-hall; on the top of it is a statue of *Justice*, and underneath it, upon the front, is this inscription, and *Williamson's* arms impaling quarterly, 1st, three de-lises; 2d, a fess chequy:

Antiq. Burgi de THETFORD.
Optim: Civ: ob perpetuam in se
Benevolentiam
JOSEPHUS WILLIAMSON.
Eq: Aur:
Memor. Grata Mente
P.
An: Christi MDCLXXX.

The windows of the chamber are adorned with the town arms, Sir *Joseph's, viz. sab.* a chevron ingrailed between three trefoils or, several benefactors to the town, and many of his crests, which is, an eagle issuing from a crown, and this motto, *Sub umbra alarum tuarum.* I shall conclude the account of the benefactors with the following transcript from three tables in this court.

A CATALOGUE OF THE NAMES OF THE WORTHY BENEFACTORS OF THIS BOROUGH OF THETFORD.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
The most illustrious prince *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, &c. gave for ever, for clothing the poor -	8	10	*per ann.*
Henry Duke of *Norfolk*, for the repairing St. *Mary's* church - - - - -	50	0	0
Sir *Richard Fulmerstone*, Knt. founded a school and hospital, with maintenance for ever, for a minister, schoolmaster, usher, and four poor people, two men, and two women - - - - -	160		*per ann.*
Mrs. *Eaden*, for ever to the poor - - -	3		*per ann.*
Mr. *Henry Smith* of *London*, for ever to the poor	10		*per ann.*
Mr. *Samuel Snelling*, an inhabitant, a piece of land to the poor of St. *Cuthbert's* parish for ever -	1	6	8
A poor shepherd to the poor of this town for ever	1		*per ann.*
Sir *Edwin Rich*, Knt. to the building a bridge, and to the poor - - - - - -	100	0	0
And at his death, for the relief of the poor for 500 years, payable out of his manor of *Rose-Hall* in *Suffolk* - - - - - -	20		*per ann.*
Mr. Alderman *Barnham* of *Norwich* - - -	10		*per ann.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
For three years next after his decease, and for ever to the poor - - - - -	4 *per ann.*		
Mr. *John Wadford,* to the use of the poor of St. *Peter's* for ever - - - -	0	12 *per ann.*	
Sir *Charles Harbord,* Knt. and the Honourable *William Harbord,* Esq. his son,[3] hath built an hospital for six poor old men, and endowed it with - - - - - for ninety and nine years, and ordered to each of them a blue gown yearly	30 *per ann.*		
The Hon. Sir *Joseph Williamson,* Knt. sometimes a privy counsellor and principal secretary of state to his most sacred majesty King *Charles* II. gave towards procuring an Act for making *Brandon* river navigable[4] - - - - -	26	0	0
More for releasing *John Browne* out of this goal	15	0	0
More the Statutes at large, and other Statutes.			
More for the binding out four apprentices -	14 *per ann.*		
More for a poor scholar in this school, until he be fit for *Cambridge,* and there provide for him.			
More eleven folio books to the school.			
More a noble sword and mace.			
More, he hath built us a very fair court of common pleas, and a grand-jury chamber, and is a daily benefactor to this burgh.			
Sir *Joseph Williamson,* Knt. gave more by his will, 2000 pounds, to be laid out in lands for such uses as his executors, with the advice of this corporation, shall think fit. An estate of 110*l. per annum* has been bought with this money, and is settled by decree in Chancery, for binding out poor children of this town, apprentices, and other uses.			

The town paid 16*l.* to the old tenths, and the *Norfolk* part is now valued at 1195*l.* and is divided into two wards, *viz. Baily-End* ward, and *Bridge-Gate* ward.

Sir *Henry Bennet,* Knt. a man of universal learning,[5] being inflamed with zeal for the cause of King *Charles* I. whose honour and authority he saw so inhumanly trampled upon by his rebellious subjects, laid aside his books, and betook himself to the camp, where, in defence of his Majesty's right, he behaved himself with such valour and prudence, that he was created by his Majesty King *Charles* II. reg. 16, Viscount *Thetford,* and Earl of *Arlington ;* he had only one daughter, *Isabella,*[6] who married *Henry Fitz-Roy* Duke of *Grafton,* and had *Charles Fitz-Roy,* the present [1738] Duke of *Grafton,* whose titles and honours are described in a picture hanging in the grand-jury

[3] Mr. Le Neve says he was second son, and that he settled 30*l.* per annum in pursuance of his father's will. He was surveyor-general. They have each of them an apartment, and wear a badge of their founder's name, on their blue gown; and as I am informed, receive 18*d.* a week.

[4] This was effected, and it is now navigable for lighters or barges to Thetford.

[5] Atlas, p. 340.

[6] She hath been dead some time.

chamber, having his arms, crest, and motto, *viz.* ET DECUS ET PRETIUM MORI.

Du-Tres-Haut Puissant & Tres Nobile Prince CHARLES FITZ-ROY, Duc de GRAFTON, Comte de EUSTON, Viscomte de IPSWICH, Baron de SUDBURY, et en Survivance de sa Mere, Comte de ARLINGTON, Viscomte de THETFORD, Lieutenant General pour sa Majesté, et Governeur du Royaume D'IRLAND, Signeur Lieutenant et Gardes des Rolles dans le Province de SUFFOLK, & Conseiler du ROY, en son Conseil prive, et Chevaleir du Tres Nobile Ordre de la JARRETIERE, installe Au Chateau WINDESOR, le XXV Jours D'Aurel, MDCCXXI.

In 1199, King *John*, in the first year of his reign, confirmed to the abbey of *West-Derham*, 6*s*. 8*d*. rent, for half a knight's fee here, with the homages of *William de Repheham*, and *Alan*, son of *Thurstan*, his wife, sons and daughters in *Thetford*.

The family of *Thurstan* seems to be descended from *Thurstan* the mint master, and to have continued here till *Edward* the Fourth's time, for then the family of the *Thurstans* of *Thetford* bare *sab*. three bugle-horns *or*, stringed *az*.

In 1316, the 10th of *Edward* II. the great lords, earls, barons, knights, &c. had appointed a *turnament* at this town, but it being without the King's leave, he sent letters dated at *Clipston*, to them, and the sheriff of *Suffolk*, to forbid it.[7]

1616, 11 *Jan*. there passed letters patents for collecting money for a fire in *Thetford*, and it appears by one of the court books of the city of *Norwich*, that there was 11*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*. collected in the city towards the relief of this town.

In 1620, the horse-races occasioned tumults here, so that there were letters from the Privy-Council sent to suppress them.

In 1621, the ancient family of the *Thetfords*, which took their name from hence, and had *Alwin* or *Elgar* of *Thetford* for its founder, in the Conqueror's time, bare *az*. three lions passant gardant sometimes *arg*. and sometimes *ermine*.

1630, *Campfield* or *Kentfield* is mentioned, and said to have belonged to the *nuns*; it is the same that is now called *Smith-Field*, and is covered very thick with cinders, such as are thrown from blacksmiths' forges, and might probably be the station for the smiths during the time of the *Romans*, who were generally placed near the *camp*; the present name is newly acquired, from the number of cinders, I suppose, that lie on it, which made people think smiths must live there formerly; it contains above three acres.

In *April* 1737, there was a sturgeon taken in the paper-mill pool, which weighed thirteen stone ten pounds, and was some inches above seven feet long; it had three pecks of spawn in it. I remember some years agone I saw one which was taken in this river, near the middle sluice, above six feet six inches long, and weighed above eleven stone.

Thomas Boteler of *Thetford*, Esq. son of *Thomas Boteler*, of *Thetford*, Esq. was descended of the family of the *Botelers* of *Watton-Woodhall*, in the county of *Hertford*, being son of *Francis*, the eleventh son of Sir *Philip Boteler*, commonly called *Le Grand*. He was the nimblest *Englishman* that has been known, for he would stand upright

[7] Rymer, vol. iii. fo. 597.

on the saddle of an horse, (and yet he was six feet high,) and run him full speed, and when he was riding full gallop, he could take a handkerchief off the ground with his hand, and never stop, with several notable actions of that nature. He was lame twenty years before his death, by a *sciatica*, but lived to a good old age, and died at *Thetford* in 1637, and was buried at *Watlington* in *Norfolk*, leaving six sons and one daughter. *Robert Butler*, Esq. of *Thetford*, his third son, died by a surfeit contracted by eating philberds *Aug.* 15th, 1657.

This place hath been honoured with the presence of many Kings and Queens, several of which used to reside here for some time together; that *Henry* I. did so, is certain, for we meet with many charters made to the Abbot of *Ramsey*, the priory in this town, &c. that are dated here. *Henry* II. and several others were often here, and when the *dominion* came with the dutchy to the Crown, the ancient seat of the Earls *Warren* became a *palace*, and was rebuilt by the Crown, as I think, in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, for that Princess used it as a hunting-seat, and took great pleasure here, as did her successour King *James* I. who used to hunt here almost every season; in 1604, *Wednesday*, 27th *Feb.* the gentlemen of the county met him at his coming hither; in 1610, it appears from a treatise of the yearly payments made by the Crown, that the King had this *palace* only in *Norfolk*, and that the fee of the *keeper* of it was 40*l. per annum.* Not long after, the King was affronted some way or other by the inhabitants; the report goes, that one of them insisted upon unreasonable damage for riding over his corn, but what it was I cannot say; however, he gave the *palace* to Sir *Philip Woodhouse*, in remembrance of the valour of *John de Wodehouse*, his ancestor, in the battle at *Agincourt*, as it is said, and there appears to be some truth in it, for on the back side of the gate, which fronts the street, are the arms of *Woodhouse, viz. sab.* a chevron *or, gutte de sang*, between three cinquefoils *ermine*, with *Ulster* arms on a canton, with the crest that was granted after *Agincourt* battle, *viz.* on a wreath, an arm erect, holding a club in the hand, and this motto on a scroll, FRAPPE FORTE, i. e. *strike strong*, and at the bottom AGINCOURT. The late crest used by some of the family is a *demi woodman*, holding a club. This is now called the *King's-House*, and is owned by Sir *John Woodhouse*, the present [1738] recorder; it is a large house, fit for the reception of much company, for which reason the judges usually lodge in it during the assizes.

Here I saw a picture with these two lines, said to be composed by Sir *Philip Woodhouse:*

Mentem, Membra, Jecur, succendit, calfacit, urit,
Cantibus, Igne, Fide, Musa, Caminus, Amor.

Much in the same nature with those in *Holinshed*, fo. 213:

Artis, Honestatis, Recti, Præcepta, Decus, Vim,
conculcat, superant, spernunt, Favor, Æra, Potentes.

In *Sept.* 1555, *Thomas Cobbe* of *Haverhill* in *Suffolk*, butcher, was apprehended by his neighbours, for heresy, and examined by *Michael Dunning*, the bloody chancellor of *Norwich*, by whom hewas con-

demned, *Aug.* 12, and with *Roger Coo, James Abbes,* &c. burned at *Thetford,* as *Lanquet* in his *Chronicle* tells us.

PROVOSTS OF THETFORD.

Stephen. 1139, Roger de Scherdestona, Provost.
1140, Fulchard the Provost.

I find no more of their names, but the office continued till *Richard* I. changed the government of the town to a bailiff, coroner, and mayor.

BAILIFFS OF THETFORD.

Richard I.	1197, Richer de Refham.
Henry III.	1256, Jeffry de Mundeford.
Edward I.	Hugh Le Franceis.
Edward II.	1307, John de Acre.
Edward III.	1348, Thomas le Hunte.
	1373, Roger.
Henry IV.	1400, Walter Ley.
Henry V.	1413, John Worlyngworth.
Henry VI.	1424, Peter Pain.
	1429, Roger Rushbroke.
	1434, John Worlyngworth.
	1437, John Lewes.
	1457, John Norfolke.
Edward IV.	1471, Master Lumnour.

The office was during life, and they held it by grant from the Duke of *Lancaster.* I meet with no more after *Lumnour,* though imagine there must be one or two more before the charter, when the office expired.

CORONERS OF THETFORD.

Edward II.	1307, William Reymund.
	1323, Roger Fraunceys.
Edward III.	1345, Tho. Fraunceys.
	1350, John Chaa.
	1354, John de Acre.
	1355, John Chaa.
Henry IV.	1400, Reginald Fenn.
	1406, Reginald Fermer.
Henry V.	1417, Reginald Archer.
	1418, John Appylton.
Henry VI.	1424, Reginald Bowde.
	1426, John Appylton.
	1433, John Monk.
	1435, Reginald Fermor.
	1448, Roger Rushbrook.
	1456, John Swan.
Edward IV.	1476, Peter Larke,
Henry VII.	1485, Hugh Dryver.
	1488, Nich. Havington.
	1490, Richard Awngewelle.

The office was held by patent during life, of the Duke of *Lancaster*, till this year, and then King *Henry* VII. as Duke of *Lancaster*, and lord of the town, granted them the privilege that the old mayor should always be coroner for the succeeding year, which hath remained so ever since.

MAYORS OF THETFORD.

1307. Will. de Rokelond,
1318. Will. Hardyng,
1319. Will. de Peterisburgh,
1320. Peter Markaunt,
1321. Rich. le Fyscher,
1322. Rich. Andreu,
1323. Will. Seyl,
1327. Andrew de Caldecote,
1328. Adam Cokerel,
1334. Peter Mark,
1335. John le Forester,
1336. Ranulph de Foyle,
1338. Rich. Andreu,
1343. Peter le Goos,
1345. John le Taverner,
1346. Will. Dowde,
1347. Sim. de Groundisburgh,
1348. Will. de Herling,
1349. Sim. de Groundisburgh,
1350. Will. Bonde,
1354. Roger de Cornwallie,
1355. Peter Goos,
1360. William Bonde,
1365. John Davy,
1366. Peter Goos,
1370. Roger Cornwayle,
1373. John Davy,[8]
1378. John Barbour,
1380. John Barbour,
1399. Simon Goos,
1400. Simon Goos,
1405. Tho. Walter,
1406. Simon Goos,
1409. John Draper,
1412. John Archer,
1415. Richard Doo,
1416. Richard Doo,
1417. Richard Doo,
1418. John West,
1424. John Monk,
1425. Roger Rushbroke,
1426. John West,
1429. John Apylton,
1433. William Rykedon,
1435. John le Archer,
1437. Roger Rushbroke,
1448. William Kempe,
1455. John Bernham,
1456. Thomas Spylmery,
1457. Thomas Spylmery,
1458. Henry Sylmery,
1459. Tho Spicer,
1462. Henry Awstin,
1463. Peter Larke,
1466. John Balles,
1467. Henry Dunstan,
1469. Peter Larke,
1471. William Bryggs, Esq.[9]
1476. John Bassingthwayte,
1478. Richard Horne,
1480. William Bryggs,
1481. *The same.*
1482. Richard Bryan,
Richard Aungerwelle,
1485. Simon Bray,
1486. John Lynes,
1487. John Fyschere, *ob.*
John Lynes,
1488. Richard Awngewelle,
1490. Hugh Dryver,
1491. John Lynnes,
1492. *The same,*
1493, John Jewdy,
1499, John Harman,
1503. John Deve,
1504. Richard Wethyrley,
1506. Robert Love,[1]
1507, John Teere,
1511. William Dwyte,
1512. John Kent,
1513. Edmund Ballys,
1514. Richard Tolton,

[8] This year the Duke of Lancaster allowed the townsmen the privilege to have the mayor superiour to the coroner.

[9] He was the first that was called Esquire in right of his office. See p. 133.

[1] See p. 100, 126.

1515. William Atte Mere,
1517. John Judy,
John Kent, deputy,
1518. Andrew Carter,
John Kent, deputy,
1522. William Atmer,
1533. Simon Baxter,
1534. Richard Cokarel or Cokrel,[2]
1535. John Gryme,
1536. John Jewdy,
1537. John Meye,
1538. Jeffry Alleyn.
1539. Thomas Burton,
1541. Richard Cokrell,
1542. Richard ap Powell,
1543. Nic. Edwards,
1547. Thomas Gent,
1563. John Aleyn,
1573. John Edwards,
1574. J. Edwards, by the *Charter*,[3]
1575. Walter Beets,
1576. William Davy,
1577. John Shering,
1578. Peter Scott,
1579. Robert Bedells, *ob.*
John Edwards,
1580. Edward Eden,
1581. Evans Richards,
1582. Thomas Allen,
1583. John Edwards,
1584. Richard Diggon,
1585. Edward Eden,
1586. Nic. Clover,
1587. Evans Richards,
1588. Nic. Clover, *ob.*
John Buxton,
1589. Richard Asteley,
1590. Nic. Greene,
1591. Edward Eden,
1592. John Sherring,
1593. Thomas Draper,
1594. Richard Asteley,
1595. John Goldingham,
1598. Henry Greene,
1599. John Snelling,
1600. John Chapman,
1601. Thomas Canham,
1602. Thomas Baists or Baish,
1603. John Snelling,
1604. Thomas Canham,
1605. Edward Runsom,
1606. Walter Salmon,
1607. *The same*,
1608. Nich. Greene,
1609. Thomas Steward,
1610. Peter Spooner,
1611. John Clover,
1612. Robert Abraham,
1613. Robert Snelling,
1614. Edward Moore,
1615. John Mould,
1616. Francis Avenall,
1617. Robert Snelling,
1618. Robert Shales,
1619. John Tyrrell,
1620. Edward Moore,
1621. Peter Spooner,
1622. George Eden,
1623. John Chapman,
1624. John Snelling,
1625. William Norwich,
1625. Francis Avenall,
1627. Rob. Snelling,
1628. Edward Moore,
1629. John Tyrrell,[4]
1630. John Chapman,
1631. Salmon,
1632. John Sheldrake,
1633. Francis Avenall,
1634. John Snelling,
1635. Edm. Mobbs,[5]
1636. Rob. Snelling,
1637. Edw. Moore,
1638. Tho. Lincolne,
1639. Henry Daveny,
1640. Henry Kettle,
1641. Tho. Lincolne,
1642. Tho. Snelling,
1648. Edm. Mobbs,[5]
1649. *The same*.
1653. Tho. Bancroft,
1654. Rob. Tyrell,
1655. Henry Kettle,
1656. Will. Flannar,
1669. Robert Tyrrell,
1676. Edmund Rossell,

[2] See p. 52.

[3] John Reynolds was recorder for life by the charter.

[4] Thomas Wright was recorder this year, and John Cocke was his deputy.

[5] He was imprisoned at Lyn, for delinquency, and the Corporation petition the Parliament, to admit him to bail, being a poor man, with a wife and eight children..

1681. John Mendham,[6]
1682. Henry Heveningham, Burrage Martin, deputy.
1683. Walter Salter,
1684. Henry Heveningham,[7]
1685. John Tyrrell,
1686. John Mendham,
1687. *The same.*[8]
1688. John Seabrook,
1689. John Tyrrell,
1690. *The same,*
1691. Edmund Rossell,
1692. Wormley Hetherset,
1693. Henry Cawdel,
1694. Robert Cawdel,
1695. Jonathan Browning,
1696. Joseph Sharpe,
1697. Robert Cawdell, *senior,*
1698. Wormley Hetherset,
1699. Richard Batch,
1700. Jonathan Browning,
1701. John Wright,
1702. Edward Challis,
1703. John Tyrell,
1704. John Howlet, *ob.* John Wright,
1705. John George,
1706. Joseph Sharpe,
1707. Robert Cawdell,[9] John Wright, *senior,*
1708. Jonathan Browning,
1709. John Tyrrell
1710. Richard Batch,
1711. John Tyrrell,
1712. Edw. Freeman, *ob.* John Tyrrell,
1713, Jonathan Browning,
1714. John Tyrrell, *senior,*
1715. Richard Batch,
1716. John Tyrrell, *senior.*
1717. Richard Batch, and John Tyrrell,
1718. Simon Mothersole,
1719. Robert Cawdell,
1720. Henry Cocksedge,
1721. Joseph Sharpe,
1722. Robert Sterne,
1723. John Desborough,
1724. William Cawdell,
1725. Henry Cocksedge,
1726. Joseph Sharpe,
1727. John Wyldman,
1728. Thomas Bidwell,
1729. Henry Cocksedge,
1730. George Clarke,
1731. Thomas Saunders,
1732. John Walton,
1733. Mathew Smith,
1734. Mathew Manning,
1735. Robert Thompson,
1736. Henry Burgess,
1737. Henry Cocksedge.

Sir John Woodhouse, Bart. *Recorder.*

Mr. Henry Burgis, *Coroner.*
Mr. John Amyas, *Town-Clerk.*

The 10 *principal* Burgessess, *commonly called* Aldermen, *are,*

Mr. Henry Cocksedge,
Mr. Thomas Saunders,
Mr. William Cawdell,
Mr. Thomas Bidwell,
Mr. Robert Tompson,
Mr. George Clarke
Mr. Mathew Smith,
Mr. John Walton,
Mr. Mathew Manning,
Mr. James Burges.

And all (except the last) have served the office of *mayor.*

[6] He was the first after the new charter.
[7] No election, but he took his oath at the hall the day following the usual day of choice.
[8] No election, but Mendham continued.
[9] He was outed, and John Wright recovered the office, Sept. 20.

The Commonalty, *commonly called* Twenty-men, *(two of which usually serve as* Chamberlains,*) are,*

1. Mr. Robert Martin,
2. Mr. Samuel Browning,
3. Mr. Thomas Mather,
4. Mr. William Manning,
5. Mr. John Clarke, jun.
6. Mr. Nicholas Eversdon,
7. Mr. John Fuller,
8. Mr. George Clarke,
9. Mr. Thomas Garnham,
10. Mr. John Ellis,
11. Mr. Thomas Miles.
12. Mr. Robert Sterne,
13. Mr. Peter Sterne,
14. Mr. Thomas Scarning,
15. Mr. Richard Newbury.
16. Mr. Thomas Lackford
17. Mr. John Burrell.
18. Mr. Edmund Nurse,
19. Mr. John Spark,
20. Mr. John King.

There are also, a *Sword-bearer*, two *Serjeants* at Mace, five *Musicians*, with blue cloaks and badges, a *Gaoler* and *Bellman*.

A LIST OF THE KNIGHTS, ESQUIRES, AND GENTLEMEN, THAT HAVE SERVED IN PARLIAMENT FOR THE BURGH OF THETFORD.[1]

Edw. VI. 1546, John Brend, Richard Haydon, (or Heydon,) Esq.[2]
1551, John Clere, Henry Northey.
Mary. 1553, Will. Hunston, Esq. Robert Dryry, (or Drury,) Esq.
1554, Robert Drury, Esq. Nicholas Rokewood.
P. and M. 1555,
1556, Edward Clere, Esq.[3] Walter Haddon, Esq.
Elizabeth. 1558, Edward Gascoign, Thomas Poley.
1563, Sir Richard Fulmerston, Knt. Edward Clere, Esq.
1570, Philip Appleyard, Gent. Thomas Huggan, Gent.
1571, William Fulmerston, Esq.[4] Thomas Colby, Esq.
1585, Edward Eden, Mayor, Robert Whitney, Esq.
1586, Sir Roger Woodhouse, Knt. Thomas Poley, Esq.
1589, Bartholomew Kemp, Esq. Richard Stubbe, Esq.
1593, Charles Chute, Esq. Bassingbourn Gawdy, Esq.
1597, John Crofts, Esq. Philip Gawdy, Esq.
1601, Henry Warner, Esq. Thomas Knevet, Esq.
James I. 1603, Sir Bassingbourn Gawdy, Knt. Sir Will. Padye, Knt.
1614.
1620, Sir Thomas Holland, Knt. Framlingham Gawdie, Esq.
1623, Framlingham Gawdie, Esq. Drew Drewrye, Esq.
Charles I. 1625, Sir Robert Cotton, Knt. and Bart. Framlingham Gawdie, Esq.
1625, Sir John Hobart, Knt. and Bart.[5] Framlingham Gawdy, Esq.
1627, Sir Henry Spiller, Knt. Edward Moundeford, Esq.

[1] I must own myself much obliged to that judicious and learned antiquary Browne Willis, Esq. who hath not only favoured me with the list of this burgh, but also with those of the county, and all the burghs in it.

[2] This burgh was never summoned before; the return was made by the mayor to the sheriff of Norfolk.

[3] Sir Edward Clere of Blickling, who married Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Fulmerston, served in Parliament for Thetford. Bartage, vol. ii. p. 272.

[4] In his place deceased, Valentine Browne, Knt.

[5] Sir John Hobart of Blickling, eldest son of Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief

Charles I. 1639, Sir Thomas Woodhouse, Knt. and Bart. Framlingham Gawdy, Esq.
1640, Sir Thomas Woodhouse, Knt. and Bart. Framlingham Gawdy, Esq.
Charles II. 1660, Sir Phillip Woodhouse, Bart.[6] Robert Paston, Esq.[7]
1661, Sir Allen Appesley, Knt. William Gawdy, Esq.[8]
1678, Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. William Harbord, Esq.
1678, Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. William Harbord, Esq.
1679, Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. William Harbord Esq.
James II. 1685, Henry Heveningham, Esq.[9] William De-Grey, Esq.
W. and M. 1689, Sir Francis Guibon, Knt. John Trenchard, Serjeant at Law,
1690, Honourable William Harbord, Esq.[1] Sir Francis Guybon, Knt.
Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. Adam Felton, Esq.
Double return, the last being taken off.
Wm. III. 1695, Sir John Woodhouse, Bart. Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt.[2]
1698, Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt.[3] James Sloane, Esq.
1700, Sir John Wooodhouse, Bart. Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt.[4]
1701, Sir John Woodhouse, Bart. Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.
Anne. 1702, Robert Benson, Esq. Edmund Sloane. Esq.[5]
1705, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart. Sir John Woodhouse, Bart.[6]
1708, Thomas de Grey, Esq. Robert Baylis, Esq.
1710, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart.[7] Dudley, North, Esq.
1713, Sir William Barker, Bart. Dudley North, Esq.
George I. 1714, Sir William Barker, Bart. Dudley North, Esq.
1722, John Ward, Esq. Dudley North, Esq.
George II. 1727, Sir Edmund Bacon, (of Gillingham,) Bart. Robert Jacombe, Esq.[8]
1735, Sir Edmund Bacon, (of Gillingham,) Bart.[9] The Hon. Charles Fitz-Roy.

Justice of the Common Pleas, served in Parliament for Thetford. Bartage. vol. i. p. 223.

[6] He was burgess in that Parliament that restored Charles II. Bartage. vol. i. fol. 224.

[7] Sir Robert Paston, burgess in Parliament for Thetford, was the very person that put it to vote what day should be set for his Majesty's restoration. See the Postcript to his Funeral Sermon, printed at London, 1683.

[8] The printed catalogue calls him Sir Charles Gawdy.

[9] Sir Joseph Williamson, the recorder, was elected burgess with William de Grey, Esq. but Heveningham the mayor would not return Sir Joseph, but returned himself: there was a petition and dispute, whether the *freemen* or *floor*, (as they called them,) or the select body of the corporation, had the right to elect burgesses, and it appeared that the select body elected before the charter.

[1] In his place chose at Lanceston, Baptist May, Esq.

[2] In his place chose at Rochester, James Sloane, Esq.

[3] In his place chose at Rochester, Charles Lord Paston.

[4] In his place chose at Rochester, Thomas Hanmer, Esq.

[5] The printed Catalogue says, Edmund Soame.

[6] The printed Catalogue says, Thomas de Grey, Esq.

[7] In his place chose for the county of Suffolk, Sir Edmund Bacon of Garboldesham, Bart.

[8] In Jacombe's place deceased, the honourable Charles Fitz-Roy.

[9] On Sir E. Bacon's decease, Lord Augustus Fitz-Roy was elected in his stead.

There are three *swan-marks* in this town,

The Prior of the *canons'* mark, now the honourable *Philip Howard's*, Λ

Binknorth's mark, new the Corporation's, ɔC.

The Prioress's mark, afterwards Sir *Ric. Fulmerstone's*, now *Henry Campion's* Esq.

And thus I have finished the general history of this town, a more exact account of which I hope to see published by Mr. *Thomas Martin*, whose large collections, and great abilities for such an undertaking would, without doubt, do more justice to the grandeur and antiquity of the place, than either my collections or abilities would enable me to do.

THE

HUNDRED OF GRIMESHOU,*

GRIMESHOO, or GRIMESHOE, is bounded on the east with the hundreds of *Shropham* and *Weyland*, on the north, with the hundred of *South Greenhoo*, from which it is divided by the river *Wissey*, but at *Cranwich* it crosses the river, and takes in the townships of *Colveston* and *Ickburgh*, on the west with the hundred of *Claclose*, and on the south with the *Little Ouse*, which divides it from *Suffolk*.

It most probably derives its name from *Grime*, and *hoo*, a hilly champain country. This *Grime* was (as I take it) some considerable leader or general, probably of the *Danes* in this quarter; and if he was not the *præsitus comitatus*, or *vicecomes*, that is the *shire-greeve* or *sheriff*, he was undoubtedly the *centuriæ præpositus*, that is, the *hundred-greeve*, and as such gave the name to it, which it retains at this day.

About the centre of this hundred, two miles east of *Weeting*, in the road from *Brandon* to *Norwich*, is a very curious *Danish* incampment, in a semicircular form, consisting of about twelve acres, on the side of a hill or rising ground of marl or chalk. In this space are great numbers of large deep pits, joined in a regular manner, one near to another, in form of a *quincunx*, the largest seeming to be in the centre, where probably the general's or commander's tent was. These pits are dug so deep, and are so numerous, that they are capable not only of receiving a very great army, but also of covering and concealing them in such a manner, that travellers passing by cannot discern them; at the east end of this entrenchment (called by the neighbourhood, the *Holes*,) is a large *tumulus*, pointing towards *Thetford*, (about five or six miles distant,) which perhaps might also have served as a watch-tower, or a place of signal; and here the *hundred court* used to be called. This remarkable place retains also the name of *Grimes-Graves*, as well as that of *the Holes*, taking its name from the aforesaid *Grime*, and from the *Islandick*, or old *Danish* word, *grafa*, *fodere*,

*I cannot omit paying my due acknowledgment in this place to my worthy friend and benefactor, the Rev. Mr. Charles Parkyn, rector of Oxburgh and Boughton in Norfolk, to whom I am not only obliged for this hundred, but also for those of Claclose and South Greenhoo, which he hath generously supplied me with, besides many other favours, which for brevity sake, and not want of respect, I shall forbear mentioning.

to dig. That this part of the country (being open, and a champain) was a great seat of war between the *Saxons* and the *Danes*, appears from the many *tumuli* throughout this hundred, there being scarce any township without more or less of them. These *tumuli* were erected by the northern nations for the sepulture of their most considerable men and leaders, who fell in battle, and served not only as monuments of honour to the deceased, but as tokens of victory and terrour, and were trophies of conquest, to shew how far they had led their armies, and conquered.

In these have been often found the bones of men, pieces of old armour,[1] &c.; and in *Somersetshire*, under one was found a vault arched, wherein lay a man in rich armour, and two phials of some kind of liquor, by his head, as it were *pro viatico*.[2]

This hundred, with that of *Weyland*, &c. were anciently the demeans of the Kings of *England*, but King *John* gave them to *Roger de Thony*. In the 34th of *Henry* III. it was valued at six marks, and in the 52d of that King, *Will. de St. Omer* held it, paying 20*s*. *per annum*.

It appears by the presentment of the jury, in the third of King *Edward* I. when there was an inquisition taken,[3] that *Petronilla de Thony* held it in dower, with the hundred of *Weyland*, &c. and *William de St. Omer* held it by courtesy, having married *Petronilla*, widow of *Roger de Thony*. The commissioners for this hundred, on the King's behalf, were, Sir *Robert de Caston*, Sir *Robert de Hulme*, Sir *Robert de Saham*, Knts. who on the oaths of twelve men for the hundred, and five men out of each town, were to enquire of all privileges that the lords of the manors held, what usurpations were made on the King's privileges, during his absence, and the tenures of their manors.

In the 9th of the said King, there was another inquisition taken by the aforesaid knights inquisitors, and the hundred was then held by *William de St. Omer*, who paid 50*s*. *blank farm* at the castle of *Norwich* for it.

In the 27th of *Edward* I. it was held by *Robert de Tony*, and in the third of *Edward* II. he died seized of it, leaving it to *Alice*, wife of *Thomas de Leybourn*, his sister and heir, who being afterwards married to *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, it came into that family; and in the 34th of *Edward* III. *Guy de Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick* died seized of this hundred, and that of *Weyland*, as parcel of the manor of *Saham*; and it appears by a pleading in *Michaelmas* term, 5th *Richard* II. that *Philippa*, widow of the said *Guy*, was lady hereof; she held it also 8th of *Richard* II.; but in the 21st of the said King, it was granted to *John* Earl of *Salisbury*, and his heirs males,[4] by the King, being parcel of the possessions of *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*, &c.

In the second of *Henry* IV. it came into the *Warwick* family again, and *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick* held it; in 24th of King *Henry* VI. *Henry* Duke of *Warwick* died seized, leaving it to *Ann*, his daughter and heir, then but three years old, who died soon after, so that it

[1] I have now by me the head of a Danish spear, made of brass, which was found under one of these tumuli, in Methwold-Field, in this hundred; it is entirely perfect, except a large gap on its edge.

[2] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.

[3] Rot. Hudd. in Cur. Rec. Scacij.

[4] Pat. 21 R. 2 P. 1.

descended to *Ann*, sister to *Henry*, wife to *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Salisbury*, who was declared Earl of *Warwick*, and was that great earl intitled *Richard Make-King*.

In 21st *Edward* IV. it was granted to *John* Earl of *Salisbury*, as parcel of the possessions of *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*; but in the third of *Henry* VII. we find it conveyed to that King, by *Ann* Countess of *Warwick*;[5] and it remained in the Crown till the 36th *Henry* VIII. when that King granted it to Sir *Richard Southwell* of *Wood-Rising* in *Norfolk*; and from the *Southwells* it came to the *Cranes*; and, about 1662, was parcel of the possessions of *William Crane*, Esq. of *Wood-Rising*.

It is now [1738] in the hands of Mr. *Wright*, late of *Brandon* in *Suffolk*, son of the Rev. Mr. *Wright*, vicar of *Stepney*.

The tenths of the towns in this hundred were 90*l.* 15*s.* 6*d. q.* deductions 14*l.* 13*s.* 5*d. ob.* Rem. 76*l.* 2*s. ob. q.*

The whole hundred is in the deanery of *Cranwich*, and under the Archdeacon of *Norfolk*.

CROXTON.

This village stands at the south-east corner of the hundred: in the time of the Conqueror, when *Domesday* Book was made, it was called *Crokestun*, and was then in the King's hands, and kept for him by *William de Noiers*; *Stigand* Archbishop of *Canterbury* was lord in *Edward* the Confessor's time, when there were five carucates of land, and three in demean, it was then valued at 10*l. per annum*, at the survey at 40*s.* but paid 100*s.*; the whole was one *leuca* and a half in length, and one in breadth, and paid 20*d.* towards the 20*s. gelt* of the hundred.[7]

Soon after this, the Conqueror gave the town to *William* the great Earl *Warren*, his son-in-law, who at the Conquest had the greatest part of the hundred given him.

SIBTON MANOR.

Part of this town was held under the said Earl, by *Thomas*, and *Simon Sorrel*, which *Thomas*, about the reign of *Henry* III. gave

[5] Fin. Hillar. Hen. 7. N. 1.
[6] Regr. of x. & xv.
[7] Crokestuna, tenuit Stigandus T.R.E. semper v. car. terre tunc viii. vill. post. iiii. m°. nulll. tunc. iii. car. in dnio. post et modo ii. tunc ii. car. homin. tunc i. mol. qu. post cepit Radulfus Comes. T. R. Willi, et iii. acr. prati. semper i. runc. vi. anim. xviii. porc. ccxv. oves, hic jacebant T. R. E. xvii. soc. de his habuit Willus. de Warrenna xvi. et Radulfus de Toeni. i. tunc. val. x. lib. modo val. xl. sol. sed reddit c. sol. et iii. car. possent esse. Totum habet i. leug. et dim. in longo et i. in lato, et reddit. xv. den. de xx. sol. de Gelto. (Domesday, fo. 48.)

lands here to the abbey of *Sibeton* in *Suffolk*, which were afterwards, by deed without date, confirmed by *Simon* his brother; and from hence this manor took its name; and amongst the inquisitions taken in that King's reign, the Abbot of *Sibeton* was found to hold here the 20th part of a knight's fee: in the third of *Edward* I. the Abbot is said to hold the moiety of this town of the Earl *Warren*, and the Earl to hold it in *capite*.[8]

Besides the family of *Sorrel*, several other persons gave lands here to the aforesaid abbey. In 5th of *Richard* II. *John de Beche* of *Syvelsho* in *Bedfordshire* granted to *Robert Ashfield*, *Thomas de Wroxham*, parson of *Alby*, *John de Norwich*, &c. the rent of two marks *per annum*, and five shillings, or a thousand herrings (on *Ash-Wednesday*) to be paid by the Abbot of *Sibeton*, for lands held of him in *Croxton*; and *William*, nephew of *Guy de Tornello*, rector of *Fornset*, gave them lands here; and amongst the evidences of the Duke of *Norfolk*, are several small deeds of land given to this abbey by several persons, insomuch that the temporalities of that religious house, in this town, were taxed in 1428 at 10*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. *per annum*, and were afterwards (at the Duke's request) assigned to the monks of *Thetford*, and at the Dissolution of abbies were given by King *Henry* VIII to the Duke of *Norfolk*; and in the ninth year of King *James* I. the Bailiff of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundell* and *Surrey* accounted thus for the profits of this manor; rent of assize and free tenants 16*d*. of customary tenants 35*l*. 7*d*. *ob*. and for land in the vicar's tenure 16*d*. This manor is now [1738] held by the Duke of *Norfolk*, and there was, a few years past, a park well stocked with deer; the house, which stands in it, was formerly known by the name of *North-Wic*, because it stands on the north winding of the river, in respect to *Thetford*, and is now called *Croxton Park*.

BROMHILL MANOR.

Another part of this town was held of the aforesaid Earl *Warren*, by the ancient family of *De Plaiz*, and was given by Sir *Hugh de Plaiz*, about the beginning of the reign of *Henry* III. to the priory of *Bromhill* in *Norfolk*, on his founding that religious house; and from the inquisitions taken in the said reign, the Prior of *Bromhill* appears to hold this manor or moiety of the town, of the heirs of the *Plaizes*. In the third of *Henry* IV. the Prior held it of Sir *John Howard*, (the heiress of the *De Plaiz* being married into that family,) and he of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, then in the King's hands.[9]

In 1428, the Priory was taxed at 7*l*. 5*s*. 11*d*. for its temporalities in this town, and at 22 marks for its spiritualities, the rectory being appropriated to it.

This priory being suppressed before the general Dissolution, by a bull of Pope *Clement* VII. in the 20th *Henry* VIII. the manor was granted to Cardinal *Wolsey*, and on the *Cardinal's* fall, the King by exchange gave it to *Christ's* College in *Cambridge*, *June* 2, in the 23d year of his reign,[1] in which college it still remains.

Besides these manors, *Walter Clere* and *Bertram Cryoll* are found

[8] Rot. Hund. in Cur. Recep. Scacij.
[9] Inquisit. A° 3 Hen. 4.
[1] Of this grant, &c. see more in Bromhill Priory in Weting.

to have held lands here in the reign of King *Henry* III.[2] and in 4th *Edward* II. *William Reymond* of *Thetford* sold for 25 marks to *John de Acre* and *Isabell* his wife, arable lands in this town, which came afterwards to *William Cat* of *Thetford*,[3] who by deed dated on *Sunday* before the Feast of St. *Andrew*, 13th of *Henry* IV. grants to *Roger Stoppusley, Edmund Blankpayn*, &c. and their heirs, all his arable lands here, late *John de Acres*, and all his other lands arable in this town; and on *July* 3d, in 13th of the aforesaid King, license was granted to *Roger Stoppusley*, to convey to the prior and monks of *Thetford* 53 acres of land, with the appurtenances in *Croxton* and *Thetford*, and also to *Edmund Blankpayn*, to convey 30 acres of land lying in a field called *Faucon Field*, with the appurtenances in this village; and in 1428, these religious were taxed for their temporalities in this town at 2*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

The hospital also of St. *Mary Magdalen* in *Thetford* had an interest in this town, a fine being levied in the 35th *Henry* III.[4] between *Stephen*, custos of the said hospital, querent, *Richard de Surrie* and *Sara* his wife, impedient, of one messuage, and 43 acres and an half of land, with a fold course granted to the custos and his successours, and there was a chapel or religious house said to belong to them, called *Domus Dei*, near the church of *Croxton*, but I rather think it belonged to *Domus Dei* at *Thetford*, and after to the *canons*.

On the dissolution of these houses, the lands aforementioned came to Sir *Richard Fulmerston*, and were settled by him on feoffees, for charitable uses, *viz.* the founding and endowing a school and hospital at *Thetford*, and are accordingly applied at this day.[5]

The tenths of this town were 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

Croxton stands on the side of a hill, and there are some trees growing on its summit, which are seen many miles in this open and champain country, and are by way of distinction called *Croxton High-Trees*. In the fields of this town is a large mere, called *Foul-Mere*,[6] consisting of many acres of water.

The CHURCH is dedicated to *All-Saints*; it is built of flint stone and boulder, and consists of a nave or body, to which is annexed a south isle, with good roofs of oak, covered with lead, and is in length about 38 feet, and in breadth, including the said isle, about 28 feet. On the pavement of the nave lies a grave-stone, in memory of *Thomas Long*, who died *Aug.* 26, A°. Dom. 1682. Another in memory of *Mary White*, daughter of *Thomas Wight*, who died *Dec.* 7, 1705, aged 23 years. And one in memory of *Gregory Faux*, who died *March* 18, A° Dom. 1697, aged 57. At the west end of the nave stands a very large font, with a capacious bason, supported by five pilasters of stone; the larger our fonts are, the greater is their antiquity, being made thus on account of immersion, which was in practice in the *Saxon* times, as is plain from the history of King *Etheldred*, II. son to King *Edgar*, who in his holy tincture (like *Constantine Copronymus*) defiled the font with natural excrements, and made *Dunstan*, the canonized saint, and then Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to exclaim or

[2] Inquisit. temp. Hen. 3. Pat. 26 Hen. 3. R. 2.

[3] Regist. Thetford, penes Pet. Le Neve, Norroy.

[4] Fin. Norff. Lig. 6. N. 1.

[5] See p. 79, note [8]

[6] See vol. i. p. 548.

swear, *Per Deum et Matrem ejus ignavus homo erit. William Wyrcester,* in his *Metra de Regibus Angliæ,* has this distich on this subject:

Sacra statim natus ETHELDREDUS violavit,
Nam baptizatus, baptisterium violavit.[7]

And at this very day the fonts in country churches are generally capacious enough to admit of immersion, if requested by the parent of the child. A very worthy author treating on private baptism,[8] observes, that water once blessed in so sacred a purpose, should neither be put to common use, or thrown away irreverently into the kennel or sink, and I wonder our church (as the said author proceeds) has made no provision how the water used in the font at church should be disposed of; in the *Greek* church, particular care is taken that it never be thrown into the street like common water, but poured into a hollow place under the altar, called Θαλασσιδιον *vel* Χωνεῖον, where it is soaked into the earth, or finds a passage. The said reverend author, upon enquiry, will find that the fonts in most, if not in all, our country churches, have an hole and stopple at the bottom, as the holy-water pots also anciently had, which lets the water out into a pipe or channel, reaching from the mouth of the hole to the ground, where a cavity is made, on purpose to receive it, that it may soak into the earth, as is above observed in the *Greek* Χωνεῖον, so that the practice of the ancients is a plain and a just example for us to imitate.

At the east end of the south isle is an ascent, where, in time of popery, there was an altar, as in most churches of that age.

At the west end of the nave stands a tower of flint, &c. the lower part of it is round, and a *Danish* work, the upper part is now octangular, and has a cap or cover of wood; in this tower hang three bells, one of them is dedicated to *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury,* and thus inscribed:

O MARTYR THOMA PRO ME DEUM EXORA.

The nave is divided from the chancel by an old oaken screen, on which is inscribed,

ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ Willmi: Angot Capelli: et Petri Angot et Anabule ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ
Parentum Suor.

This chancel is in length about 24 feet, and in breadth about 15, and is covered with thatch; there is an ascent of two steps to the communion table, where, on the pavement, lie three marble gravestones, one in memory of *Elizabeth Snelling,* wife of *George Snelling,* of *Lee* in *Kent,* Esq. and mother of *Mary Snelling,* who married *William Smith* of *Croxton,* Gent. she died *Sep.* 26, 1678, aged 72. Another thus inscribed: *Jan.* 12, 1691, *Tho. Smyth,* Gent. departed this life, aged 45, he married *Margaret,* the eldest daughter of *Will. Cropley* of *Shilland,* in *Norfolk,* Esq. who died about three years

[7] Lib. Niger, vol. ii. p. 530, published by Mr. Hearne.

[8] Wheatly on the Common Prayer, p. 383

before her husband, and were both survived by two children, *William* and *Elizabeth*. The third is in memory of *Will. Smyth*, Gent. who died *Dec.* 25, 1682, aged 47.

Against the north wall is a compartment of marble and stone, ornamented with a cherub gilt, and foliages, and on the summit a shield, *Fletcher, arg.* a chevron between three mullets *sab.* impaling *Wood*, per pale *arg.* and *sab.* a chevron between three martlets counterchanged, and on the body of it,

Here lyeth buried the Body of Thomas Fletcher, Esq;
One of the Readers of Lincolnnes Inne, who married Frances
The eldest Daughter of Robert Wood, Esq. late of Tharston,
And had Issue by her nyne Sonnes, William, Thomas,
Bartholomew, Robert, John, Charles, Thomas, Henery, and
Anthony, & seven Daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Jane, Elizabeth, Frances, Dorothy, & Alice. He departed this
Life, the fourth of February, in the Year of our Lord
God 1656. Here lyeth also the Body of the
Said Frances Fletcher, who died 10*th* of May 1684.

In the east window is the shield of the Earl *Warren*.

RECTORS.

1316, 12 *Sept. Simon Peche.* Joan, relict of Sir *Giles Plaiz.*
1337, 21 *Nov. Roger Lugwardyne.* Sir Gilbert Talbot, guardian to *Richard*, son of *Richard Playz.*
1349, 16 *July, Robert de Caldewell.* Sir Richard Playz, Knt.
1349, 1 *Feb. William de Lyvermere.* The Prior and Convent of *Bromhill.*
1361, 16 *Oct. Simon Goss. Ditto.*
1377, 31 *March, Thomas Gardiner. Ditto.*

VICARS.

In 1401, this rectory was appropriated to the priory of *Bromhill*, being the gift of Sir *Richard de Playz*, and a vicarage endowed, and taxed at 7 marks, which was presented to by the priory.

Before the appropriation the rector had a house and 50 acres of land, though now there is only half an acre of glebe, where the vicarage-house once stood. It paid 12*d. Peter-pence*, and 2*s.* synodals.

1403, 8 *April, Peter Cok.*
1414, 9 *Feb. Walter Rothyng.*
1433, 3 *Sep. Philip Merton*, canon regular of *Bromhill*, vicar, buried in the chancel.
1453, 24 *May, Robert Curteys*, canon, on the death of *Merton.*
1462, 28 *July, Osbert Bucton*, canon, on the death of *Curteys.*
1484, 9 *Sept. Mathew Knyveton.* The Bishop of *Norwich.*
1489, 7 *Oct. Thomas Bryan.* The Bishop.
1493, 19 *July, Jeffrey Tony*, canon of *Bromhill*, Thomas Axil, Prior, &c. *Tony's* will is dated 21st *Nov.* 1535, and proved 10th

May, 1536, wherein he desires to be buried in the churchyard. He was the last presented by the Prior.

1536, 21 *July*, *William Wardeman*, on the death of *Tony*, by CHRIST-COLLEGE, *Cambridge*, who are the present [1738] patrons.[9]

1546, *Edward Leys*, A. M.

1554, 30 *July*, *William Hytchen*:

1548, 18 *July*, *Edmund Deyer*, on the death of *Hytchen*. He was reinstated, being deposed by Queen *Mary*, probably as a married priest.[1]

1558, 5 *Jan. John Abadam*. The BISHOP, by lapse.

Francis Slack.

1597, 27 *Jan. William Jenkinson*, A. B. on the resignation of *Slack*.

1632, 15 *March*, *William Jenkinson*. A. M. on the resignation of *Jenkinson*, senior.

1675, 22 *Oct. John Chinery*, A. M.; he held it with *Bretenham*.

1711, 5 *March*, The Rev. Mr. *James Halman*, A. B. now [1738] vicar, on *Chinery's* death.

The vicarage is valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; tenths 13*s.* 4*d.* and is discharged of both, being in clear value but 23*l. per annum*, and in 1603 had 70 communicants.

SANTON.

THIS is now a depopulated village, and has only a manor or farm-house; it lies westward of *Croxton*, near the *Ouse-Parva*, that divides this county from that of *Suffolk*; in ancient writings it is wrote *Santon*, and *Stanton*, and so may take its name either from its sandy situation, or from the number of flinty stones that are in the sands. At the Survey, it was the lordship of *William* Earl *Warren*, and there were three carucates, valued at 10*s. per annum*.[2]

In the reign of King *Henry* III. *Peter de Barew* held this lordship of the Earl *Warren*, and in the 34th of that King, a fine was levied between *Peter Crispin*, querent, and the aforesaid *Peter*, impedient, of two carucates of land here, and four shillings rent in *Tefford*, granted to *Crispin* for 40*s.* sterling;[3] this was probably on some marriage settlement, for in the third of *Edward* I. *Peter de Barew*, and *Hugh de Dunton*, were found to hold this town of the aforesaid Earl, and he in *capite*, as parcel of his barony.[4]

[9] How this came to Christ's College, see more in Bromhill Priory in Weting.

[1] MSS. Misc. in Reg. Episc. Norwic.

[2] Terr. Willi. de Warrenna in Santuna, v. lib. hoes. ii. car. tre. Galterus tenet mediatem, i. vill. semp. iii. bord. iii. et car. val. x. sol. (Domesday fo. 88. H. de Grimeshou.)

[3] Fin. Norff. lig. 5. N. 146.

[4] Inquisit. in Cur. Recept. Scij. Westm.

In the 9th of King *Edward* II. *Nicholas*, son of *Thomas de Stanton*, was returned as lord of this place,[5] but the toll of the ferry here belonged to the lord of *Thetford*, as was found on the death of *Ralph de Cobham*, lord of *Thetford*. The aforesaid *Nicholas*, and *Catherine* his wife, conveyed the manor to *Roger de Bodney*, and *Nicholaa* his wife, and by a fine levied in the 15th of *Edward* III. it was settled on *Roger* and *Nicholaa* aforesaid, in tail, remainder to *Richard*, son of *Richard Holdich*.

And on St. *Mathew's* day, in the 8th of *Richard* II. *John de Bodney*, by his deed then dated at *Santon*, gives to *John Elvered*, rector of *Oxburg*, *Richard de Risele*, *Richard Coslyn*, clerk, *John Crane* of *Foulden*, clerk, *Thomas Veylde*, clerk, and *John Baxter* of *Dudelynton*, his manor in *Santon*, with the rents, services, &c. and all his lands and tenements in *Wilton*, *Hockwold*, and *Dudlyngton*;[6] the above-named persons held it as trustees till it could be settled on the Prior and Convent of St. *Mary* of *Thetford*; and in the 7th of King *Henry* VII. *Nov.* 19, *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, being one of the trustees, obtained license of mortmain, on the Prior and Convent's payment of 25*l.* to the King, and Sir *John Howard*, lord of the fee, confirmed the same on the 17th *Dec.* in the aforesaid year.[7] On the dissolution of the priory of *Thetford*, it was given with the site of that house, to *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, and being forfeited on the attainder of the said Duke, King *Edward* VI. by his letters patents, dated 6th *May*, in the 5th year of his reign, gave it to *John Cheke*, Esq. (his schoolmaster,) to be held of him in *capite*, paying 28*s.* 4*d. per annum*, but it came again to the Crown, by a fine passed in the third and fourth of *Philip* and *Mary*, between the said King and Queen, and Sir *John Cheek*.[8] And in the following year, it was enjoyed by *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and was alienated by the Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, to *Thomas Bancroft*, Gent. on the 21st of *June*, in the 21st of King *James* I.; and by an inquisition taken at *Thetford*, 28th *July*, in the 12th of King *Charles* I. on the death of *Thomas Bancroft*, it was found to be held by him of the King in *capite*, by the fortieth part of a knight's fee; the said *Thomas* left by *Margaret* his wife, three daughters; *Helen*, married to *Rob. Sadler*, Gent. *Elizabeth*, married to *John Scroggs*, and *Margaret*, afterwards the wife of *Nicholas Cunliff* of *Chiselhurst* in *Kent*. *Robert Sadler*, by *Helen*, had a daughter of the same name, who was married to *Thomas Saunders* of *Beachwood* in *Hertfordshire*, who purchasing the other shares, left it to his daughter and heir, the wife of Sir *Edward Seabright*, Bart. From this last family it came to ———*Copinger*, Esq. and from him to ———*Petiward*, Esq. the present [1738] lord.

The tenths of this town were 2*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

The Prior and Convent of *Castle-Acre* had a portion of tithes here, valued at 4*s.* 5*d. per annum*.[9]

The present fabrick is very small, rebuilt out of the ruins of the old one (which was dedicated to *All-Saints*) about a century past, of flint, and some brick, being in length about 30 feet, and in breadth

[5] Nomina Villar. Eschaet. 19 Ed. 2. N. 93. Fin. 15 Ed. 3. L. 3. N. 6.
[6] Reg. Thetford Mon.
[7] Reg. Thetford.
[8] Fin. Term. Pasch. A° 3 & 4 P. & M. N. 3.
[9] Taxat. Relig. 1428.

about 15; the roof is camerated, plastered, and covered with tiles; at the south-west corner is a little place raised above the roof, in which hangs one bell.

The revision tells us, this chapel was ruined, but was rebuilt by *Tho. Bancroft*, Gent. the sole parishioner there, and was consecrated by *Samuel* Bishop of *Norwich*, in his progress towards the archbishoprick of *York*, *Jan.* 6, 1628.

Near the east end, on the pavement, lies a marble stone with these arms, *Bancroft*, *or*, on a bend between six cross croslets *ar.* three garbs of the first, impaling two chevronels, one charged with an *ermine* spot, and thus inscribed,

> Thomas Bancrofte Armiger, Ex præcipuis in Archivis, ejus qui Præfecto Ærarij Regij a Memoria est, Librarijs. Cujus Impensis unicis atque ultroneis, Ecclesia hæc funditus antiquitus demolita, propriisque Ruderibus sopita longum sepultaque, tandem rediviva resurrexit, Cui Margareta Conjux præcharissima, (præter plerosque Liberos jam diù in Cineres redactos,) tres peperit Filias, nimirum, Helenam, Roberto Sadlier in Agro Hertfordiensi apud Sopwell, Divi Albani Pago vicinum, Armigero, Connubio junctam, Elizabetham, Johanni Scroggs de Patmerhall in eôdem Comitatu, Armigero, nuptam. Nubilemque Margaretam Virginem, summum sui eximias Dotes Desiderium relinquens. Dierum Satur et Canitie bona, indubiâ suscitandi, novissima Tuba, Spe, hìc placide in Domino obdormit. Mortalitate exutus, Parasceve 15 Aprilis, 1636.

RECTORS.

1311, 26 *Sept. Robert*, son of *Hugo de Rokelins*, to *Sancton*. ADAM DE HAKEBECHE.

1315, 25 *Oct. John de Norwode*, to *Santone*. Sir HERVY DE SANTONE.

William de Culpho, resigned.

1329, 14 *Nov. Henry Blast de Tudenham*. Sir WILLIAM VISDELEW.

1338, 29 *Jan. John de Aldeburgh.*

1341, 22 *Sep. Roger de Fakenham.*

1349, 2 *June, Henry Purchas.*

1368, 17 *June, William de Rusheworth.*

1374, 26 *Feb. John*, son of *Richard Hey.*

1376, 15 *Jan. Hubert Atte Cherche* de *Lackford.*

1385, 12 *Oct. John Bolt*, on the resignation of *Atte Cherche.* He was rector of *Flempton*, and exchanges with *Atte Cherche.* He was buried in the chancel of St. *Catharine's* church at *Flempton*; his will was proved *March* 12, 1385.

1385, 26 *Jan. Robert Fullere.*

1388, 11 *Sept. Stephen Manwodene*, on the resignation of *Fullere.* He was vicar of *Lakynghithe*, and exchanged with *Fuller.*

The above nine were presented by Sir JOHN DE SHARDELOWE, Knt.

[1] Mr. Bancroft of the Exchequer. See Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, vol. ii. lib. 14, fol. 17.

1405, 10 *Sep. Richard Fitz-Hugh.* Sir GEORGE FELBRIGG.

1409, 8 *May, William Butt,* on the resignation of *Fitz-Hugh.* He was rector of *Ampton,* and exchanged with *Fitz-Hugh. Ditto.*

1409, 7 *Aug. Richard Christmesse. Ditto.*

1411, 23 *Aug. John Cook,* on the resignation of *Christmesse.* He was vicar of *Sappeston,* and exchanged with *Christmess. Ditto.*

1413, 16 *Dec. William Northwolde de Hockwolde. Ditto.*

1418, 13 *Dec. Robert Gleyne,* on the resignation of *Northwolde.* The Lady ELA DE SCHARDELOW.

1431, 25 *Aug. William Brigham.* Sir JOHN SHARDELOW, Knt.

1436, 7 *Nov. John Walter,* on the resignation of *Brigham.* The Lady ELA DE SCHARDELOW.

1442, *Robert Clark.* THOMAS HEIGHAM, Esq.

1445, *William Fraunceys. Ditto.* Changed with *Chipenham.*

1453, 18 *May, John Cony.* THOMAS HEIGHAM.

1454, 3 *May, John Andrew.* SIMON FINCHAM, feoffee to *Robert Ashfield,* the true patron.

Robert Rollecrosse.

1460, 27 *Oct. Edmund Beene,* on the death of *Rollecrosse.* CECILY ASHFIELD, relict of *Robert Ashfield,* Esq.

1465, 18 *March, Richard Roger.* THOMAS HEIGHAM, Esq.

1482, 12 *March, Richard Bimoke.* THOMAS HEIGHAM, son and heir to *Thomas Heigham,* late of *Gaysle,* deceased.

William Dunche.

1491, 21 *May, Richard Skeppere,* on the death of *Dunche.* THO. HEIGHAM, sen. Gent. who in 1494, granted the advowson to the Mayor and Commonalty of *Thetford,* who are the present patrons. See p. 136.

1509, 12 *Apr. Thomas Gunwhat,* rector of St. *Etheldred's* in *Thetford,* on the death of *Skepper.*

1524, 5 *Nov. Thomas Hedge* of *Thetford,* late vicar of *Didlington.* The MAYOR, &c.

John Pory. Ditto.

1539, 2 *Aug. Bartholomew Baxter,* on the death of *Pory. Ditto.*

1587, 30 *May, John Thaxter,* presented by EVANCE RICHARDS, mayor of *Thetford.* After this, the said *Thaxter* occurs again as instituted *Dec.* 9, 1587, on the death of the last rector, presented by JOHN BUXTON, mayor of *Thetford.*

1601, 11 *Jan. John Tilney,* on the death of *Thaxter.*

1620, 1 *Nov. William Jenkinson,* A. B. The church of *Santon,* which for many years had lain in ruins, was rebuilt at the charge of *Thomas Bancroft,* Gent. and consecrated on the 6th *Jan.* 1628.

1635, 8 *March, Richard Kendal,* A. M. on the death of the last rector. He was turned out by the Earl of *Manchester,* 10th *Aug.* 1644, for observing the orders of the church, refusing to contribute to the Rebellion, swearing, haunting inns, being distempered with liquor, keeping malignant company, and for saying in a sermon, six or seven years before, that the *puritans* were hypocrites. He was also plundered for the Parliament taxes, and if I mistake not (says *Walker,*[2]) had some temporal estate also put under sequestration, ejected from this, and [*Sandy*] *Downham* stipend.

[2] Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 2d. p. 228.

1669, 10 *March, John Burrell,* A.M. on the death of *Kendall.* He held this with *Kilverston* in *Norfolk,* and was afterwards rector of *Cressingham-Magna.*

1692, 21 *Jan. John Tyrrell.*

1713, 5 *June, John Price,* A.M. on the death of *Tyrrell.*

1717, The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Eversdon,* the present [1738] rector.

The seven last were presented by the MAYOR.

This rectory is valued in the King's Books at 1*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; tenths 3*s.* 7*d.*; of which it is now discharged, the clear yearly value being sworn at 35*l.* Synodals 1*s.* 9*d.*; *Peter-pence* 10*d.* There was a rectory-house, but no land, in *Edward* the Third's time.

In the 5th year of King *John, Peter de Clay* had a suit with *Thomas de Ingaldesthorp,* about the right of presentation to this church; and in the said year, a fine was levied between *Peter de Clay,* and *Adam de Hakebech,* of the advowson, wherein *Adam* had the right conveyed to him.[3] And in the 17th of *Edward* II. a fine was levied between *Robert* son of *Adam de Hakebech,* querent, *Henricus de Staunton* vel *Santon,* one of the itinerant justices,[4] defendant, of messuages in *Santon,* and the advowson of the church, granted to *Hervey* for life, remainder to *Robert.* In the 11th of *Henry* VI. Sir *John Shardelow,* Knt. son of *Robert,* son of Sir *John,* died without issue, seized of this advowson, and *Thomas Brews* of *Salle,* Esq. son of *Robert Brews,* son of ——— *Brews,* and *Joan* his wife, sister of *Robert de Shardelow,* was found his cousin and heir.

In 1265, *Simon* Bishop of *Norwich* confirmed to the monks of *Castle-Acre,* two parts of the tithes of the demeans of Sir *Adam de Hakebech.*

WETING.

LIES west of *Santon,* in the south part of the hundred, where it is divided from *Suffolk* by the *Little Ouse;* part of it was given to the monastery of *Ely,* in the time of King *Edgar,* by *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester.*[5] But at the the general Survey by the Conqueror, this part was then the lordship of *William* Earl *Warren,* and contained five carucates, which nine freemen held in the Confessor's time, (of the church of *Ely,*) two of which carucates, and the third part of the rest, *Waseline* and *Osward* held, the whole being valued at 50*s. per annum.*[6]

[3] Plita. Term. Mich. 5 Joh. R. 11. Fin. Norff. temp. Joh. L. 3. N. 12.

[4] Fin. divers. Comit. 17 Ed. 2. L. 2.

[5] Dug. Mon. Angl. vol. i. p. 94.

[6] Terra Willi. de Warenna, Hund. de Grimeshou, (Domsday, fo. 88.) Wetinge, ix. liberi homines, v. car. terre et dim. (Waselinus et Oswardus. ii. car. terre, de omni, tertia part.) xv. villi et et xx. bord. et vi. serv. xiii. acr. prati. semper vi. car. silva de v. porc. dim. piscar. et ii. car. hom. semper val. lx. sol. Horum vii. commendatio et soca. fuit Sancte Aeldrede et de duobus, soca tantum. Totum habet i. leug. et dim. in lat. et reddit xiiii. *d.* in Gelto.

Another part belonged to the Conqueror's own manor of *Methwold*, then in the custody of *William de Noiers*,[7] which, in the Confessor's time, belonged to *Stigand* Archbishop of *Conterbury*, *viz.* two carucates, &c. The whole is there said to be one league and half in breadth, and paid 14*d. gelt*, and is wrote WETINGE, that is, pet-mge, a *watery meadow*, as lying in a bottom, and having a large tract of low ground adjoining to the *Ouse*, often surcharged with water.

Soon after the Survey, that part also which was held by the King came into the hands of the Earl *Warren*, and the whole town was held of those lords by the ancient and noble family of *De-Plaiz*, of which family was

HUGH PLAIZ, who lived in the reign of King *Stephen*, and Sir *Ralph de Plaiz*, between whom and the burgesses of *Thetford* there was a suit about common pasture in *Croxton*.

In the beginning of the reign of *Henry* III. *Hugh de Plaiz* was lord; he married first *Philippa*, daughter and coheir of *Richard de Monte-Fixo*, (or *Montfichet*, a powerful baron, and afterwards *Beatrix de Say*, widow of *Hugh de Nevill*; and in the 24th year of the aforesaid King, there was an action of divorce depending between this *Hugh* and *Beatrix*, when the King ordered her 20*l. per annum* out of the lands of *Hugh de Nevill* in *Sussex*.[8] The said *Hugh* after this married a third wife, for in the 40th of the aforesaid King, *Alice*, widow of Sir *Hugh de Plaiz*, released her right she had in dower, in the third part of this manor,[9] and those of *Feltwell*, *Tofts*, *Brisley*, &c. in *Norfolk*, to

RICH. DE PLAIZ, son (as I take it) of Sir *Hugh*, by *Philippa*, his first wife, which *Richard* died in 53d *Henry* III. seized of this manor.[1]

In the third year of King *Edward* I. the heirs of *Richard de Plaiz* were found to hold this town of the Earl *Warren*, and the Earl in *capite*, and to have the assize of *bread* and *beer* in the same; and in his 15th year,[2]

GILES DE PLAIZ was under age, and the Queen's ward:[3] and being knighted, was in the 22d of the said King summoned as a baron to attend the King on the first of *Sept.* at *Portsmouth*, in order to sail into *Gascoyne*, to recover his inheritance; and the said Sir *Gyles* died in 31st *Edward* I.

RICHARD, son of Sir *Giles*, proved his age in the 10th *Edward* II. and had livery of his lands, and in the 1st of King *Edward* III. was found to hold two parts of this manor, the other part being in the Prior of *Bromhill*, with a fishery here.[4]

And in 25th of *Edward* III. *Richard* his son was lord; he gave to the abbey of St. *Mary* at *Stratford*, all his tenements in *East* and *West-Ham*, in *Essex*,[5] and died beyond sea, in the 34th of the said

[7] Terre Stigandi Episcopi, quas custodit Will. de Noiers in manu Regis. (Domsday, fo. 48.) Grimshou Hund. Methelwalde tenuit Stigandus, &c. hic semper jacet i. beruita Wetinga, semper iii. vill. et i. bord. et iii. serv. et i. acr. prati tunc ii. car. in dominio, post et modo i. tunc i. hom. semper ii. runcin.

[8] Claus. 24 Hen. 3.

[9] Fin. div. Comit. 40 Hen. 3. N. 4.

[1] Esch. N. 24.

[2] Rot. Hund. de Grimeshou, in Cur. Recep. Scacij.

[3] Plita. Cor. Norw. Hillar. N. 34. Esch. 31 Ed. 1 N°. 37.

[4] Esch. 1 Ed. 3.

[5] Claus. 27 Ed. 3. Esch. 34 Ed. 3. N°. 43.

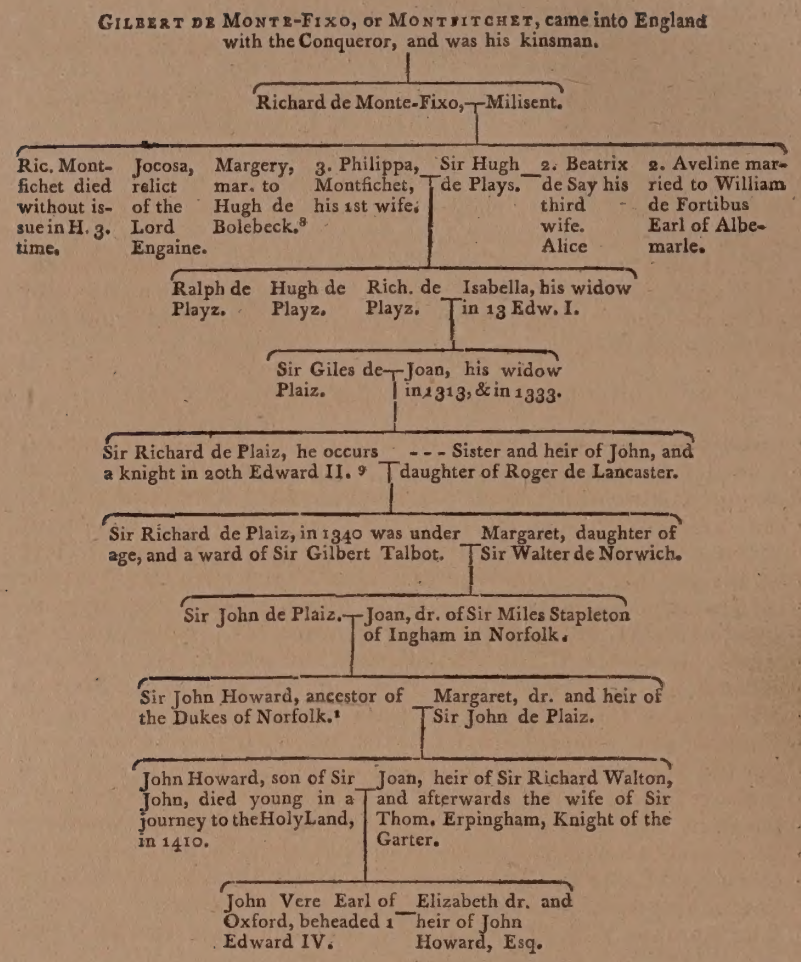
King, leaving *Mary* his widow, the daughter of Sir *Walter de Norwich*, and

JOHN, his son, of the age of 18 years. In the 40th *Edward* III. the said *John* was a knight. In the 5th *Richard* II. he lent the King 20*l.* towards his wars,[6] and in the 9th of that King, attended *John* Duke of *Lancaster* in his expedition into *Spain*, and died in the 13th year of the same King. The said Sir *John* was the last heir male of this family, leaving only one daughter,

MARGARET, married to Sir *John Howard*, ancestor to the Duke of *Norfolk*; his will is dated on *Thursday* before the Feast of St. *John* Baptist, 1385, at *Ocle-Magna* in *Essex*, and was proved on the 16th of *July*, 1389.[7] "He bequeaths his body to be buried in the priory "of *Bromhill*, to which house he gives his whole suit of vestments, "a cup and thurible of silver, two vials, an incense boat, and an os- "culatory of silver gilt; to the prior and convent of *Walsingham*, his "red vestment, and x. marks of silver; to the prior and convent of "*Bromholm*, his black vestment and x. marks of silver; to the "abbess and convent of *Marham*, to the prioress and convent of "*Wykes*, to the prioress and convent of *Heningham*, to the prioress "and convent of *Thetford*, and to the prior and convent of *Ingham*, "25*l. viz.* to each house, 100*s.* sterling; to the repair of every church "in his patronage, 40*s.*; to the church of St. *Mary* at *Feltwell*, that "of *Toftrys*, *Chelesworth*, and *Stanstead-Montfychet*, 4*l. viz.* to each "20*s.* and to Sir *William*, parson of the church of *Knapton*, 20*l.* of "silver; to Sir *John Lincoln*, clerk, *Simon Barret*, Sir *John*, vicar of "*Wyndesore*, Sir *William*, parson of the church of St. *Mary* of "*Weting*, Sir *John Hoo*, his chaplain, and *John Saustin*, 30*l.* of "silver, *viz.* to each 100*s.*; to all the houses of Fryers *Mendicants* in "the county of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, and *Cambridgeshire*, to every "house 5 marks; to *Joan* his wife all his wardrobe, and all his silver "vessels, with all his other utensils and ornaments, belonging to his "house, not before bequeathed, with all other his goods and chattells "in his manors of *Knapton*, *Toftrys*, and *Chelesworth*; to Sir *William* "*Beauchamp*, and Sir *John Marmion*, Knts. to each a silver cup with "a cover, to be made new, weighing 10lb. in gross; to Sir *Stephen* "*Hales*, *John de Burgh*, *Richard de Sutton*, Knts. and *Edmund* "*Gurnay*, to each of them a new cup to be made of silver, with a "cover, each of the weight of 10 marks in gross: to his son *John* "*Houward*, (*Howard*) all his armour and furniture of war; to the "prisons of *Newgate* and *Ludgate* in *London*, *Norwich*, *Colchester*, "*Hertford*, and *Cambridge*, 6*l. viz.* 20*s.* to each, to be distributed "among the prisoners there; and the residue of his goods and "chattells (after his debts are paid and legacies are discharged,) to "be applied as his executors shall see most expedient, for some priest "to pray for his soul, the souls of his father and mother, and all the "faithful deceased; and he makes *Joan* his wife, Sir *John de Burgh*, "Sir *Richard de Sutton* Knts. *Henry*, parson of *Foulmer*, *William*, "parson of the church of *Knapton*, *John Hoo*, his chaplain, *John* "*Wyghton*, and *Robert Hamund*, is executors."

[6] Rymer, vol. vii. p. 342.

[7] Regr. Braybrook Ep. Lond. fol. 399.


Gilbert de Monte-Fixo, or Montfitchet, came into England with the Conqueror, and was his kinsman.
Richard de Monte-Fixo, — Milisent.
Ric. Montfichet died without issue in H. 3. time.
Jocosa, relict of the Lord Engaine.
Margery, mar. to Hugh de Bolebeck.[8]
3. Philippa, Montfichet, his 1st wife.
Sir Hugh de Plays.
2. Beatrix de Say his third wife. Alice
2. Aveline married to William de Fortibus Earl of Albemarle.
Ralph de Playz.
Hugh de Playz.
Rich. de Playz.
Isabella, his widow in 13 Edw. I.
Sir Giles de Plaiz.
Joan, his widow in 1313, & in 1333.
Sir Richard de Plaiz, he occurs a knight in 20th Edward II. [9]
Sister and heir of John, and daughter of Roger de Lancaster.
Sir Richard de Plaiz, in 1340 was under age, and a ward of Sir Gilbert Talbot.
Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter de Norwich.
Sir John de Plaiz.
Joan, dr. of Sir Miles Stapleton of Ingham in Norfolk.
Sir John Howard, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk.[1]
Margaret, dr. and heir of Sir John de Plaiz.
John Howard, son of Sir John, died young in a journey to the Holy Land, in 1410.
Joan, heir of Sir Richard Walton, and afterwards the wife of Sir Thom. Erpingham, Knight of the Garter.
John Vere Earl of Oxford, beheaded 1 Edward IV.
Elizabeth dr. and heir of John Howard, Esq.

Sir JOHN HOWARD, by *Margaret*, daughter and heir of Sir *John de Plaiz*, had a son, *John Howard*, Esq. who dying in 1410, left *Elizabeth*, his daughter and heir, married to *John Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, whose grandson, *John* Earl of *Oxford*, dying without issue, this manor fell to his three sisters and coheirs; *Elizabeth*, married to Sir *Anthony Wingfield* of *Letheringham* in *Suffolk*; *Dorothy*, to *John Nevill* Lord *Latimer*; and *Ursula*, to Sir *Edward Knightley*, which *Ursula* dying without issue, one part of the town was vested in the Lord *Latimer*, and the other in the *Wingfields*;[2] and in 1558,

Sir ROBERT WINGFIELD, son and heir of Sir *Anthony*, had livery of his moiety,[3] which was divided into many parcels by him and his heirs: about the end of Queen *Elizabeth's* reign, the *Wingfields* sold the remaining part of their moiety to

[8] Sir Wm. Dugdale has made several mistakes and contradictions here, as will appear by comparing Bar. vol. i. p. 439, 452, and Monast. vol. ii. p. 23, &c.

[9] Evident. Cyril. Wyche, Armig. de Hockwold.

[1] See vol. i. p. 81.

[2] Ibid. p. 83.

[3] Ibid. p. 84.

THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. and this was held by his descendants, the *Wrights* of *Kilverston*, till about 1730, when it was sold to Mr. *Henry Cocksedge* of *Thetford*.

The Lords *Latimer* held not their moiety so long; in 1572, *Thomas Dobbs*, Gent. enjoyed it; soon after, it was conveyed to *George Fowler*, Esq. of *Bromehill*, who was lord 26th *Elizabeth*, and died in 1613, (as appears from the Register,) lord and patron of both *Wetings*, and his grandson, *George Fowler*, conveyed the right of patronage of both the churches in this town to

The Master and Fellows of *Caius* college in *Cambridge;* and for certain considerations, tied this manor, with the annual payment of 100*l.* to the said college. After the *Fowlers*, it was held by the *Tyrrells*, and from them it passed to the Lord *Allyngton*.

BROMEHILL PRIORY

Stood about a mile south-east of the town, in the parish of *Weting*, on the north side of, and very near to, the present farm-house called *Bromhill-House*, which arose out of the ruins of the said priory; where are many foundations of walls, &c. to be seen, as is the site of the conventual church, which was a long narrow building. Here several stone coffins have been dug up within a few years. As the laity was superstitiously fond of being buried (in that age) in conventual churches, so no doubt, many considerable persons were here interred, besides the *Plaizes*, the founders and patrons of it. It was dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin Mary*, and St. *Thomas* the Martyr, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for canons regular of the order of St. *Augustine*, and founded (as I take it) by Sir *Hugh de Plaiz*, in or about the reign of King *John*, for in the 7th of King *Henry* III. a fair was granted to the Prior, &c.[4] to be held on the 7th of *July*, the translation day of *Thomas Becket;* and in the following year, the Prior is said to have a mercate here, of both which he was disseized by the Duke of *Lancaster*, who afterwards granted them to the Corporation of *Thetford*,[5] who now [1738] are lords of the fair.

The common seal, as affixed to a deed, dated in the priory of

[4] Fin. Rot. 19 et 20. Claus 1 H. 3. R. 19.

[5] See p. 133.

Bromhill, on *Thursday* the Feast of the *Translation of St. Thomas* the Martyr, in the year 1331, 5th *Edward* III. is now [1738] in the hands of Mr. *Thomas Martin* of *Palgrave*, and is oblong, of green wax, representing (as it seems) the mitre of a bishop, over it a crescent, and under it a star.

THE PRIORS.

24 *Hen.* III. *Geffry* occurs.
52 *Hen.* III. *Henry*, prior.
2 *Edw.* II. *William.*
1311, 14 *Dec. Ralph de Threxton*, canon.
1342, 4 *May, John de Welle*, canon of St. *Mary* of *Bromhill*, on the resignation of *Threxton.*
1344, 8 *Aug. Thomas de Saham*, canon, on the death of *Welle.*
Peter de Burnham.
1394, 27 *Apr. William Eastmore*, canon, on the death of *Burnham.*
1412, 17 *Oct. Robert Stow*, canon, on the death of *Eastmore.*
John de Walsokne.
1429, 9 *Nov. Richard Wynchestre*, canon, on the resignation of *Walsokne.*
1446, 2 *Dec. John Rammessey*, canon, on the death of *Wynchestre.*
At this time the convent (as it appears) had license from *John* Earl of *Oxford*, then patron, to proceed to an election, and *Ramsay* had a letter, from the Earl to the Bishop of *Norwich*, to admit him. In this Prior's time there seem to be but three canons in this house; for *Philip Martyn*, Vicar of *Croxton*, by his will dated 16th *Nov.* 1452,[6] leaves to the Prior 3*s.* 4*d.* and to the three canons of that house, *viz.* to each 20*d.*
1466, 13 *Dec. Robert Foster*, canon of *(Novi Loci) Newark*, or *Newsted*, in *Surrey*, on the resignation of *Ramsay*, collated by the Bishop.
1479, *William Kyrtelyng*, on the death of *Foster.*
1491, *William Lovell*, canon of *Bromhill*, on the resignation of *Kyrtelyng.*
1491, *Thomas Axill*, alias *Exale*, on the resignation of *Lovell.*
1514, *Tho. Martin.*
1520, *Rob. Codde.*
William Barlow, alias *Finch*, occurs in 1525, and was the last Prior; he was first a canon regular of St. *Osith* in *Essex*, Prior of *Tiptre* and *Lees* in *Essex*, *Haverford-West* in *Pembrokeshire*, and of *Bisham* in *Berkshire*, rector of *Cressingham-Magna* in *Norfolk*, and afterwards Bishop of St. *Asaph*, St. *David's*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Chichester.*

BENEFACTORS.

The FOUNDER endowed this house with a moiety of the manor of *Weting*,[7] and in the 3d *Edward* I. the Prior was returned as lord of

[6] Regr. Aleyn, Norw. p. 133.

[7] This was called Bromhill Priory Manor.

the same,[8] and with the moiety of the town of *Croxton*; Sir *Richard de Playz*, in or about the year 1349, gave them the rectory of *Croxton*, which was appropriated in 1401.

In the 24th *Henry* III. a fine was levied between *Geffrey* Prior, petent, and *Warine Fitz-Gerald*, of a rent of mixtling and barley, which the Prior was used to have, of *Henry*, son of *Gerald*, father of *Warine*.[9]

In the 29th *Henry* III. *Hugh*, son of *Hugh de Playz*, gave them lands and liberties in *Wetynge* and *Croxton*, and 19th *April*, 1270, *Richard de Longden* gave 6 marks, and a fen at *Eastmore* in *Barton-Bendish*. *Tho. de Ickworth*, son of Sir *Richard de Ickworth*, gave, by deed *sans* date, to this priory, 21 acres of land in *Ickworth, Suffolk*, and it appears from a Register of *Bury* abbey, that the Prior held one messuage, 58 acres and an half of land there, 50 in pure alms, and 6 acres of the heirs of *William de Neketon*, at 6*d*. *per annum*, and two acres and an half of *Ralph*, son of *Ralph*, at 3*d*. *per annum*. In the reign of *Edw*. III. the Prior was taxed at 36*s*. 8*d*. for his lands here, and 6*s*. for lands at *Wangford* in *Suffolk*.[1]

14th *Edward* I. *Cecilia*, wife of *John de Rungton-Holme* gave them lands in *Barton-Bendish*.[2]

17th *Edward* I. *William*, son of *John de Rungton-Holme*, gave them a lordship and lands in *Rungton*. *Beatrix*, daughter of *Ralph*, gave them lands, &c. in *Methwold*.

21st *Edward* I. *John*, son of *Simon Fulcher*, gave lands in *Methwold*, and in that year, *John de Brampton*, and *Alice* his wife, gave 60 acres of land in *Methwold*; and in 2d *Edward* II. they gave them more land in the said town.

45th *Edward* III. *William Smith* of *Weting*, and *William Attemore*, gave to the Prior one messuage, and 46 acres of land, two of meadow, and a fishery at *Bernham*, and lands, &c. in *Threkeston*, by the King's license.[3]

48th *Edward* III. the Prior had license to receive and hold in *mortmain* an annual rent of 20*l*. out of the manor of *Weting*, given them by Sir *John de Plaiz*; the said Knight also gave them the manor of *East-Hall* in *Feltwell*.

King *Richard* II. in the 9th year of his reign, gave them the church of *Abingdon* in *Northamptonshire*, and in the 15th year of that King, they had license to hold the aforesaid manor of *Feltwell* in mortmain.[4]

In 1428, this house was taxed for temporalities in *Bukenham-Parva*, at 6*d*. and the whole tax of their spiritualities and temporalities in the said year was 38*l*. 1*s*. 6*d*. tenths, 3*l*. 16*s*. 1*d*. *ob*.[5]

This priory fell before the general Dissolution, by a bull of Pope *Clement* VII. dated *May* 14, 1528, and on the 16th of *Sept*. following it was accordingly suppressed by Dr. *Stevens*, Dr. *Lee*, Master *Tho.*

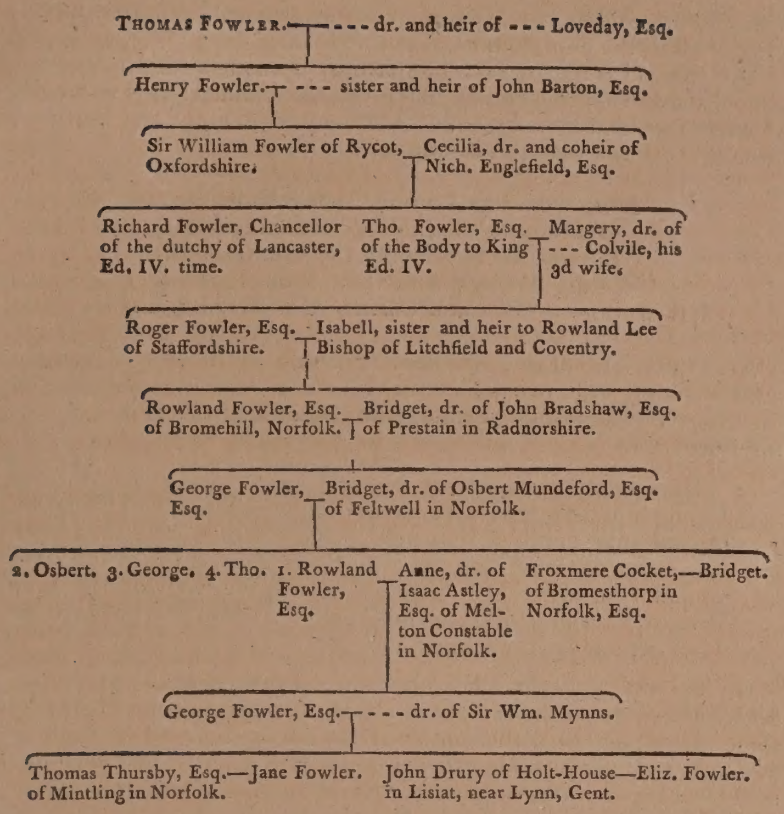
[8] Rot. Hund.
[9] Fin. 24 Hen. 3.
[1] Ex Antiquis Chartis.
[2] Inter Evident. de Bromhill, penes Coll. Christ. Cant. Regr. Album de Bury, p. 135. Regr. Pinchbek, fol. 280, et MSS. penes Tho. Martin, Gen.
[3] Pat. 45 Ed. 3, p. i. m. 11. 48 Ed. 3, p. 2. m. 20.
[4] 15 Rich. 2. m. 8.
[5] 13 R. 2. Will. Beauchamp is said to alien to this priory the advowson of Munford; the Prior was taxed for his temporals in Suffolk, 42*s*. 7*d*.

Cromwell and Mr. *Tho. Rush*, the King's Serjeant;[6] and *John de Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, then patron, released the said priory the same year to Cardinal *Woolsey*, to whom the King had granted it, on *Dec.* 30, with the manors of *Bromhill, Croxton, Otringhith, Rungton-Holme, Eastmore, Methwold, East-Hall* in *Feltwell*, a mill in *Weting*, and 20*l.* rent issuing out of the manor of *Weting*, the rectory and advowson of *Croxton*, together with all the messuages, lands and tenements belonging to the said priory, lying in *Bromehill, Brandon, Croxton, Methwold, Rungton-Holme, Eastmore, Hockwold, Wilton, Lownham, Fordham, Bokenham, Tottington, Grimston, Waynforth, Feltwell, Weting, Oteringhith, Moundford, Fouldon, Dudlington, Colveston, Barton-Bendish*, and *Rungton* in *Norfolk*, and in *Barnham* by *Thetford, Ickworth*, and *Mildenhall* in *Suffolk*. But soon after, on the Cardinal's *præmunire*, the said grant was re-assumed, and on his attainder, all the aforesaid premises were granted, *Jan.* 2d, 23d *Henry* VIII. to the Master and Fellows of *Christ's* college in *Cambridge*, by way of exchange for the manor of *Royden* in *Essex* and *Hertfordshire*.[7]

A modern author[8] calls this a monastery of *Benedictines*, and asserts that King *Henry* VIII. sold the site and lands to Sir *Thomas Woodhouse* of *Waxham*, but with what justice may be seen above; of a like mistake is the author of the *Antiquitates Britannicæ* guilty,[9] who observes, that the King suppressed this house on account of the crimes and demerits of the Prior and Canons, proved on them before the Bishops of *Rochester, Salisbury*, and *Norwich*, and declared them, in 1524, forfeited to the *Exchequer*, with all their revenues and farms, and that the Master and Fellows of St. *John's* college in *Cambridge* obtained of the King and the Pope the said priory and its revenue; and under the same charge lies *Fuller*,[1] in saying the exchange between the college and the King was in the reign of King *Edward* VI.

In the reigns of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James* I. the *Fowlers*, who had a considerable estate in *Weting*, held this by lease from *Christ's* college, a family of good account, as will appear from the following pedigree.

[6] Regr. Butley, Suff. Pat. 20 H. 8. p. 1.
[7] Pat. 23 H. 8. p. 3.
[8] Atlas of Norf. p. 405.
[9] P. 24, ad finem.
[1] History of Cambr. p. 91.


THOMAS FOWLER. --- dr. and heir of --- Loveday, Esq.
Henry Fowler. --- sister and heir of John Barton, Esq.
Sir William Fowler of Rycot, Oxfordshire. Cecilia, dr. and coheir of Nich. Englefield, Esq.
Richard Fowler, Chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, Ed. IV. time.
Tho. Fowler, Esq. of the Body to King Ed. IV.
Margery, dr. of --- Colvile, his 3d wife.
Roger Fowler, Esq. of Staffordshire. Isabell, sister and heir to Rowland Lee Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
Rowland Fowler, Esq. of Bromehill, Norfolk. Bridget, dr. of John Bradshaw, Esq. of Prestain in Radnorshire.
George Fowler, Esq. Bridget, dr. of Osbert Mundeford, Esq. of Feltwell in Norfolk.
2. Osbert. 3. George. 4. Tho.
1. Rowland Fowler, Esq.
Anne, dr. of Isaac Astley, Esq. of Melton Constable in Norfolk.
Froxmere Cocket,—Bridget. of Bromesthorp in Norfolk, Esq.
George Fowler, Esq. --- dr. of Sir Wm. Mynns.
Thomas Thursby, Esq.—Jane Fowler. of Mintling in Norfolk.
John Drury of Holt-House—Eliz. Fowler. in Lisiat, near Lynn, Gent.

Afterwards, this farm was held by the *Pecks, Shadwells,* and *Tooks,* and *Tho. Shadwell,* Esq. poet *laureat,* is said to be born here; it is at present [1738] held by *Gregory Coppinger,* Gent. by lease of the aforesaid college.

Mr. *Stephens,* in his Additions to the *Monasticon Anglicanum,*[2] observes that there is no mention made there of this priory, and Mr. *Willis* gives us only the name of the last prior.[3]

WETING ALL-SAINTS.

This church stands at the north-east part of the town; it has a nave, and a north isle, covered with lead, and a chancel that is thatched, all built of flint stones, boulder, &c. At the west end of the nave stands an old wooden shod, or bellfry, in which hang four bells; the second is thus inscribed,

This Bell was given by Francis Hobman, *Rector of* Wetinge.

The fourth, *Omnium Sanctorum.*

The nave is about 41 feet in length, and 33 in breadth, including the north isle; the roof of the nave is of oak, and the principals are supported by figures of religious persons, now sadly defaced. At the

[2] Vol. i. p. 505. [3] Hist. of Abb. vol. ii. p. 144.

west end of the nave, on the pavement, are two bells, removed hither on the fall of the church of St. *Mary* of *Weting*.

The chancel is parted from the nave by a wooden screen; on the pannels have been the figures of saints, &c. painted: it is in length about 29 feet, and 17 in breadth. On the pavement at the west end lies a grave-stone with this inscription,

Here lyeth the Body of Francis Hobman,[4]
Waiting for the promis'd Resurrection,
He was Rector of both the Churches of
Weting, He dy'd Anno Dni: 1669, aged 74.
His Motto——*Meditatio Christi, Meditatio Christiani.*

Near the centre of the pavement lies a marble stone, with *Wright's* arms impaling *arg.* two pallets *az.* on each three flowers-de-lis of the first, on a chief of the second, a lion passant of the first, and thus inscribed,

Here lyeth the Body of Anna-Maria Wright, late Wife of Deputy John Wright of London Woolen-Draper, and Daughter of Nathaniel Smith of Barnwell, in the County of Northampton, Esq. who departed this life, the 19 of May 1714, in the sixty second Year of her Age. Here also lieth the Body of Mr. John Wright, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, who died the 14 of September 1728, aged 83 Years.

On the said pavement lies also, an old grave-stone, with a cross flory, in a circle on the summit of a staff, in memory, most likely, of some rector; and near the south wall, at the east end of the chancel, is another old grave-stone, with a cross pattee cut on the head of a staff, probaby in memory (it being the *insignia*) of a knight Templar.

Crosses were very anciently fixed or carved on monuments or gravestones;[5] amongst the laws of *Keneth* King of *Scotland*, who flourished about 840, we meet with this, "Esteem every sepulchre "or gravestone sacred, and adorn it with the sign of the cross, which "take care you do not so much as tread on," but the fathers, for that very reason, forbid it to be placed on any grave-stone.

On the summit of the east window of the chancel is this shield,

Azure, three ducal crowns *or*, St. *Edmund* and the *East-Angles*; and below it *Plaiz*'s arms.

This window is ornamented in many places with leopards heads.

In the middle window of the chancel, on the south side, is *Howard's* shield. *Weaver* tells us,[6] that in the south window of the church of *Wetinge* St. *Mary* was the portraiture of Sir *John Howard*, who married *Margaret*, the heir of *Plaiz*, in a supplicant posture, on his *surtout* the arms of *Howard*, by him also the said arms, and those of *Plaiz*. I am inclined to believe that the figure was in this window. There was also anciently in the east window of the chancel the shield of *Howard*.[7]

[4] He gave to Caius college 100*l.* for such uses as that society should think proper.

[5] Spelm. Concil. vol. i. p. 342. Durant. de Rit. Eccl. p. 41, &c.

[6] Weaver's Fun. Mon. p. 850.

[7] Coll. P. L. N.

When the book called *Norwich Domesday* was wrote, *Robert de Allynetone* is there said to be patron of this church, as guardian to the heir of *Plaiz*, and the rector had then 50 acres of land.

There was a gild in the church called the *Gild of* St. *John.*

RECTORS.

1313, 30 *July, Symon Peche.*

1315, 30 *Oct. Nicholas le Blount.*

Reyner de la Moore was rector 17th *Edward* II. as appears from a fine then levied of lands in *Ereswell* in *Suffolk.*

1329, 7 *Dec. John de Waunford.*

1330, 1 *Nov. John Burghhard*, on the resignation of *Waunford*, on an exchange for the vicarage of *Saham.*

1333, 22 *March, Thomas de Methelwold*, he was LL. D. in 1344,[8] collated to the archdeaconry of *Sudbury*, 8th *Decem.* 1349.

The above were presented by the lady JOAN DE PLAIZ, relict of Sir *Giles.*

1358, 22 *June, John Reynold.* Sir RICHARD LE PLAIZ.

1361, 18 *Aug. Will. Smethe.* Sir JOHN DE SUTTON, Knt. and Sir JOHN PERPOUNT, rector of *Ocley-Magna.* He resigned for the rectory of *Wetinge* St. *Mary.*

1361, 4 *Sep. Henry Walter. Ditto.*

1365, *Robert Barker.* Sir JOHN PLAIS, patron.

1393, 7 *Oct. John Howlet.* Sir JOHN HOWARD.

1413, 2 *Oct. John Smyth* de *Reydon. Ditto.*

1426, 13 *March, John Sket*, on the resignation of *Smyth*, who was presented to *Fornham-All-Saints* in *Suffolk. Ditto.*

John Gibbs. Ditto.

1435, 14 *Jan. Will. Ostelyn*, on the death of *John Gibbs. Ditto.* About this rector's time, in the year 1448, there was a gild in this church, called the gild of St. *Mary.*[9]

1438, *John Carle.* JOHN DE VER Earl of *Oxford.*

1439, *Rich. Pew*; he died rector. *Ditto.*

John Burton. JOHN Earl of *Oxford.*

1450, 29 *Apr. Jeffry Cook*, on the resignation of *Burton. Ditto.*

1458, 27 *Oct. Jeffry Byshop*, by his will, proved 20th *Dec.* 1463, desired to be buried in the choir of his own church.[1] *Ditto.*

1464, 24 *Apr. John Wright*, on the death of *Byshop.* ELIZABETH Countess of *Oxford.*

1493, 27 *Nov. Henry Haldore*, on the death of *Wright.* JOHN VEER Earl of *Oxford.*

1503, 10 *Feb. Tho. Exsalle*, prior of *Bromhill*, united to *Wetinge* St. *Mary. Ditto.*

1503, 24 *March, John Rouse*, on the death of the last rector. *Ditto.*

1518, 31 *Aug. William Wadylowe*, on the death of *Rous.* The Countess of *Oxford.*

1528, 4 *June, Laurence Blakhaye*, on the death of *Wadelowe.* ELIZABETH Countess of *Oxford.*

Robert Gunthorpe.

[8] Dr. Browne's Posthumous Works, Appen. p. 61.

[9] Regr. Aleyn, fo. 5.

[1] Regr. Betyns, p. 99.

1539, 29 *Oct. Robert Tree,* on the death of *Gunthorp.* Sir ANTHONY WINGFIELD, Knt.

1541, 5 *March, William Walden,* on the resignation of *Tree.* Sir ANTHONY WINGFIELD, Knight of the Garter.

John Holibread, S. T. P. alias *John Stokes.* He was installed prebendary of the fifth stall in the church of *Norwich,* and resigned in 1565. Magister *Joh. Holibrede,* Sacre Theol. Professor, presbyter, non conjugatus, doctus, non residet, non hospitalis, - - - - prædicat, licentiatus, tria.[2]

1571, 27 *June, Henry Leader,* A. M. on the death of the last rector. Sir ROBERT WINGFIELD, Knt. Afterwards he occurs as instituted 6th *Dec.* in the said year, presented by JOHN NEVILL Lord *Latimer,* lord of the moiety of the manor.

1588, 28 *Dec. Henry Bury,* on the death of *Leader.* THOMAS WRIGHT, on the grant of a presentation from Sir *Robert Wyngfield,* Knt. and *Anthony Wyngfield,* Esq. to *Henry Warner,* Esq. *Bury* was vicar of *Sporle* and rector of *Hale.*

1600, 25 *June, Anthony Rouse.* AGNES WRIGHT and THOMAS WRIGHT, by grant of the presentation from Sir *Robert Wyngfield,* Knt. &c. He was buried 13th *June* 1631. In his answer to King *James's* queries in 1603, he says there were 104 communicants here.

1631, 16 *June, George Adams,* A. M. on the death of *Rous.* THOMAS MATTHEW, clerk, for this turn; this *Adams* was master of a grammar school at *Kentish-Town,* near *London,* in 1636.

1637, 8 *Nov. Francis Hobman,* S.T.B. on the resignation of *Adams.* The master, fellows, &c. of *Gonvile* and *Caius* college in *Cambridge.* Probably the same person who was presented to *Greenford-Parva,* R. in *Middlesex,* in 1631.[3]

1669, 14 *Dec. William Adamson,* A.M. on the death of *Hobman. Ditto.*

1682, 26 *Jan. Bartholomew Wortley,* A. M. on *Adamson's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1683, 24 *March, William Peters,* A. M. on *Wortley's* resignation. *Ditto.* He was buried here 16 *Sep.* 1708, and left an estate at *Cherry Hinton* in *Cambridgeshire,* to *Caius* college, for exhibitions to poor scholars.

1709, 14 *Apr.* The Rev. *Roger Hawys,* A. M.[4] the present [1738] rector, on the death of *Peter's*; he holds it united to St. *Mary's. Ditto.*

This church is a rectory valued in the King's Books at 10*l.* 8*s.* 1*d. ob.* The first fruits are 9*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* 1*q.* Tenths 1*l.* 9*d.* 3*q.*

WETING ST. MARY.

This church stood in the south part of the town, and is now in ruins, by the fall of the tower on it, about 40 years past; it was the neatest, the most regular, and modern church of the two, built of flint, chalk, &c. and consisted of a nave, about 35 feet in length, and (including the south isle,) about 31 in breadth, having on that side three neat arches, supported by pillars, formed of four pilasters united

[2] Parkeri Certificator. in Coll. Corp. Christ. Cant. MSS.

[3] Newcourt's Repert. vol. i. p. 621.

[4] He is now D.D.

together. At the west end of the nave stood an handsome square tower of flint, with quoins, &c. of freestone, as appears from what is still remaining: the nave is divided from the chancel by a neat and lofty arch of stone work, still standing; the length of the chancel was about 33 feet, and the breadth about 18: the greatest part of the walls, both of the church and chancel is still standing, but the roof is totally decayed and gone. On the area of the chancel, now overgrown with nettles, &c. lies a marble grave-stone with these arms,

TOOKE, party per chevron *or* and *az.* three griffins heads erased counterchanged, impaling,
SMITH, party per chevron nebulee *or* and *sab.* three panthers heads erased counterchanged; and this,

H. S. S. Magdalena, Jacobi Tooke de Bromhill, Gener. Conjux Piissima, Jan. 29, An. Dom. 1678, Ætat. suæ 32, necnon Johannes Jacobi filius, Infans, Aug. 27, An. Dom. 1677.

At the east end of this chancel, on brick-work, lies a stone with these arms,

COPPINGER, bendy of six *or* and *gul.* on a fess *az.* three plates, in a bordure *arg.* impaling,
KIRKHAM, on a bend, three cinquefoils.

Gregory Coppinger of Bromehill-House, who dy'd the 10 Febr. 1724, aged 65 Years. Elizabeth his wife, bury'd the 19 of July 1702, aged 40 Years.

The churchyard here is kept enclosed, and is still used by the parishioners for a place of burial.

Mary-Ann, Daughter of Mr. Geo. Dale of Norwich, aged 18, died July 1680.

There were anciently in this church these arms:[5]

France. *England* alone. *East-Angles.* *Ely* abbey.
CLARE. FITZ-WALTER. MARSHALL.
——— *Arg.* a bend *az.*
HOWARD, VERE, and BARDOLF.
CARLETON, *or* a lion rampant *gul.*
MOHUN, *or* a cross ingrailed *sab.*

This church (or rather a portion of tithes in this parish) was given, as we read,[6] to the priory of *Huntingdon* in 1147, and 6*s. per annum* in *Feltwell*, by *Hugh Plaiz*, for that religious house was taxed for its portion in St. *Mary Wetyng* in 1428, at 8 marks, and the rector paid it to the said priory.[7] When *Norwich Domesday Book* was wrote, the Lady ALICE DE PLAIZ was patroness of this church, and the rector had a house and 40 acres of land.

[5] Coll. P. L. N.
[6] Dug. Monast. Ang. vol. ii. p. 6.
[7] Taxat. Spirit. Relig. &c. MSS. J. Anstis, Garter, fol. 30.

RECTORS.

1309, 12 *July, Edmund Howard.* King EDWARD II. guardian of the minor, of Sir *Giles de Playz.*

1340, 21 *July, Thomas Deanmound,* on the resignation of *Howard.* Sir GILB. TALBOT, guardian to the heir of Sir *Richard Playz.*

1349, 14 *July, Thomas Mabylione.* Sir RICHARD PLAYZ.

1361, 4 *Sept. William Smethe.* Sir JOHN DE SUTTON, Knt. and Sir ROBERT PERPOUNT, rector of *Ocley-Magna.*

1372, 27 *March, William Moill,* on the resignation of *Smethe.* Sir JOHN PLAYZ.

1393, 23 *Dec. John Howelet.* Sir JOHN HOWARD.

1400, 9 *April, John Sparke. Ditto.* He was rector of *Wrattyng-Parva,* and exchanged with *Howelet.*

1408, 20 *Dec. William Elys. Ditto.*

1418, 16 *Nov. Thomas Grimelyn. Ditto.*

1438, *Ambrose Payn.* JOHN Earl of *Oxford.*

1453, 9 *August, Thomas Bevir.*
John Donyngton.

1468, 25 *Febr. Thomas Spylmens,* on the death of *Donyngton.* ELIZABETH Countess of *Oxford.*

1488, 16 *April, William Cook,* on the death of the last rector. JOHN Earl of *Oxford.*

1493, 28 *Febr. Stephen Glover,* on the resignation of *Cook. Ditto.*

1494, 20 *July, Henry Pavy,* on the death of *Glover. Ditto.*

1498, 28 *Apr. Thomas Craven,* on the resignation of *Pavy. Ditto.*

1503, 14 *Dec. Thomas Exsalle,* on the death of *Craven, Ditto.* He was also prior of *Bromhill,* and held this rectory united to *Weting-All-Saints.*

1504, 30 *March, William Craven,* on the death of the last rector. *Ditto.*

1515, 22 *Jan. Tho. Atkynson,* on the resignation of *Craven.* ELIZABETH, Countess of *Oxford.*

1524, 19 *Jan. Rob. Gunthorp,* S. T. B. on the death of *Atkynson. Ditto.*

1539, 2 *Dec. Henry Copinford,* on the death of *Gunthorp.* Sir ANT. WINGFIELD, Knt.

1541, 22 *July, John Walden,* on the resignation of *Copinford. Ditto.*

1554, 20 *July, John Moore,* bachelor in the decrees, on the deprivation of *Walton.* URSULA KNIGHTLY of *Offechurch* in *Warwickshire,* widow.

1556, 21 *Dec. John Stokes,* alias *Holibread,* S. T. P. on the death of *Moore.* ELIZ. WINGFIELD of *Dodham* in *Essex,* widow. See p. 170.

1571, 27 *June, Henry Leader,* A. M. on the death of the last rector; he had *All-Saints.* Sir ROBERT WINGFIELD. He was buried *Dec.* 1, 1588, in his own church; he occurs also instituted *Dec.* 5, 1571, on the presentation of JOHN DOWBY, Gent. on a grant for that turn from the Lord *Latimer,* lord of a moiety of the town.

1588, *John Lambert,* S. T. B. on the death of *Leader.* In 1603, in his answer to King *James's* queries, he says there were 82 communicants in this parish. He was after rector of *Duxford* St. *John* in *Cambridgeshire.*

1621, 9 *March, Thomas Matthew,* A. M. ROWLAND FOWLER, Esq.
1651, 17 *Sept. Francis Hobman,* S. T. B. The MASTER, FELLOWS, &c. of *Gonvile* and *Caius* college in *Cambridge,* who are the present patrons. It hath been ever since held by union with *Weting All-Saints,* for which see p. 169.

This church is valued in the King's Books at 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; first-fruits were 7*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and tenths 16*s.* 2*d.*; but by the last Act of Queen *Anne* it is discharged from these, being sworn at 45*l. per annum* clear value.

There are 140 acres of glebe; 100 in one piece, most sheep's pasture.

John Miller, by will dated on *Sunday* before the Feast of St. *Michael,* 1473, desires to be buried in the isle of St. *Mary's* church, gives to St. *Mary's gyld* xx.*s.* to St. *Bapt. gyld* vi.*s.* viii.*d.* for a new rood-loft 40*s.* &c.[8]

2 *Aug.* 1584, buried *Brigid,* wife of *George Fowler* of *Bromehill,* Esq. 25 *Aug.* 1585, *James,* son of *George Fowler* of *Bromehill.* 2 *April,* 1613, *George Fowler,* Esq. of *Bromehill,* lord and patron of both *Weetings,* aged 69. 25 *May,* 1614, *John,* son of *Rowland* and *Ann Fowler* of *Bromehill,* Gent. 29 *Nov.* 1619, *Astley,* son of *Rowland* and *Ann Fowler,* Esq. 5 *June,* 1627, *Rowland,* son of *Rowland Fowler,* Esq. of *Bromehill.* 24 *Jan.* 1629, *Brian Fowler,* Gent. 13 *June,* 1631, *Anthony Rous,* rector, born *July* 6, 1551. 21 *Oct.* 1637, *Rowland Fowler,* Esq. 21 *Nov.* 1650, Mrs. *Ann Fowler.* 23 *Nov.* 1669, *Francis Hobman,* rector.[9]

The tenths of this town were 5*l.* 10*s.* The Prior of *Huntington* had a messuage here, taxed in 1428 at 16*d.*

In a close adjoining to the east end of the churchyard of *Weting All-Saints* are to be seen great and venerable ruins of a large square castle, built of flint stone, &c. and has been moated round; at one corner is a rising hill, where probably stood the *keep;* this castle was the seat of the family of *De-Plaiz.*

About two miles eastward of the town, and in this parish, are those entrenchments or holes called *Grime's-Graves,* of which we have treated in the account of the hundred; and between the town and that place are several *tumuli.*

On the west side of the town, from the edge of the fen, arises a bank or ditch, which runs some miles, and parts *Weting* from *Wilton* and *Feltwell,* called the *Foss;* and in the fields of *Weting,* north of the town, is a green-way, called *Walsingham-Way,* used (as it is said) by pilgrims in their way to the Lady of *Walsingham,* a *madona* of such high repute, that the *Galaxia,* or *Milky-Way,* was called by people of those parts the *Walsingham-Way,* as pointing to that angle; here was formerly a stone cross, now broke into two pieces, commonly called, the *Stump Crosses.*

[8] Regr. Paynot.

[9] Regr. of Weting.

KEBURN.

UNDER the land of the Earl *Warren*, and in this hundred, a town of this name occurs in the book of *Domesday*; one *Roger*, in the Confessor's time, had half a carucate of land here, held by two freemen, valued at 3*s*.[1] In the bounds of *Bromehill*, on a green near to the *Ouse-Parva*, where formerly *Bromehill* fair was kept, many foundation-stones have been dug up, and, some years past, a large key, like an old church key; and some grounds here (as I have been informed) are called by the name of *Keburn*, at this day. This has induced me to fix the site of this place here, otherwise now lost and unknown.

WILTON.

WEST of *Weting*, and on the north side of the *Ouse-Parva*, stands this village, which derives its name from its site, a town of *water* or *springs*; as it always had the same lords with *Hocwold*, from the Confessor's time to this present, I shall treat of the temporal state of it in that place, it being now called *Hockwold-Wilton*, though in old writings, more properly, *Wilton-Hockwold*, this being the head town of the two. *Domesday*, fol. 49, tells us that the King had 3 *bordars* in *Wella* (which I take to be *Hocuuella*) belonging to his manor of *Methelwold*.

The CHURCH of *Wilton* is dedicated to St. *James*; it has only a nave or body, with a chancel, built of flint and boulder, and covered with reed; the nave is in length about 57 feet, and in breadth about 30. At the upper end, near the reading-desk, lies a marble stone with a brass plate thus inscribed,

Orate pro anima Johannis Buckton, qui obiit vº die Febr. Aº Dni: M cccccº xi. et pro anima Johanne Uxoris eius quorum Aanimabus propicietur Deus.

At the west end of the nave stands a strong four-square tower of flint, &c. with quoins and embattlements of freestone, in which hang five bells, and on that is an octangular spire of freestone.

[1] Terre Willi. de Warenna, (Domesd. fol. 88.) Grimeshou Hund. In Keburna ten. Roger. ii. lib. homines, dim. car. terre et vi. acr. et i. bord. et i. acr. prati, semp. i. car. et val. iii. sol.

The chancel is about 38 feet in length, and 22 in breadth; against the south wall is a compartment of stone, and on the summit,

COLBORNE, *arg.* a chevron between three bugle-horns *sab.* garnished *or*, impaling

TYRRELL; and under it the following epitaph,

> Here lyeth the Body of Mary, the Wife of EDW. COLBORNE. sometime of Bramford in the County of Suff: Gent. Eldest Daughter of Robert Tyrrell of Wilton in the County of Norff: Esq. and with her three Sons, which she bore to the said EDWARD, viz. Edward, Robert, and Richard. She departed this Life the 30th of Nov. 1683, in the Year of her Age 44.
>
> Hoc in Memoriam Charissimæ, Conjugis posuit prædictus Edvardus Colborne.

On the north side is a curious worked arch in the wall, and below, an old grave-stone without any arms or inscription; probably this might be for the sepulchre of our Lord, of which see in *Northwold.*

There is an ascent of three stone steps to the communion-table, and behind the table is an old wainscot partition, which runs the breadth of the chancel; on a pannel of this wainscot are two priests kneeling at an altar, with their books open before them; on another pannel, the figure of St. *John* the Evangelist, with the cup, and a dragon issuing out of it, and on a label, In principio erat Verbum, under him the portraiture of a man kneeling, and this label, Ora pro nobis beate Jacobe; on a third pannel, the figure of St. *John* Baptist, with a lamb, &c. and a label, Ecce Agnus Dei; under him the portraiture of a woman bidding her beads, and this label, Omnes Sancti Apostoli orate pro nobis. On the pannels by St. *John* the Evangelist, are shields of the arms of the Lord *Scales*, Lord *Poinings*, Lord *Arundel*, Earl *Warren*, and St. *George*.

There are two head-stones in the churchyard, the first hath a shield *sab.* a fess between three bells, and a hand holding a club for a crest,

> 1. In memory of THO. BELL, who was born in the House of Allbe, in Middleborough parish in Scotland. He died Febr. 14, 1714, aged 60.
>
> 2. In Memory of the Wife of THO. BELL, her Maiden Name ELIZ. PAIN, died a Right of Burgess of Dumfres in Scotland, Nov. 22, 1725.[2]
>
> At 20 Years of Age I little thought,
> That hither to this Place I should been brought,
> Therefore as in the Lord I put my Trust,
> I hope I shall be blest amongst the Just.

The Prior of *Lewes* was taxed for his spiritualities, or portion here, in 1428, at 50s.

The Prior of *Flitcham* for his temporalities 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Prior of *Bernwell* for his marsh 3*s.*

When *Norwich Domesday Book* was composed, this was a rectory; the rector had a house, and 40 acres of glebe land, and the Prior and convent of *Lewes* in *Sussex* had the patronage given them, by one of the Earls *Warren*, who founded the priory.

[2] I am informed they were pedlers.

RECTORS.

1299, 15 *Oct. Thomas de la Lee.* The PRIOR of *Lewes.*

1338, 16 *March, Henry de Cockham.* JOHN Earl *Warren,* the advowsons of all the benefices belonging to the priory of *Lewes* being given to that Earl by the King, who assumed at this time the priory aliens on his wars with *France,* into his own hands, and *Lewes* was one of them.

1340, 5 *Apr. Roger de Honynton,* on the resignation of *Cockham.* JOHN Earl *Warren.*

After this, the patronage of the rectory, with the glebes, pensions, &c. were bought by the Master and Fellows of *Gonvile* hall in *Cambridge,* of *Hugh de Chintriaco,* prior, &c. of *Lewes,* and Sir *Edmund Hengrave,* with the license of *Richard* Earl of *Arundel* lord of the fee;[3] and the rectory was about the year 1350 appropriated by *Wm. Bateman* Bishop of *Norwich,* to that college. At this present time [1738] it belongs to the said College, and is said to consist of one acre and two roods of hempland, and two common parts, containing 50 acres, besides 120 acres of arable land, with the tithe corn, &c.

VICARS.

1386, 22 *Aug. William Sondesham,* presented by the Master and Fellows of *Gonvile* Hall, as were all the following vicars.

1393, 27 *Feb. John Bomond.*

1402, 6 *Dec. Robert Doraunt.*

Walter Drew.

1446, 7 *Dec. William Gawnton,* on the resignation of *Drew.*

John Shipmeadow.

1452, 10 *March, John Wilson,* on the resignation of *Shipmeadow.*

1461, 30 *Dec. William Bylt,* on the resignation of *Wilson.*

1478, 23 *Apr. Thomas Jay.* Lapse.

1487, 12 *Sep. Thomas Hulet.*

1491, 3 *Oct. Henry Smyth,* on the resignation of *Hulet.*

1503, 28 *March, Simon Cowper,* on the death of *Smyth.*

1508, 28 *July, Edmund Kypar,*[4] on *Cowper's* death.

Thomas Dynne.

1528, 11 *June, Robert Raynold,* on *Dynne's* deprivation.

William Farlam.

1530, 27 *March, Henry Barker,* on *Farlam's* resignation.

Thomas Ireland.

1547, 14 *March, Robert Longe,* on *Ireland's* resignation.

1557, 29 *Nov. Richard Sharpe,* on the death of *Long.*

[3] The deed of Hugh Prior of Lewes is dated 28th Edward III. Cart. divers. Comit. in Cur. Recept. Scacarij.

[4] In his will, dated 8th Feb. 1525, mention is made of the chapel of our Lady in the church of St. James of Wilton; (Regr. Grundesburgh, fo. 130;) he desires to be buried in the choir, before the image of St. James, gives money to the common torches, and to the three gilds there; proved 29th March, 1526. And John Ketryngham, by will dated 1st Sept. 1506, gives to the five gawdies in the chapel of our Lady, to continue there two yere, every year a pound of wax. (Regr. Rix.)

1579, 15 *July, Robert Fermour,* on the death of the last vicar. In his answer to King *James*'s queries in 1603, he says there were 160 communicants.

1613, 19 *Jan. Anthony Doughtie,* A. M. rector also of *Cranwich.*

1645, 23 *Apr. Thomas Randolph,* A. M. on the resignation of *Doughtie.*

1665, 14 *Feb. William Long,* A M. on the cession of *Randolph.*

1680, 4 *July, Charles Long,* A. M. on the death of *Long.*

1681, 26 *May, Laurence Topcliffe,* LL. B. on the cession of *Long.*

1720, 13 *Sep.* the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Macro,* A. M. the present [1738] rector, on the death of *Topcliffe.* He was afterwards lecturer of *Bury,* and is now minister of *Great Yarmouth,* and D. D. and holds it united to *Hockwold.* The Master, &c. of *Caius* College.

This vicarage is valued in the King's Books, at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and was discharged of first fruits, as appears from the answer of the clergy in 1603; the tenths were 12*s.* 9*d.* and of these it was discharged by Queen *Anne,* being in clear value 41*l. per annum.*

HOCKWOLD

Stands at the south-west point of this hundred, north of the *Ouse-Parva,* near the great level of the fens, it belonged, together with *Wilton,* (to which it now joins, and of which it was then a part,) to

Alveva, a *Saxon* lady, in the reign of the Confessor; at the survey, *William* Earl *Warren* was lord: in the Confessor's time, they were valued at 6*l. per annum,* at the survey at 10*l.* and were both one *leuca* long, and half a one broad, and paid together 17*d.* of the 20*s. gelt.*[5] It occurs in the survey by the name of *Hocuuella, Hoc,* or *Hoke,* signifies a dirty low situation, a vale, sometimes an angle, nook, or corner, and *Wella,* a place or spring of water, the other name *Hockwold,* relates to its site, in respect of *Northwold* and *Methwold.*

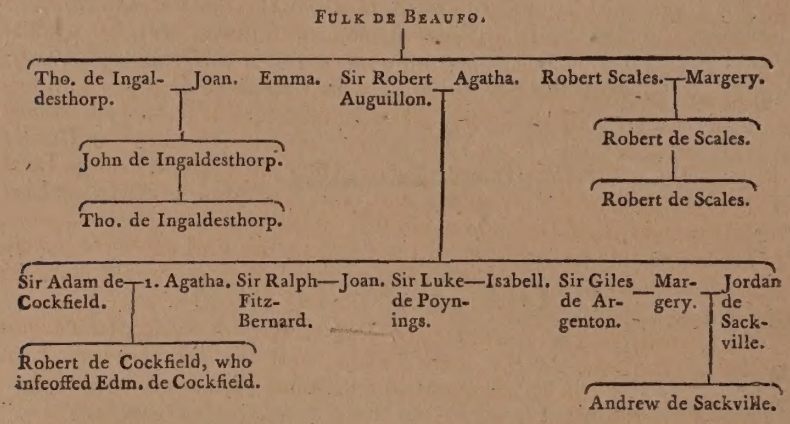
Fulk de Beaufo was lord of this town, and *Wilton,* in the reign of King *John,* which he held of the Earl *Warren;* this *Fulk* having no heirs male, these townships were divided amongst his four daughters;

[5] Terre Willi. de Warenna Hund. de Grimeshou. Wiltuna tenuit Alveva, T. R. E. semp. v. car. in dnio. et xvi. villi. xxiiii. bord. tunc x. sol. modo viii. xii. acr. prati, et iii. car. homin. et vi. piscine in dni. vii. an. et xxx. porc. cc. oves. hic jacent viii. soc. xx. acr. terre semp. dim. car. tunc. et post val. vi.l. m° xl. Tot. habet i. leug. in long. et dim. in lat. et redd. xvii.*d.* de xx.*s.* de Gelto. (Domesd. fol. 86.)

(Domesd. fol. 87.) Tenuit Alveva. T.R.E. in Hocuuella, i. car. in dnio. in Fatwella, &c. in Risinga inter totum semp. xvi. vill. et xviii. bord. et iiii. serv. et iiii. car. hom. et xvi. acr. prati, silva CC. porc xxx. capr. semp. ii. runc. et vi. an. et. lx. porc. et c. oves, et xvii. vasa apum.

(Fol. 300.) Wills. de Uuarenna (modo) tenet in Wiltuna, i. lib. homo T. R. E. xl. acr. ii. bor. i. acr. prati, tunc et post. dim. car. val. xx.*d.* In hoc nil habuit nisi commendat. suus antecessor.

EMMA, who gave her share to her sister *Agatha.*
AGATHA, married to Sir *Robert Aguillon.*
JOAN, to *Thomas de Ingaldesthorp.* And
MARGERY, to *Robert Scales.*
Agatha, by Sir *Rob. Aguillon,* had also four daughters and coheirs;[6]
AGATHA, who married Sir *Adam de Cockfield.*
ISABELL, married to *Luke de Ponyngs,* son of *Thomas de Ponyngs.*
MARGERY, to Sir *Giles Argenton,* and after to *Jordan de Sackville.* And
JOAN, to *Ralph Fitz-Bernard,* Knt.
Which still occasioned a further division of the township, as will appear from the ensuing history.



POINING'S MANOR.

Sir ROBERT AGUILLON held a lordship in these towns in the 20th *Henry* III. when an *aid* was granted to that King; in 3d *Edward* I. Sir *Luke de Ponyngs*[7] who married *Isabell,* daughter and coheir of Sir *Robert Aguillon,* was found to have a lordship here, and claimed the assize of *bread* and *beer.*[8] In 17th *Edward* II. *Michael de Ponyngs,* and his tenants were found to hold several fees in *Hockwold, Wilton, Shipdam, Belhawe, Letton, Foulsham,* &c.[9] And 1st *Edward* III. *Michael de Ponyngs* settled on *Thomas,* his son, the advowson of *Hockwold* and *Wilton,* which *Margaret,* widow of *Michael,* held for life.[1] This was that *Michael* Lord *Poynings,* who by deed dated before *Calais,* 20th *July,* 1347, granted his crest of a dragon's head between two wings *ermine,* to Sir *Stephen de Valoynes,* Knt.; about the same time, the same lord had a grant from King *Edward* III. of 200 marks a year, for the better support of the honour of a banneret, which he received of the King.[2]

[6] Plita Hil. Term. 7 Ed. 1. rot 5.
[7] This Luke had the share also, or part, of Joan, married to Fitz-Bernard; for by deed without date, Sir Ralph Bernard quitted claim to Luke and his heirs in 116*s.* rent here, which Luke paid him.
[8] Rot. Hund. in Cur. Recept. Scacarij.
[9] Escheat. 17 Ed. 2.
[1] Fin. Norf. L. i. N. 27.
[2] Pat. 21 Ed. 3. pat. 1. m. 21.

In 4th *Richard* II. *Richard*, second son of *Michael* Lord *Poynings*, was lord; he was one of those noblemen who accompanied *John* Duke of *Lancaster* into *Spain*, in the 9th of the said King, and had a protection on that account.[3]

The jury in 25th *Henry* VI. on the death of *Robert* Lord *Poynings*, find him to have held this manor of *Hockwold* cum *Wilton*, and the advowson of the church of *Hockwold*, two messuages, 200 acres of land, 10 of meadow, and 100*s*. rent, of the manor of *Castle-Acre*;[4] and in 1464, *Elizabeth* Lady *Poynings* presented to the rectory, as lady of this manor.

After this, it was held by Sir *Edward Poinings* Lord-Warden of the Cinque-Ports, son of *Robert Poinings*, second son of *Robert* Lord *Poinings*, who presented to the church of *Hockwold* in 1497, and died on the 20th of *Oct*. in 13th *Henry* VIII. and *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland* was then found his cousin and next heir, his grandfather having married *Eleanor*, daughter and heir of *Richard Poinings*, eldest son of *Robert* Lord *Poinings*, which *Richard* died in 1430, before his father and the aforesaid earl had livery of it, in 14th *Henry* VIII.[5] But in 21st *Henry* VIII. a fine[6] was levied between *Robert Ratcliff* Viscount *Fitz-Walter*, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, *George* Lord *Hastings*, Sir *Richard Walden*, Knt. &c. querents, and *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, defendant, of this manor, an act of parliament being before this passed, that all the lands of the Earl of *Northumberland*, for want of heirs of the body of the said Earl, should come to the King.

Afterwards it was conveyed, by *Robert* Earl of *Sussex*, to *Thomas Tindale*, Esq. son of Sir *John Tindale*, and *William Tindale*, Esq. son and heir of Sir *Thomas*, and *John Tindale*, his brother, sold it to Sir William Paston.

Clement Paston, Esq. on the 20th of *Jan*. in 26th of *Elizabeth*,[7] had this manor of *Poinings*, with those of *Scale's*, *Mundeford's*, and *Stewkey's*, in *Hockwold* and *Wilton*; and by an inquisition taken 3d *Sep*. 1613, after the death of Sir *William Paston*, it was found that he had settled the aforesaid manors, several marshes in *Feltwell*, &c. by deed dated 30th *Sept*. in 44th *Elizabeth*, on *Bridget Heveningham*, wife of Sir *John Heveningham*, his grandaughter, after his own decease, and her issue in tail male.[8] *William Heveningham*, Esq. son of Sir *John*, was lord in 1631, and presented that year to the church of *Hockwold*; this *William* was one of King *Charles* the First's regicides, and being attainted in 1660, this, with the manors abovementioned, came to the Crown; and on 28th *Sept*. 1661, were granted to *Bryan* Viscount *Cullen*, Sir *Ralph Banks*, Sir *Thomas Fanshaw*, Knight of the *Bath*, *Edward Pitts*, and *Charles Cornwallis*, Esq. and by them were sold to Sir *John Crofts*, Bart. of *Westow* in *Suffolk*, and after his death, and that of his lady, were conveyed by her executor, *Edward Proger*, Esq. Groom of the King's Bedchamber, to Sir *Cyril Wyche*, on the payment of 12000*l*.; Sir *Cyril* was Secretary of State in *Ireland*, in the reign of King *William*, and

[3] Rymer's Fœd. vol. vii. p. 500: of this noble family see more in Dugdale's Baronage of England.

[4] Escheat 25 Hen. 6. N. 24.

[5] Lib. Cedular. fo. 39.

[6] Ped. Fin. Term. Trin. A° 21 H. 8. N. 87.

[7] Eviden. Cyril. Wyche, Armig. de Hockwold.

[8] Escheat. 11 Jac.

was the son of Sir *Peter Wyche* of *London*, and *Isabell* his wife, daughter of Sir *Rob. Bolls* of *Lincolnshire*, which Sir *Peter* was Ambassador in *Turkey*, Comptroller of the King's household, and one of his [9] privy-council, and fourth son of *Richard Wyche* of *London*, merchant, who died 20th *Nov.* 1621, and was buried at St. *Dunstan's in the East, London*, by *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Richard Salstonstall*, Lord-Mayor of *London*. Sir *Cyril* dying on the 28th *Dec.* 1707, left this lordship, &c. to his son, *Jermyn Wyche*, Esq. and it is now [1738] enjoyed by his son,

Cyril Wyche, Esq. who has a good agreeable seat, with gardens, &c. near the church of *Hockwold*, built (as I take it) by *William Heveningham*, Esq. but much improved by the present owner.

SCALES'S MANOR.

Robert de Scales, by the marriage of *Margery*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Fulk de Beaufo*, had a part and lordship in this town; and in the reign of King *Henry* III. held three-quarters of a fee in *Hockwold* and *Wilton*.

In 3d King *Edward* I. *Alice* Lady *Scales* recovered damages of *Richard Maule*, for the taking two swans and seven cygnets out of her fishery here;[1] and in the reign of King *Henry* VI. *Robert* Lord *Scales* was found to hold three-quarters of a fee here, of the Earl of *Arundel;* and in 13th of the said King, *John Hened*, parson of *Wridlyngton*, and *William Bateman*, granted to *John Cley*, clerk, *Nicholas de Massingham*, &c. this manor, which they had of the feoffment of *Robert* Lord *Scales*.

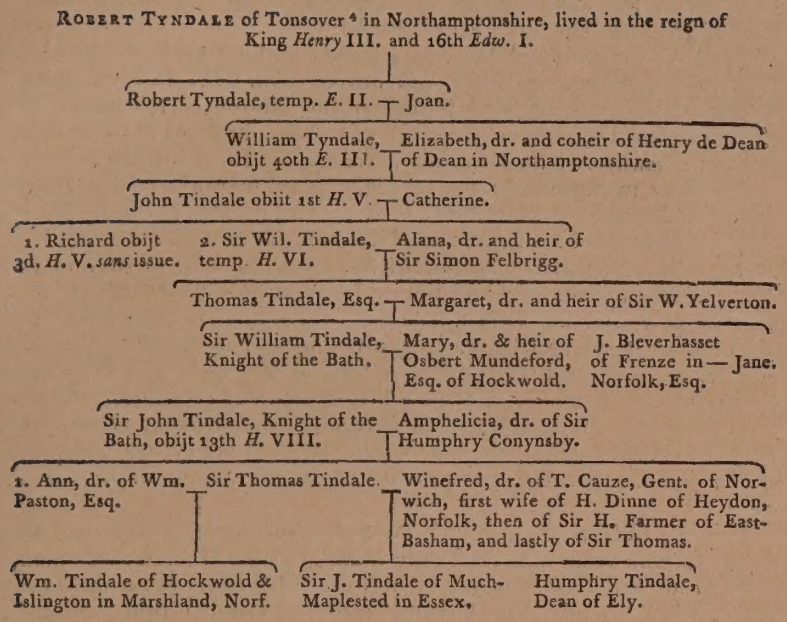
After this, it was held by *Anthony Woodvile* Lord *Scales*,[2] and *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter and coheir of the Lord *Scales;* and on the death of the said *Elizabeth*, sans issue, it descended to *Will. Tindale*, who was knighted at the creation of *Arthur* Prince of *Wales*, and declared heir of the kingdom of *Bohemia*, in right of *Margaret*, his great-grandmother, daughter to the Duke of *Theise*, and niece to the King of *Bohemia*, the wife of Sir *Simon Felbrigge*, whose daughter and heiress, *Alana*, was married to Sir *William Tindale* of *Dean* in *Northamptonshire*, and *Redenhale* in *Norfolk*, &c. grandfather of the aforesaid Sir *William Tindale* of *Hockwold*, who kept his first court here, with *Mary* his wife, in 6th *Edward* IV. This Sir *William* died on 22d *Feb.* 12th *Henry* VII.[3] and *John* was found his son and heir, who was created Knight of the *Bath*, at the coronation of Queen *Ann Boleyn*, and married *Amphelicia*, daughter of Sir *Humphry Conynsby*, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, and was succeeded by his son, Sir *Thomas Tindale*, who, on 14th *Dec.* 26th *Henry* VIII. settled this lordship for the payment of 42*l. per annum*, by way of jointure, on Dame *Winifred*, his second wife; and *William Tindale*, Esq. son and heir of Sir *Thomas*, with his brother *John*, sold it, (as has been observed above, in the manor of *Poinings*, to Sir *William Paston*,) and so it came as above to *Cyril Wiche*, Esq. the present [1738] lord.

[9] King Charles I.

[1] Plita Hillar. Term. A°. 3 Edw. I.

[2] Of the Lords Woodvile and Scales see at large in Dug. Bar. of England.

[3] Escheat, 13 H. 7. N. 16.


Robert Tyndale of Tonsover[4] in Northamptonshire, lived in the reign of King Henry III. and 16th Edw. I.
Robert Tyndale, temp. E. II. — Joan.
William Tyndale, obijt 40th E. III. — Elizabeth, dr. and coheir of Henry de Dean of Dean in Northamptonshire.
John Tindale obiit 1st H. V. — Catherine.
1. Richard obijt 3d. H. V. sans issue.
2. Sir Wil. Tindale, temp. H. VI. — Alana, dr. and heir of Sir Simon Felbrigg.
Thomas Tindale, Esq. — Margaret, dr. and heir of Sir W. Yelverton.
Sir William Tindale, Knight of the Bath. — Mary, dr. & heir of Osbert Mundeford, Esq. of Hockwold.
J. Bleverhasset of Frenze in Norfolk, Esq. — Jane.
Sir John Tindale, Knight of the Bath, obijt 13th H. VIII. — Amphelicia, dr. of Sir Humphry Conynsby.
1. Ann, dr. of Wm. Paston, Esq.
Sir Thomas Tindale.
Winefred, dr. of T. Cauze, Gent. of Norwich, first wife of H. Dinne of Heydon, Norfolk, then of Sir H. Farmer of East-Basham, and lastly of Sir Thomas.
Wm. Tindale of Hockwold & Islington in Marshland, Norf.
Sir J. Tindale of Much-Maplested in Essex.
Humphry Tindale, Dean of Ely.

MUNDEFORD'S MANOR.

In 56th *Henry* III. ADAM DE MUNDEFORD, son and heir of *Osbert*, settled by deed on *Mary* his mother, lands here and in *Wilton* and *Mundeford*.

And from an inquisition taken in the reign of King *Edward* I. it appears that *John de Mundeford* held in *Hockwold* and *Wilton* three-quarters of a fee of the Earl *Warren*, which, as I take it, was given him by *Thomas de Ingaldesthorp*, who married *Joan*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Fulk de Beaufo*, the aforesaid *John* having married *Sibill*, daughter of the said *Thomas*. In 9th *Edward* II. *Osbert de Mundeford* was returned to be lord;[5] and in 17th and 29th *Edward* III. *Osbert de Mundeford* was found to hold the same of the Earl *Warren*. His will, by the name of *Osbert Mundeford*, senior, is dated 26th *August* 1371, and was proved 24th *April* following:[6] he bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of *Hockwold*, gives to the high altar there 10s. to *Margaret*, daughter of *Adam de Mundeford* of *Saxham*, 100s. &c. and names *Alice* his wife, executrix.

OSBERT, his son, kept his first court on *Wednesday* after the Feast of the *Holy Trinity*, 46th *Edward* III.; and by his will, dated *August* 1396, he orders his body to be buried before the altar of St. *Nicholas*, in *Hockwold* church,[7] gives several small sums of money to the churches of *Wilton*, *Feltwell St. Mary*, and *Mundeford*, and to several religious persons, and appoints *Elizabeth*, his wife, executrix, who,

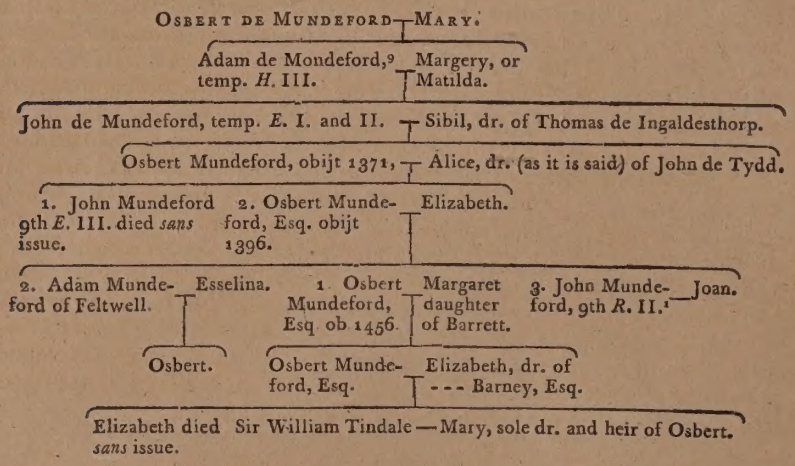
[4] Elias de Tynedale, lord of Tonsover, 9th E. II. Nomina Villarum.
[5] Nomina Villarum.
[6] Register Heydon, Norw. fol. 17. b.
[7] Register Harsyke, Norw. fol. 211. a.

in 3d *Henry* IV. was found to hold three-quarters of a fee here of the Earl of *Arundel*, and the Earl of the King.

OSBERT, his son and heir, succeeded, and by his will, dated at *Hockwold*, 4th *October*, 1456, and proved 20th *December* following, he bequeaths his body to be buried in the church of *Hockwold St. Peter's* before the chancel door, gives to the churches of *Hockwold*, *Wilton*, *Mundeford*, *East-Lexham*, *Norton* by *Fakenham* in *Norfolk*, and *Barrow* in *Suffolk*, 6*s.* 8*d.* apiece, and vii. marks to be distributed amongst the poor of *Hockwold*, *Wilton*, *Mundeford*, *Feltwell*, *Methwold*, *Northwold*, *Cranewyz*, and *Weting*, for a feast at his burial; to the gild or fraternity of *Hockwold St. Peter*, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to that of *St. Mary* of *Weting*, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the said sum to St. *Margaret's* of *Norton*; to *Margaret* his wife, a chamber in his house at *Hockwold*, for her and her maid, and 12 marks yearly; also meat, drink, wood, and candle, out of the issues of his manors in the said towns, and the moiety of his household goods for life, remainder to *Osbert*, his son, and *Elizabeth*, his daughter; to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Osbert*, his son, 20 sheep, to *Esselina*, wife of *Adam* his brother, 20 sheep, to *Adam* his brother 48*l. per annum* out of his manor of *Barrow* in *Suffolk*.[8]

This last *Osbert* was also succeeded by a son of his own name, and dying without issue male, left only a daughter and heiress, who being married to Sir *Will. Tindale*, Knight of the *Bath* (who died 12th *Henry* VII.) brought this lordship into the family; from which it passed as is above shewn, to the present [1738] lord, *Cyrill Wyche*, Esq.

The *Mundefords* were of an ancient and noble extraction, descended (as it is said) from *Hugh de Montfort*, one of the commanders of the Army of Duke *William* (afterwards King of *England*) against *Henry* King of *France* in 1054. Their pedigree, since their settling in this town, is as follow,


OSBERT DE MUNDEFORD — MARY.
Adam de Mondeford,[9] temp. H. III. — Margery, or Matilda.
John de Mundeford, temp. E. I. and II. — Sibil, dr. of Thomas de Ingaldesthorp.
Osbert Mundeford, obijt 1371, — Alice, dr. (as it is said) of John de Tydd.
1. John Mundeford 9th E. III. died sans issue.
2. Osbert Mundeford, Esq. obijt 1396.
Elizabeth.
2. Adam Mundeford of Feltwell. — Esselina.
1. Osbert Mundeford, Esq ob 1456. — Margaret daughter of Barrett.
3. John Mundeford, 9th R. II.[1] — Joan.
Osbert.
Osbert Mundeford, Esq. — Elizabeth, dr. of --- Barney, Esq.
Elizabeth died sans issue. — Sir William Tindale — Mary, sole dr. and heir of Osbert.

[8] Regr. Brusyard, part 2. fol. 17. b.

[9] This Adam sealed with a lion rampant, and John his son with three flowers-de-lis.

[1] In 19th R. II. John de Mundeford was lord of Felmingham, in right of Joan his wife, relict of Roger Roys, Esq. and was one of those gentlemen of ancient coat-armour, who were appointed as part of the 20 lances out of this county, sent to King Henry V. into France. Ragman's Bag, in the Exchequer.

CARLE'S MANOR.

By the inquisitions taken in the reign of King *Henry* III. *John Carle* and *John de Hockwold* were found to hold one quarter of a fee of *Adam de Cockfield* and *Andrew de Sackville*, which came to them by *Agatha* and *Margery*, two of the daughters and coheirs of *Aguillon*. In 9th *Edward* II. *John de Hockwold* was returned as lord; and in the 15th of the said King, a fine was levied between the said *John de Hockwold* and *Joan* his wife, querents, *William de Suthery*, parson of *Hargrave*, and *John Luton*, deforciants, of messuages and lands in this town, &c. But in the 20th *Edward* III. *Roger Pottys*, and *Richard Horn*, held here and in *Wilton* one quarter of a fee, which was *John Carle's* and *John de Hockwold's*; and 3d *Henry* IV. the aforesaid *Roger* and *Richard*, together with *William Soper* and *Edmund Langtoft*, held the same: after this, 34th *Henry* VIII. *Edmund Prat* had it, and died lord, and *John* was his son and heir;[2] and in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Edward Prat* was lord; and in 1650, *Osbert Prat*; after this, it was sold to the Master and Fellows of *Caius* college in *Cambridge*, and is now [1738] held by *Cyrill Wyche*, Esq. by lease from that society.

COCKFIELD'S, ALIAS ELLINGHAM'S, OR ALLEN'S MANOR.

By the inquisitions taken in the reign of *Henry* III. *Adam de Cockfield*, and *Andrew de Sackville*, were found to hold three quarters of a fee in *Hockwold* and *Wilton* of the Earl *Warren*, and the Earl of the King. In 9th *Edward* II. *John de Cockfield*, by deed dated on *Wednesday* before the Feast of St. *Barnaby*, in the 10th *Edward* II. grants to *William Bateman*, citizen of *Norwich*, and *Bartholomew* his son, and their heirs, this manor in *Wilton* and *Hockwold*, with the advowson of the church of *Hockwold*. His seal is a cross gobony, on the right side of his helmet is a wivern, and on the left, a round buckle; but in the 29th *Henry* III. *Roger Poteys* was lord, and sealed, as appears by his deed, with a fess between three rowels. In the 3d *Richard* II. *John Wright* of *Hockwold*, and *Sibill*, his wife, daughter of *Agnes Poteys*, and *Joan*, daughter of *Catherine Poteys*, sister of the said *Agnes*, granted to *Osbert Mundeford*, this manor, which *John de Elyngham*, and *Emma* his wife, held for her life, on the death of *John Poteys* their cousin; and in 1453, *John Aleyn* died lord, and left it to his son *William*, and in the 10th *Elizabeth* it was held by *Thomas Watts*. In the 21st *James* I. *Francis Baxter* of *Stanford-Rivers* in *Essex* was lord, who in 1631 conveyed it to *Thomas Heyward*, Gent. for 2400*l.* and *Heyward*, in the same year, conveyed part of it to *Richard Tyrrell*, Gent. and part to *William Rolph*, and it is now possessed by *Cyrill Wyche*, Esq.

STEWKEY'S MANOR.

THOMAS DE INGALDESTHORP, by deed dated 20th *August* 8th *Edward* II. gave to *John de Mundeford*, and *Sibill* his wife, his manor

[2] Escheat. 34 H. 8.

of *Stewkey's* in *Wilton* and *Hockwold*, being the fourth part of the said townships, with the advowson of the church of *Hockwold*.

JOHN DE INGALDESTHORP of *Ikeburgh*, released in 21st *Richard* II. to *Elizabeth*, wife of *Osbert de Mundeford*, 10 marks yearly rent in the manor of *Stewkey's*; this was held in the same family, till *Mary*, daughter and heir of *Osbert Mundeford*, brought it to Sir *William Tindale*, from whom it passed (as I have already observed) to *Paston*, *Heveningham*, &c. and is now [1738] enjoyed by *Cyrill Wiche*, Esq.

The tenths of this town, and *Wilton*, were 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The temporalities of the Abbess of *Elstowe* were valued at 15*s.*

The Prioress and nuns of *Thetford* had a moor here and a fishery, which, on the Dissolution, came to *John Eyr*, Esq. who sold it, 38th *Henry* VIII. to *Thomas Tindale*, Esq. and so it it became annexed to the lordship of this town.

There is a little peddling fair kept here on St. *James's* day, which is the remains of the *wake*, or dedication-day of *Wilton* church, is dedicated to that Apostle, as is before observed, but it is commonly called *Hockwold-Fair*.

The CHURCH of *Hockwold* is dedicated to St. *Peter*, and has a south isle annexed to the nave or body, which is in length about 47 feet, and in breadth, with the nave, about 36 feet, built of flint and boulder; on the pavement lie several marble grave-stones, in memory of the *Mundefords*, but the brass plates are all reaved. At the west end stands a four-square tower of flint, &c. adorned with quoins of freestone, in which hang three bells.

In a north window of the nave are two shields,

Az. three horse-locks *arg.*

FINCHAM, barry of six *arg.* and *sab.* over all a bend *ermine*.

The chancel is of the same materials with the church, but covered with reed, and is in length about 37 feet, and in breadth about 23; at the upper end of the south wall, are three neat arches of stone, worked in the wall, making three seats or stalls for bishop, priest, and deacon; and at the head of these seats is another arch for holy-water; on the summit of these arches are several shields, now daubed over with whiting. Against the east wall of the chancel is a large marble compartment, with the busts of a man and a woman, in alabaster, and ornamented with several instruments of musick, with two angels, one on each side of the monument, and two pillars of the *Corinthian* order. On the top is this shield,

WYCHE, *az.* a pile *erm.* quartering *arg.* on a chevron *gul.* three trefoils slipped of the first. One of the angels bears in his hand a musick-book, the other a shield, *viz.*

HUNGERFORD, *sab.* two bars *arg.* in chief three plates, quartering HUNGERFORD, party per pale indented *gul.* and *vert*, a chevron *or*.

Crest, a dexter arm couped, holding a trefoil. And this inscription,

Maria Hungerford, Johannis Hungerford, Armig:
Ex eadem secum Atiquâ stirpe oriundi,
Vidua, omnibus Virtutibus ornata, Munificentia in Pauperes
Ornatissima, Piam efflavit Animam, 21 Die August: 1719.

Jermyn Wyche Armiger, Cyrilli Wyche Militis Filius
Qui Uxorem duxit Mariam Hungerford, unicam Mariæ et Johan: filiam,
Virtutum et Rei ex æquo Hæredem, de qua, tres
Qui supersunt, suscepit Liberos,
Vir Sciens, Prudensq; legum vindex acerrimus, Obijt 7° Janu: 1719.
Hoc Marmor Pietatis et Amoris ergo posuit Maria Wyche, filia et uxor.

Against the end of the north wall is a little compartment, thus inscribed,

Near this Place lye interr'd, the Body of William Smyth, Rector of this Parish of Hockwold, who departed this Life the 28 of Decem. 1665, aged 64 Years.

And of Martha his Wife, who likewise dy'd in the Month of March 1668, in the 52 Year of her Age.

When Christ who is our Life shall appear, than shall we also appear with him in Glory.

And this shield,

SMITH, *az.* two bars wavy *erm.* in chief three bezants, impaling *Gul.* two bendlets verry *arg.* and *az.* on a canton *or*, a buck trippant *sab.* FORD, as I take it. Crest, an ostrich's head *arg.* holding in his beak an horshoe *or.*

Against the north wall of the chancel are these funeral achievements,

HEVENINGHAM, quarterly *or* and *gul.* in a bordure ingrailed *sab.* nine escallops *arg.* impaling *az.* on a chevron between three lions heads erased *arg.* as many cross croslets *sab.*

WYCHE, impaling

NORRIS, quarterly *arg.* and *gul.* in the second and third a fret *or*, over all a fess *az.*

On the area of the chancel lies a black marble stone, in memory of Collonel *Arthur Heveningham*, Esq. 2d brother of *William Heveningham*, of *Heveningham* in *Suffolk*, Esq; who dy'd 20 Feb: 1657.

Also a gray marble with the effigies of a woman in brass, and by her side, on a brass plate, nine children are portrayed, and on a plate below, part of the epitaph is remaining, *viz.*

Quisquis eris qui transieris[3] sta perlege, plora,
Sum quod eris, fueramq; quod es, pro me precor, ora.

Obitus Amfelicie Tendall Decimo Octavo die
Mensis Januar: An: Dni: Millesimo cccccxxii°

Adjoining to this is a grave-stone, in memory of *Will: Lyng*, Senior Fellow of *Cajus* College, *Cambridge*, and Rector of this Parish, who died *Jan.* 13, 1679, Ætat. suæ 54. And these arms.

LYNG, *arg.* a chevron ingrailed *gul.* between three whales heads erased, *sab.*

On a north window of the chancel,

Orate pro Animabus Johannis Bun ..... An: Dni: M.cccccxv.

[3] These words are now reaved.

RECTORS.

Bernard, rector, *sans* date.

Adam Talebot, temp. *Henry* VIII.

In 28th *Edw.* I. the King recovered the presentation, against *Edmund de Cockfield*, the heir of *Andrew de Sackvile* being under age, and in ward to the King.

1329, 15 *Oct. John de Waringhith.* The Lady MARGERY DE POININGS.

In 7th *Edw.* III.[4] the King recovered against *Margaret*, widow of *Michael de Ponyngs*, by *quare impedit*, in the right of *Robert de Scales*, under age, and in ward to the King, son of *Robert* and *Isabella* his wife, son of *Robert*, son of *Robert*, and *Margery* his wife, daughter and coheir of *Fulk de Beaufo*, who was lord of this town and *Wilton*, entirely.

11th *Edw.* III. *John de Slakham* was rector, as appears from a fine then levied.

20th *Edw* III. *John Poteys* was rector.[5]

1349, 21 *Dec. Adam de Wykende.* Sir MICH. DE POYNINGS.

John Baxster occurs 25th *Edw.* III.

1381, 8 *Sept. John Ergum.* Sir RICH. POYNINGS.

1382, 26 *Oct. Henry de Kelstern. Ditto.* He was rector of *Yeshamstede*, in the diocese of *Salisbury*, and exchanged with *Ergum*; one *Ralph Ergum* was Bishop of *Salisbury* about this time.

1385, 3 *March, John de Bungey. Ditto.* He was rector of *West-Greenstede*, in the diocese of *Chichester*, and exchanged with *Kelstern.*

1421, 16 *Nov. William Tumbrell.* WALTER MEDFORD, clerk, *John Martyn, Richard Wakehurst, Thomas Fykeys, John Bodney, Richard Shirfeld*, and *John Blast*, feoffees for the Lord *Robert de Ponyngs*, in his manor of *Hockwold.*

1427, 14 *Feb. Simon Farewell.* JOHN MARTYN, one of the King's judges, *Richard Wakehurst*, &c. He was rector of *Uvesden* or *Ousden*, in the diocese of *Norwich*, and exchanged with *Tumbrell.*

1428, 8 *July, Will. Tumbrell*, again, presented as before. By his will, proved 30th *Jan.* 1431, he desires to be buried in his own chancel.

1432, 28 *Feb. John Bennys.* Lapse.

Bryan Fishwyk occurs rector in 38th *Henry* VI.

1464, 20 *July, John Hall.* ELIZABETH Lady PONYNGS. He was chantry priest of St. *Mary*, in the church of *Over* St. *Mary*, in *Cambridgeshire*, and exchanged with *Fishwyk.*

1477, 6 *Nov. John Coke*, A. M. Lapse.

1495, 8 *Aug. John Person.* Lapse.

1497, 7 *Apr. Will. Ryghtwys*, A. M. on the resignation of *Person.* Sir EDW. PONYNGS, Knt. He was also vicar of *Fouldon.*

1502, 9 *May, Nic. Urswick*, on the death of *Ryghtwys. Ditto.*

1506, *John Treman*, on the death of *Urswick.* He was also rector of *Caston* by *Tomson*, and resigned it for *Hockwold.* Sir EDWARD PONYNGS.

1513, 18 *March, Rich. Sperchford*, on the death of *Treman. Ditto.*

1529, 11 *Nov. Tho. Bacon*, A. M. on the resignation of *Sperchford.* He was rector afterwards of *Barrow* in *Suffolk.* ROBERT Viscount FITZ-WALTER.

[4] Plita coram Rege, 7 E. 3. rot. 5. [5] Antiq. Cart.

1539, 6 *July*, *John Reynoldson*, on the resignation of *Bacon*.[6]

1540, 22 *Jan. Peter Williamson*, on the death of *Reynolds*.

1547, 15 *July*, *Gregory Bishop*, on the death of *Williamson*. THO. TYNDALE, Esq. He was also rector of *Clenchwarton* in *Norfolk*. *Gregory Bishop*, A. M. presbyter, non conjugatus, satis doctus, residet, hospitalis, non prædicat, nec licentiatus, duo.[7]

1580, *Robert Towne*, resigned to *Styles*.

Christopher Styles.

1599, 8 *Oct. Tho. Randall*, A. M. on the death of *Styles*. Sir WILLIAM PASTON. In his answer to the King's queries in 1603, he says there were 173 communicants in this parish.

1631, 16 *Nov. Will. Smith*, A. M. on the death of *Randal*. WILLIAM HEVENINGHAM, Esq.

1665, 14 *Feb. Will. Lyng*, A. M. on the death of *Smith*. The Master and Fellows of *Caius* College, *Cambridge*.

1680, 4 *July*, *Charles Long*, A. M. on the death of *Lyng*. *Ditto*.

1681, 26 *May*, *Lawrence Topcliff*, LL. B. on the cession of *Long*.

1720, 13 *Sep.* the Rev. Mr. *Tho. Macro*, A. M. the present [1738] rector, on the death of *Topcliffe;* he was afterwards D. D. preacher at *Bury*, and now curate of *Great Yarmouth*. He holds it united to *Wilton*.

This rectory is valued at 9*l*. 13*s*. 11*d*. *ob*. in the King's Books, and pays first fruits, 8*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*. 3*q*.; tenths 19*s*. 4*d*. 3*q*.

Norwich Domesday tells us, Sir *Luke de Poinings* had two turns, Sir *Adam de Cockfield* the third, and Sir *Reginald de Argentein* the fourth; that there was a house and 40 acres of land, that there was 8*d*. *Peter-pence* paid, 18*d*. synodals, 16*s*. 8*d*. procurations, and all the turns or portions were really united. 46*s*. 8*d*. pension to *Caius* College for the old pension to *Lewes*. 1349, Sir *Rob. Scales*, Knt. and *Osbert de Mundeford*, released their right in the patronage.

FELTWELL.

THIS town lies north of *Hockwold* and *Wilton*, and was given by *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, in the reign of King *Edgar*, to the monastery of *Ely*;* in *Domesday* it is wrote *Fatwella*, and *Feltwella*, and may derive its name from ꝑeoꝛ and *wella*, that is, a pure water, or spring, or rather from the *Saxon* word ꝑleoꝛ, which signifies an estuary, canal, or bay, all which agree well with the site of this village, on the side of those great waters which came up to it, before the draining of the fens.

[6] In a register (called Certificat. de Pension.) relating to pensions paid the religious on the dissolution of the abbies, &c. I find this remark: Sir Roger Walker, parish priest of Hockwold, quære if this Hockwold, or Ockwold in Suffolk,) lately prior of the cell of Uppewell, (Maimound, as I conceive,) has a pension of 4 marks per ann. and a stipend, besides meat and drink, &c.

[7] Parkeri Certificator.

* Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. i.

In the time of *Leofwine*, fifth Abbot of *Ely*,[8] when the tenures and services of several townships belonging to that monastery were fixed, this was obliged to furnish the abbey with provisions for two weeks in every year; the Abbot had 45 *socmen*, who, as often as he commanded, were obliged to plough his land, to weed, cut, and bind his corn, and carry it to the barn, and bring provisions to the monastery; and as often as the Abbot wanted their horses, to send them to him; and whenever they forfeited, the Abbot had the forfeitures; but on the Conquest, the Earl *Warren* encroached on many of these privileges, and deprived the monastery of a considerable part of the town.

What the church of *Ely* held at the general survey is thus accounted for: four carucates in demean, 30 acres of meadow, &c.; the village is said to be one league and half in length, and one in breadth, and paid 30*d. ob. gelt*, and was valued at 12*l. per annum*.[9]

BISHOP OF ELY'S MANOR.

This part was held by all the succeeding Abbots, till the reign of King *Henry* I. at which time the monastery of *Ely* being turned into a bishop's see; this manor, with many others, was vested in the Bishop, and accordingly in 35th *Henry* III. the Bishop of *Ely* had a charter for free-warren in all his lands here, and was found to hold the manor of the King in *capite*.[1]

In 1277, 6th *Edw.* I. there was an extent of this manor, in which it is said, upon the oaths of *Nicholas Townshead*, (ad capud ville,) *Nicholas Ingelond*, &c. tenants then upon the jury, that the Bishop *(Hugh de Balsham)* had a gallows, pillory, view of frankpledge, connusance of bushels, &c. and liberty to hold all pleas which the sheriff might, with writ or without.[2] The demeans are thus distinguished: in *Suthfeld* 40 acres and an half, in *Portegatefeld* 121 acres, in *Estfeld* 140 acres, in *Mikeleberedfeld* 217 acres, in *Loverkehilfeld* 173 acres and an half, the whole being to be ploughed with three ploughs; to every plough there was three stone-horses and two oxen, and two horses to harrow the land. In *Hickegate*, &c. 60 acres of mowing meadows, in the several pastures in *Hickegate* 40 acres, capable of mowing, in *Frithelmes* 30 acres. *Item*, there belongs to the same manor a certain common pasture, which begins at *Lingberewong*, and so on by *Ellengate*, to the bounds between *Feltwell* and *Methwold*, in length one league and more, and in breadth a good furlong, where the villages of *Methwold*, *Wilton*, and *Hockwold* have a right to common, and the other lords of this town, as the bishop and the lords of this town have a right to common in the common pastures of *Methwold*,

[8] Angl. Sacr. vol. i. p. 608.

[9] Terra Sancte Adeldrede. H. de Grimeshou.

Feltuuella, tenet emper Sancte Adeldreda, pro vi. car. terre tunc xl. vill. m° xxviii. tunc v. bord m° x. tunc. xiiii. serv. m° xii. tunc v. car. in dominio m° iiii. tunc. viiii. car. hom. m° vii. xxx. acr. prati, semper ii. runc. xi. anim. cxl. oves, tunc xxxiii. porc. modo xxii. i. mol. et ii. piscin. semper val. xii. lib. habet i. leug. et dim. in longo, et i. in lato, et xxx.*d.* ob. de Gelto. Huic manerio jacebant T. R. E. xxxiii. soc. cum omni consuetudine, quos modo tenet Will. de Gar. [sc. de Warrenna] et vi. liberos homines, soca et commendatio tantum. Totum habet idem Willus. (Domesd. fol. 186.)

[1] Cart. 35 H. 3. l. 2.

[2] Regr. Ely, Biblioth. Cotton. Claudius C. 11. fol. 250.

Hockwold, and *Wilton,* horn, underhorn;[3] but no one ought or can dig, cut heath, &c. but the Bishop, and his tenants only. There was a marsh called *Suthfen,* common to all the lords, &c. in the town of *Feltwell,* for feeding, digging, &c. but the towns of *Wilton* and *Hockwold* could only intercommon within certain bounds, horn, underhorn. There was also another marsh belonging to this manor, called *Northfen,* in which the whole town might feed, dig, &c.; but the town of *Methwold* could only feed, unless between *Slevesholm* and *Totesholm;* though the jurors say, that the bailiffs of *John* Earl *Warren,* and the Countess his mother, hindered them from digging between *Redlake* and *Wysenhe,* for seven years last past. The free fishery of the Bishop, called *Baldebeck,* is bounded, which *John Colston* of *Brandon* then held, for 40*s. per annum,* at the lord's will; as is the fishery of *Bruneslode,* which *Jeff. le Paumer,* and *Richard,* son of *Hamon,* then held, at 8*l. per annum,* also that of *Feltwell-Fen,* which *Rich. de Coldham* and *Richard Grut* farmed, at 22*l. per annum.* There was also a watermill belonging to this lordship, called *Brigge-Meln,* which the whole village farmed at 32*s. per annum,* and a windmill. The stock was 20 cows and a free bull, 60 hogs and a free boar, 1000 sheep, besides those of the customary tenants, &c. which ought to be in the lord's fold; and the Bishop had all *weifs* found on his fee, or in the highways within the town. *Humphry,* son of *Walter,* and his parceners, held 360 acres free, the rest of the freeholders and copyholders, &c. with their rents, services, &c. are particularly specified. The tenants paid *tallage, childwite,* and a fine on the marriage of their sons and daughters, and could not sell an horse-foal, or an ox, of their own breed, without the lord's license, and the lord had the best beast for an *heriot,* and if there was no beast, then 32*d.* was paid in lieu of it, and the heir paid *relief.* The quitrents were 23*s.* 5*d. per annum,* 46 hens, and 9 capons, 210 eggs; and the whole sum of the days works 4348, by the small hundred, and every man's day's work, out of harvest, is valued at an halfpenny, and in harvest at a penny.

In 34th *Henry* VI. in an account of the lands of *Will. Grey* Bishop of *Ely,* this manor was valued at 36*l.* 3*s.* 3*d. per annum,*[4] but in the reign of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary,* the yearly revenue was but 29*l.* 10*s.* 9*d. ob.* Thus it continued in the see of *Ely,* till by an Act of Parliament in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* reign, it was settled, by way of exchange, on the Crown, and was held by lease at the yearly rent of 30*l.* 1*s.* till the 7th *James* I. who on the 29th *Nov.* in the said year, granted to *Robert Wace,* Esq. this manor, with the appurtenances, and all perquisites of court thereunto belonging, since which time it has passed through several hands, and was possessed by

Charles Wren, son of *Mathew* Bishop of *Ely,* whose daughter and heiress brought it to

——— Munson, Esq. and it is now [1738] owned by

Robert Clough, Esq. of *Feltwell,* who has the *leet* of half the town, as belonging formerly to this manor, when in the hands of the Bishops of *Ely.*

The *leet* of the other part of the town belongs to the hundred.

[3] That is, with the kinds of horned beasts only, whether they were young, and so without or under horn, or old, and so horned.

[4] In Cur. Recept. Scacarij.

SOUTH HALL MANOR.

At the general survey, we find that the Earl *Warren* had a manor in this town, which *Alveva*, a *Saxon* lady, held in the Confessor's time, of St. *Adeldred's* monastery of *Ely, viz.* two carucates in demean, and three held by 40 *socmen*, valued at 70*s. per annum*, and *Simon* held one carucate, valued at 20*s. per annum*, there was a church belonging to it, which *Godric* claimed as belonging to the fee of *Ralph*.[5]

The *Kokefelds* were very early infeoffed in this lordship, by the Earl *Warren*, for in the 5th of King *John*, the Bishop of *Ely* and *Adam de Kokefeld*, owed to that King two palfreys, to have a *mercate* here, on such a day in the week which should not be to the prejudice of the neighbouring markets;[6] this, as I take it, was held in the reign of *Henry* III. by *Laurence de Hamelden*, and *Joan* his wife, of the family of the *Cokefelds*. In 3d of *Edward* I. *Adam de Cokefeld* was found to hold the fourth part of this town of the Earl *Warren*, who had a gallows, assize of *bread* and *beer*, &c.[7] And in the 15th of the said King, the jury say, that *Robert de Cokefeld*, son of *Adam*, claimed to hold a market here, once a week, on *Monday*, and a fair yearly on the vigil, the day of, and the day after, the Feast of St. *Nicholas*.

This *Robert* died 25th *Edward* I. seized of this manor, without issue, and *Joan* his sister was found his heir; this *Joan* was probably the wife of *William de Bello Campo*, or *Beauchamp*, who, in 7th of King *Edward* II. gave half a mark for license to agree with *William de Wengrave*, for the manors of *Feltwell*, with *Multon*, and *Waldingfield* in *Suffolk*, all held by *Robert de Cokefeld*;[8] and accordingly, in the same year, a fine was levied of this manor, and they were all settled on *William Beauchamp*, and *Joan* his wife, and the heirs of *William*, on the body of *Joan*, remainder to the right heirs of *Joan*.

In 25th *Edward* III. this manor, and that of *Multon* in *Suffolk*, &c. were settled by Sir *John de Chyvereston*, on himself for life,[9] remainder to *Hugh de Chyvereston*, and his heirs, being held by Sir *William Beauchamp* for life, of the castle of *Acre*, by one Knight's fee; the aforesaid *Hugh* was second son of Sir *John*, and marrying *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Roger de Rouhaut*, assumed that sirname. After this, we find it in the hands of *Elizabeth Lutterell*,[1] who had a

[5] Terre Willi. de Warenna Hund. de Grimeshou. Fatwella tenuit Alveva, T.R.E. ii. car. in dominio et in Hocuuella, i. car. in dnio. et in Risinga, i. car. in dnio. inter totum semp. xvi. vill. et xviii. bord. et iiii. serv. et iiii. car. homin. et xvi. acr. prati, silva cc. porc. xxx. capr. semp. ii. runc. et vi. an. et xl. porc. et c. oves, et xvii. vasa apum.

In Fatwella, xl. soc. iii. car. terre, et xl. acr. v. car. et viii. acr. prati, et val. lxx. sol. et i. soc. tenet Simon, i. car. terre et vii. vill. et v. bord. et iiii. serv. et i. car. in domnio. et iii. acr. prati, et i. car. hom. et val. xx. sol. et i. ecclesia, hanc calumpniatur Godric ad feudum Radulfii quod jacuit in Stohu et inde vult unus homo Godric portare judicium. Super hos omnes, habuit Sancta Adeldreda soca et omnem consuetudinem et commendationem, et illorum vii. liberi erant cum terris suis, sed soca et commendatio remanebat Sancte Aeldrede. Totum fuit liberatum Willo. pro escangio. (Domesd. fol. 87.)

[6] Rot. Pip. 5 Joh.

[7] Rot. Hund. in Cur. Recept. Scacarij. Plita. Coron. Norw. Sti. Hillar. 15 E. 1. R. 34. in dorso. Esch. 25 E.1. N. 9.

[8] Pat 7 E. 2. de Banco. Rot. 107. Fin. E. 2. L. 2. N. 133.

[9] Fin. Div. Com. E. 3. L. 4. N. 79.

[1] Cart. 47 and 51 E. 3.

grant of free-warren here, and in *Moulton*, &c. about 47th *Edward* III. this *Elizabeth* was the relict of Sir *Andrew Lutterell*, and daughter of *Hugh Courtney* Earl of *Devonshire*, and of *Margaret* his wife, daughter of *Humphrey de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford*; she purchased this manor of Sir *John de Chevereston*, and in 6th *Henry* VI. Sir *Hugh Lutterell* died seized of the manor of *Southall* in *Feltwell*, and of *Dunstar-Castle* in *Somersetshire*, *Moulton*, *Waldingfield*, &c. in *Suffolk*, and *John* was found his son and heir, and *Katherine*, his wife was relict of Sir *John Stretch*.[2]

After this it came into the family of the *Woodhouses*, and was in that family in the 6th year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and continued so till about the year 1730, when it was sold to Mr. *Brewster* of *Brandon* in *Suffolk*.

DUNTON'S MANOR.

Out of that part of the town which the Earl *Warren* held, besides the manor of *South Hall*, several other little lordships had their rise, amongst these was the lordship of *Dunton*, so called from a family of that name; *Hugh*, son of *Alan* of *Dunton*, purchased lands here of *John Godging*, and *Sarah* his wife, in 52d *Henry* III. and 11th *Edward* I. other lands of *Hugh* son of *Martin Clive* of *Methwold*, and *Alice* his wife; and in the 12th of that King, a fine was levied between the aforesaid *Hugh*, *Ralph de Dunton*, and *Joan* his wife, of lands and messuages here.[3] In 18th *Edward* III. Sir *William de Doniton* was lord.[4] After this it came to the *Mundefords*, and in 22d *Richard* II. a fine was levied between *John de Mundeford* of *North Elmham*, *Eliza de Mundeford*, *John Brandon*, &c. querents, and *John Alyen* and *Agnes* his wife, defendants, of the fourth part of the manor;[5] about the 20th of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Francis Mundeford* had livery of this manor, and those of *Wendling-Abbots*, and *Spinvills* in this town;[6] and on the 17th *Dec.* 1600, *Edm. Mundeford*, Esq. covenants with Sir *Thomas Knevet* to levy a fine of the aforesaid manors, 6 messuages, 633 acres of land, 100 of meadow, 180 of pasture, 200 of furze and heath, 100*s.* rent, and the liberty of 3 folds, with the appurtenances, here and in *Hockwold*, &c. in order for a jointure, which was afterwards levied. And on the death of Sir *Edm. Mundeford*, son of the aforesaid *Edmund*, in 1643, this and the aforesaid manors of *Wendlyng-Abbots* and *Spinvills*, came to *Simon Smith* of *Winston* in *Norfolk*, Gent. who married *Elizabeth*, sister, by the whole blood, to the said Sir *Edmund*, who died *sans* issue; from *Smith* it came to the *Fleetwoods*, and was possessed by *Smith Fleetwood*, Esq. son of *Charles Fleetwood*, Esq. and *Frances*, his wife, probably the daughter of *Simon Smith*, which *Smith Fleetwood* was baptized at *Feltwell* on the 29th of *July*, 1647,[7] and by *Mary*, daughter of Sir *John Hartop*, Bart. had *Smith Fleetwood*, Esq. his eldest son, and *Charles Fleetwood*, and by one of them it was sold to *Robert Jacomb*, Esq.

SPINVILL'S MANOR,

So called from a family of that name, was part of the Earl *Warren's*

[2] Esch. 6 H. 6. N. 32.
[3] Fin. 52 H. 3. L. 9. N. 105. Fin 11 E. 1. L. 2. N. 163. Fin. 12 E. 1. L. 3. N. 21.
[4] Fin. 18 E. 3. L. 3. N. 118.
[5] Fin. 22 R. 2. L. 2. N. 95.
[6] Lib. Cedular. A° 20 Eliz.
[7] Regr. of St. Mary's church.

fee; *William de Spyneville* held half a fee of that Earl, when an *aid* was granted to King *Henry* III. on the marriage of his sister to the Emperor.[8] Afterwards it came to the *Mundefords* about the end of *Edward* III. and passed as has been observed in the manor of *Dunton.*

WENDLING-ABBOT'S MANOR

Was also part of the Earl *Warren's* fee, and held by *Baldwin de Maners,* in the reign of King *Henry* III.; after this it came to the abbey of *Wendling* in *Norfolk,* and by the inquisitions made in 20th *Edward* III. it appears that the Abbot of *Wendling,* the Lord *William de la Zouche,* and *John de Tydd,* held half a fee here of the Earl *Warren,* late *Baldwin de Manners's.* In this abbey it continued till the Dissolution, when it came to the *Mundefords,* and has passed as has been observed in the manor of *Dunton.*

In 1428, the temporalities of this abbey in this town were valued at *5l.* 13*s.* 7*d. ob. per annum.*

EAST HALL, ALIAS BROMHILL MANOR,

Was also a little lordship belonging to the Earl *Warren's* fee, and held of that Earl soon after the Conquest, by the ancient family of *De Plays* of *Weeting,* by the service of half a knight's fee; and *Alice de Plays,* widow of Sir *Hugh de Plays,* released in 40th *Henry* III.[9] the right that she had in the third part of this manor, to *Richard de Plays,* in 18 *Edward* II.[1] we find that there then belonged to this manor, 8 messuages, 300 acres of land, 8 acres of meadow, 60*s.* rent, with a fishery in *Feltwell* water, held of the castle of *Acre.* In 6th *Richard* II. Sir *John Plays* made several deeds of feoffment of this manor, to *William Beauchamp,* &c. in order to settle it on the priory of *Bromhill;* and in 25th of that King, there was license of *mortmain* granted.[2] In that house it remained till the Dissolution, and was then given by King *Henry* VIII. to Cardinal *Woolsey,* and on his attainder reverting to the Crown, it was granted to *Christ's* college in *Cambridge,* by way of exchange,[3] and in that college it still continues, and is leased out by the society.

STIGAND Archbishop of *Canterbury,* who was lord of *Methwold,* at the Conquest had 60 acres of land belonging to that manor, which extended into this town;[4] this, after the Conquest, was seized by the King, and at the survey was kept for him by *Will. de Noiers,* but soon after, the Conqueror gave it to the Earl *Warren,* and so it became part of his fee.

TYDD'S MANOR,

So called from a family of that name, was also a part of the Earl *Warren's* fee, being held, 20th *Edward* III. by *John de Tydd,* and soon after it came to the *Mundefords,* and passed as has been already observed in the manor of *Dunton.*

[8] Testa de Nevill.

[9] Fin. Div. Com. 40 H. 3. Of the family of de Plays, see in Weeting.

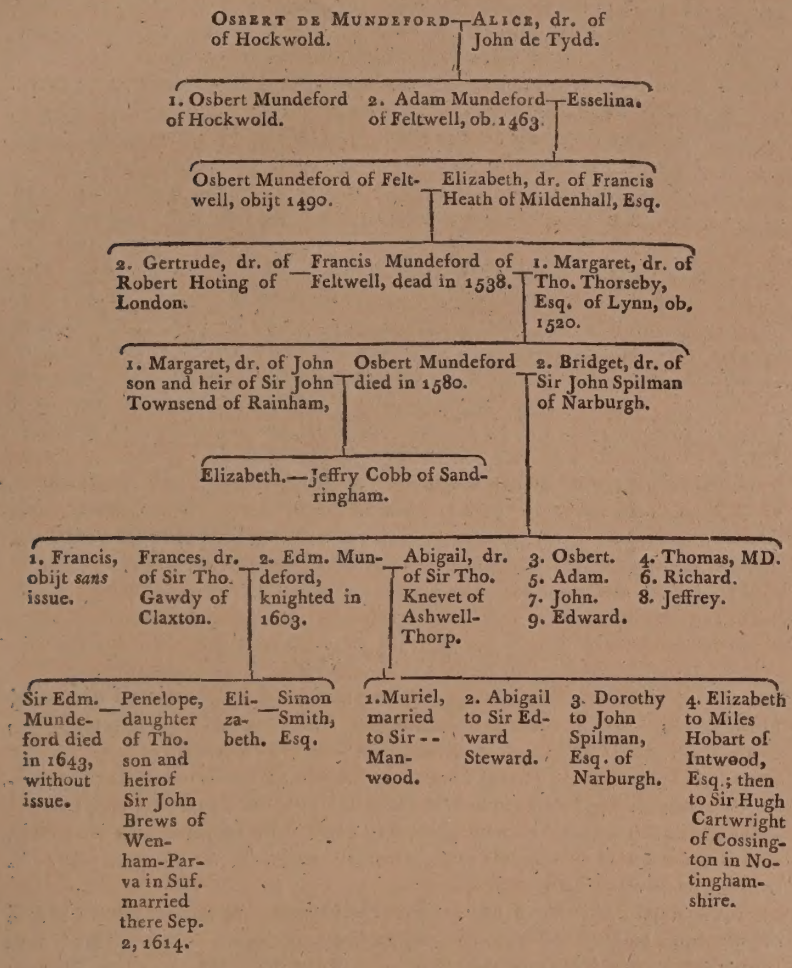
[1] Fin. Norff. 18 E. 2. L. 6. L. 59.

[2] Pat. 15. R. 2. Pat. ii.

[3] See p. 166.

[4] Terre Stigandi Episcopi quas custodit Will. de Noiers, in manu Regis. Hund. de Grimeshou. In Feltwella lx. acr. viz. belonging to the King's manor of Methelwalde. (Domesday, fol. 48.)

The *Mundefords* of *Feltwell* were a younger branch of the family of *Hockwold*.


Osbert de Mundeford of Hockwold.
Alice, dr. of John de Tydd.
1. Osbert Mundeford of Hockwold.
2. Adam Mundeford of Feltwell, ob. 1463.
Esselina.
Osbert Mundeford of Feltwell, obijt 1490.
Elizabeth, dr. of Francis Heath of Mildenhall, Esq.
2. Gertrude, dr. of Robert Hoting of London.
Francis Mundeford of Feltwell, dead in 1538.
1. Margaret, dr. of Tho. Thorseby, Esq. of Lynn, ob. 1520.
1. Margaret, dr. of John son and heir of Sir John Townsend of Rainham,
Osbert Mundeford died in 1580.
2. Bridget, dr. of Sir John Spilman of Narburgh.
Elizabeth.—Jeffry Cobb of Sandringham.
1. Francis, obijt sans issue.
Frances, dr. of Sir Tho. Gawdy of Claxton.
2. Edm. Mundeford, knighted in 1603.
Abigail, dr. of Sir Tho. Knevet of Ashwell-Thorp.
3. Osbert. 5. Adam. 7. John. 9. Edward.
4. Thomas, MD. 6. Richard. 8. Jeffrey.
Sir Edm. Mundeford died in 1643, without issue.
Penelope, daughter of Tho. son and heir of Sir John Brews of Wenham-Parva in Suf. married there Sep. 2, 1614.
Elizabeth.
Simon Smith, Esq.
1. Muriel, married to Sir -- Manwood.
2. Abigail to Sir Edward Steward.
3. Dorothy to John Spilman, Esq. of Narburgh.
4. Elizabeth to Miles Hobart of Intwood, Esq.; then to Sir Hugh Cartwright of Cossington in Nottinghamshire.

Besides the manors above-mentioned, *Fotheringhay* college in *Northamptonshire* had considerable lands here, part of which King *Edward* VI. by letters patents dated 8th *June*, in his seventh year,[5] granted license to Sir *Richard Lee* to alienate a moiety of *Redmore*, being a moiety of 164 acres lying in *Feltwell*, *Helgay*, and *Southrey*, in *Norfolk*, and *Lakenheath* in *Suffolk*, with the rights of fishery in those towns, and the moiety of all that *lode* called *Barlode*, and the moiety of 25 acres of marsh called *Norlands*, to *Nich. Bacon*, Esq.; and in 38th of Queen *Elizabeth*, Sir *Robert Wingfield* died seized of this moiety.

The other part was also held by Sir *Richard Lee*, and conveyed by him, in the first of Queen *Mary*[6] to Sir *Ambrose Jermyn* of *Rushbrook*

[5] Pat 7 E. 6.

[6] Ped. Fin. Term. Mich. 1. par. N. 45.

in *Suffolk*; and on 1st *Dec.* 25th *Elizabeth*, Sir *Robert Jermyn* had license to alienate it to *Henry Warner*, Esq.; and on an inquisition taken 16th *Oct.* 21st *Charles* I. *Henry Warner*, Esq. was found to die possessed (as it is said) of the manor of *Redmore*, the whole, as I take it, being then in him, and *Henry* was his son and heir, aged 8 years.

The monks also of *Castle-Acre* had lands in this village: In 1265, *Simon* Bishop of *Norwich* confirmed to *Castle-Acre* priory, two parts of the tithes of the demeans of *Will. de Spynvile*. *Adam de Cochefeld*, by deed without date, about the reign of *Henry* III. gave to the Prior, &c. of *Castle-Acre*, for the health of his own soul, and that of *Lucy* his wife, and *Aveline* his mother, one toft in *Feltwell*, and all the land of *Habbe*, and a meadow thereto belonging, and also 23 acres of land of his demean. Witnesses, *Rand. Marascall*, *Haymo Clerk* of *Feldewelde*, &c.[7] And *Alice de Kokefeld*, for the health of her soul, that of the Earl *Warren*, and of her lord, *Adam de Kokefeld*, *William de Crichetot*, her brother, and *Alan*, her son, gave to the Prior, &c. of *Castle-Acre*, the yearly rent of 7*s.* out of lands which *Roger*, son of *Aluric*, held, together with the said *Roger*, and this with the consent of *Adam* her son, whom she appoints her heir, to inherit the said village after her death. Witnesses, *Will. Fitz-Gilbert*, *Will. Fitz-Philip*, *Ralph de Acra*, *Roger de Monte-Canisio*, &c.

In 7th *Richard* I.[8] a fine was levied between *Adam*, son of *Archard*, and the monks of *Acre*, of 40 acres of land, conveyed to them; and this Priory was taxed in 1428, for their temporalities here, at 29*s.* 8*d.*

Here is a little fair kept yearly on the 20th of *November*.

The tenths of this town were 10*l.* 13*s.* 1*d. ob.*

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH

Stands at the west end of the town, and is a small pile of flint and pebbles, in length about 36 feet, and in breadth, together with the north and south isles, about 48, and covered with lead.

On the south wall of the nave are letters wrought in stone, in memory of John Do, and Thomas Dey, benefactors to that work.

The chancel is in length about 27 feet, and about 17 in breadth, and is covered with thatch; the communion-table is railed in, and has an ascent of two steps.

Against the end of the nave is a little tower, round at bottom, and octangular at top, in which hang five small bells. This church was repaired, and in a good measure re-edified, in 1494: on 6th *May* in that year, an indulgence was granted for that purpose,[9] which, with the bells in the tower, was lately destroyed by a sudden fire.

We learn from the *Norwich Domesday Book*, that the rector then had a house and 40 acres of land, and that the patronage of the church was in the see of *Ely*.

RECTORS.

Mr. *Richard de Lynde* occurs rector about 1290.[1]

1298, *Bartholomew de Flixton*, rector.

[7] Regr. Castle-Acre, fol. 87. a.
[8] Fin. 7 R. I.
[9] Regr. Alcock, Bp. of Ely, p. 97.
[1] MSS. penes Car. Parkin, rect. de Oxburgh.

1312, 15 *May*, Mr. *John de Diggs*. Collated by the Bishop of *Ely*, who is still patron.

1331, *John Diggs*, rector, was non-resident, being chaplain to the Bishop of *Carlisle*.

1337, 13 *Sept. Adam de Lynham.*

1342, 9 *May, John de Worth.*

1342, 19 *June, John de Keynsham*, on the resignation of *Worth*. He was rector of *Obeleigh*, in the diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*, and ex changed with *Worth*.

William Thingrell, rector in 1353, changed with *Henry Motelot* for *Troia* in *Llandaff* diocese.

1384 and 1399, *Thomas Blakelake* occurs rector.

Thomas Morton. He died rector.

1416, 21 *Sept. Tho. Reynold*, on *Morton's* death.

1420, 15 *June, Rob. Crowe*, on *Reynold's* resignation.

1449, 11 *Aug. John Newhouse*, on *Crowe's* death.

1452, 13 *Feb. Thomas Farneham*, on *Newhouse's* resignation.

1465, 15 *Nov. John Davy*, on *Farneham's* death.

1487, 10 *Apr. Joh. Wyot*. He was master of *Morton* college.

1525, 22 *Nov. Robert Okynge*, LL. B. on *Wyot's* death.

1554, 23 *June, William Jerves*. The QUEEN.

1561, *John Crane*, S.T.B.[2]

Thomas Heithe.

1585, 15 *Apr. Thomas Thorne*, on *Heithe's* resignation. The QUEEN. In his answer to King *James's* queries, he observes, that there were in 1603, 114 communicants in this parish. He was rector of *Hemingston*, and *Cleydon* in *Suffolk*.

Richard Davenport. He was ejected before 1650, by the Long Parliament, but lived to be restored.[3]

1664, 25 *Oct. Nathaniel Coga*, A. M. on the resignation of *Davenport*. He was fellow and master of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, and was buried in the college chapel. The BISHOP of ELY.

1694, 14 *Apr. Nathaniel Naylor*, on *Coga's* death. *Ditto.*

1701, 5 *Aug. Thomas Rawlins*, A. M. on the cession of *Naylor*. He had been vicar of *Chatteris* in *Cambridgeshire*. *Ditto.*

1732, 23 *Sept.* The Rev. Mr. *James Virtue*, A. M. on *Rawlins's* death. *Ditto.* He had been rector of *West-Halton* in *Lincolnshire*, and of *Catfield* in *Norfolk*, and holds this with *Glemsford* in *Suffolk*.

This rectory is valued at 19*l.* in the King's Books.

Here is a house and 12 acres of glebe.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Is a regular pile of flint, boulder, &c. consisting of a nave, a north and south isle, with a chancel covered with lead; the roof of the nave is of oak, on the principals of it are the effigies of several religious; the roof is supported by pillars formed of four pilasters of stone joined together, making ten handsome arches, five on each side, with as

[2] Magr. Joh. Crane, S.T.B. presbyter non conjugatus doctus, non residet, non hospitalis, in rectoria sua de Tivettishall, prædicat licentiatus, tria. Certificator. Archiepisc. Parkeri in Biblioth. Coll. Corp. Christ. Cantab.

[3] Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, part 2, p. 231.

many windows over them. At the west end of the nave stands a large and lofty square tower of freestone, embattled with four pinnacles; under the battlements are the arms of

MUNDEFORD, *arg.* three flowers-de-lis, *gul.* and those of

FINCHAM, barry of six, *arg.* and *sab.* a bend over all *erm.* founders of that building.

On the pavement, as you ascend the nave, lies a marble grave-stone, and on it a brass plate, thus inscribed,

Orate pro Animabus Osberti Mundeford filii Ade Mundeford et Elizabeth Consortis sue, qui quidem Osbertus obiit prima Die Mensis Januarii An° Dni. M.cccclxxix.

And on a shield of brass, the arms of *Mundeford* as above.

On another,

Orate pro Animabus Ade Mundeford Armigeri et Esseline Uxoris eius, qui quidem Adam obiit Sexto Die Mensis Martii An° Dni: M.cccc.lxiii. Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus Amen.

On the head of a seat near this, the arms of *Mundeford*, with a mullet for difference.

On a third,

Orate pro Animabus Francisci Hethe de Mildenhale Armigeri et Gracie Uxoris qui quidem Franciscus obiit iiii die Janu: A° Dni: M.ccccl xx.

And on a shield,

HETHE, *arg.* three pellets in a triangle, on the 1st, three cross croslets of the first impaling,

TEYE, *arg* a fess between two martlets in chief, and a chevron in base *az.*

At the end of this isle, on the right hand, against the chancel wall, is a little marble compartment, with the effigies of a man in armour, and on the summit, quarterly *Mundeford*, and *gul.* a cross ingrailed *or*, and this epitaph.

Hic jacet FRANCISCUS MOUNDEFORD Armiger, filius primogenitus OSBERTI MOUNDEFORD, Armig: ex BRIGETTA Uxore sua, qui FRANCISCUS obijt sine exitu 1° Januarij An° Dni: 1590.

Near this is the stone stair-case that leads to the old rood-loft, and on the cross pavement lies an old gray marble stone, with the portraiture of a woman in brass, bidding her beads, and on a plate this,

Orate pro Anima Margarete Mundeford, quondam Consortis Francisci Mundeford, Armig: que obiit xxvi° die Mensis Maii A° Dni: Mcccccxx. Cuius Anime propitietur Deus Amen.

At the end of the said nave, on the left hand, against the chancel wall, is a neat marble compartment, ornamented with three small arches, and in them the effigies of *Osbert Mundeford*, Esq. in

armour, his helmet before him, and his two wives, all on their knees. On the summit, quarterly *Mundeford*, and *gul.* a cross ingrailed *or*, and this motto, SOYES LOYAL ET FOYAL.

Over the effigies of his first wife is the aforesaid quartered shield, impaling quarterly,

1. TOWNSEND, *az.* a chevron *erm.* between three escalops *arg.*
2. HAYWELL, *gul.* a chevron *or* between three flowers-de-lis *arg.*
3. BREWSE, *arg.* a lion rampant in crusilé of cross croslets *gul*
4. UFFORD, *sab.* a cross ingrailed *or.*

Over the effigies of his second wife,

MUNDEFORD, as before, impaling quarterly,
1. SPELMAN, *sab.* platée between two flaunches *arg.*
2. NARBURGH, *gul.* a chief *erm.*
3. FROYK, *az.* a chevron between three leopards heads *or.*
4. STURGEON, *az.* three sturgeons naiant in pale *or*, over all, fretty of eight pieces *gul.*

And on the body of the monument,

Hic jacet OSBERTUS MOUNDEFORD Armiger, qui primô duxit Margaretam, filiam Johannis, Filij et Hæredis Domini Rogeri Townesende Militis, postea Brigettam unam filiarum Domini Johan: Spilman de Narburgh Militis, et ex primâ Uxore Exitum habuit unicam filiam, ex secunda, filios novem, et filias quinque, Qui Osbertus obijt 28° die Mensis Julij An° Dni: 1580, Ætat: suæ 73.

In the windows of the nave, on the north side, are these shields,
Quarterly *or* and *gul.* in the 1st quarter a tree *vert.*
SOUTHWELL, *arg.* three cinquefoils *gul.*

On the south side,
DE-GREY of *Merton*, *az.* a fess between two chevrons *or.*
MANNING, quarterly *or* and *gul.* a cross flory between five trefoils slipped *or*, and
TEY as before.

On the pavement of the chancel lies a black marble stone, in memory of JOHN WACE, Gent. who died 3 *Feb.* 1672, with this shield, barry of six, *arg.* and *gul.* Near this lies another, in memory of CATHERINE WACE, who died 17 *April* 1679. There is an ascent of three steps to the communion-table, and against the south wall, three curious stone arches and seats, for the bishop, priest, and deacon, and at the head of them an arch for the holy water; and in the north wall is a cupboard, once a repository for relicks.

When the Earl *Warren*, at the Conquest, took possession of that lordship which *Alveva* held, the patronage of this church, which *Godric* laid claim to, came to him, and was given by him to the abbey of *Lewes* in *Sussex*; and we find from *Norwich Domesday-Book*, that in the reign of King *Edward* I. it was in the patronage of that abbey, that the rector had a house and 40 acres of land.

RECTORS.

1303, 21 *Nov. Nicholas de Coulteshale.* The Bishop of *Norwich*, the Prior of *Lewes* being then excommunicated.

1338, 7 *Feb. Robert de Stanhowe.* John Earl Warren, the patronage of all the benefices belonging to the abbey of *Lewes*, being granted to him by the King, who on account of his wars with *France* seized the priory aliens (of which this was one) into his own hands.

30th and 46th *Edward* III. *Thomas de Lexham.*[5]

1391, 21 *Nov. John de Debenham.* The Prior and Convent of *Lewes.*

1417, 4 *March, Thomas Alkok. Ditto.* By his will, proved 3d *Oct.* 1438,[6] he desires to be buried in the chancel, and a stone laid over him.

1430, 4 *Jan.* Mr. *John Crowcher*, S. T. B. Dean of *Chichester*, on *Alkok's* death. *Ditto.* The feast of the dedication of this church, which was used to be kept annually on 14th *April*, was enjoined by the Bishop of *Norwich* 24th *Sept.* 1433, to be kept for the future annually on 24th *Sept.*[7]

John Young.

John Bernard.

1462, 26 *May, Thomas Topyn*, on *Bernard's* death. The Prior and Convent of *Lewes.*

1491, 21 *Jan. Thomas Adams*, A. M. on *Topyn's* death. *Ditto.*

1503, 13 *Jan. Andrew Swynne*, A. M. on *Adams's* death. *Ditto.*

1512, 19 *Oct. Alexander Trodes*, S. T. B. *Ditto.* He was prebendary in the collegiate church or chapel in the Fields at *Norwich.*

1527, 19 *Aug. Richard Taylor*, LL.B. on *Trodes's* death. *Ditto.* He was vicar of *Hunstanton* in *Norfolk*, and resigned for this.

1543, 30 *Oct. John Holland*, on the death of the last rector, chaplain to the Duke of *Norfolk.* Thomas Duke of *Norfolk.*[8]

1553, 30 *Feb. Philip Parrock*, on *Holland's* death. The Duke of *Norfolk.*

1555, 8 *Nov. Henry Grene.* Lapse.

[5] Evident. Cyril. Wyche, Armig. de Hockwold.

[6] Regr. Surflete, p. 60.

[7] Lib. Institut. Norwic. 9.

[8] This advowson was granted to the Duke on the 22d Dec. 29th Henry VIII. (Pat. 29 H. VIII. part. 4.) Robert prior of Lewes surrendered it to the King in the said year. (Fin. Term. Mich. N. 208.) This rector made a very remarkable lease of this rectory, which was confirmed by the Duke, the Bishop, and Dean and Chapter of Norwich, under their hands and seals 10th Oct. 3d Henry VIII. dated 26th Sept.; in the 37th of the said King, to Geo. Holland, secretary to the said Duke, for 99 years, from St. Michael next ensuing, the said rector reserving only 12*l.* per annum rent, the dwelling in a chamber, firing, and washing of his linen, which lease took accordingly effect, bound his successours, and did not expire till the year 1646. The plea in the preamble is, In consideration of George Holland's great cost, charges, and expenses, which he had been at in the parsonage, and also hereafter intended to be at, about the edifying, building, and repairing of the dwelling and mansion-house of the said rectory; and the aforesaid rector was obliged to serve the cure, or cause it to be served, the aforesaid George paying the pension of 5*l.* 10*s.* to the Duke of Norfolk, due formerly to the priories of Lewes and Castle-Acre, and 4*d.* per annum rent of assize to Christ's College in Cambridge, also the tenths, synodals, procurations, and repairing, &c. all the edifices.

1599, 8 *Nov. Tho. Randal.* In 1603, it was certified to the King, on his queries, that this church was served by a curate, *Ambrose Fisk*, the benefice heretofore presentative, was long since leased by the incumbent, Lord Bishop and Patron, and is so holden and served by the said curate, and that there were 120 communicants in this parish.[9]

1609, 25 *Nov. Robert Warren*, A. M. The KING, it being forfeited on the attainder of the Duke of *Norfolk*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* reign.

1619, 18 *June Thomas Randal*, A. M. The KING; united to *Hockwold.*

1631, *William Smith*, rector also of *Hockwold.*

1666, 3 *April, John Randolph*, S. T. B. The KING.

1684, 18 *Feb. Robert Simpson*, A. M. on *Randolph's* death. *Ditto.*

1728, 13 *Sep.* The Rev. Mr. *Edw. Bearne. Ditto.*

Mr. *Adam de Walton*, precentor of *Litchfield*, was rector here.

This rectory is valued in the King's books at 14*l.* 17*s.* 3*d. ob.*; tenths 1*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* 3*q.* There is a pension paid yearly by the rector, of 5*l.* 10*s.* to the Duke of *Norfolk*, of which 5*l. per annum* was paid as a pension to the Prior of *Lewes*, for his portion of tithes here, and was so charged in 1428, the other pension of 10*s.* was paid to the Prior of *Castle-Acre*, for his portion, both which, on the Dissolution, were given to the Duke of *Norfolk.*

Sir *Edmund Mundeford* gave and settled by deed of feoffment, 10th *Sept.* 1642, on Sir *Thomas Woodhouse*, Bart. Sir *Ralph Hare*, Bart. Sir *Robert de Grey*, Knt. *Philip Meadhouse*, Esq. *William Heveningham*, Esq. *Framlingham Gawdy*, Esq. *Thomas Derham*, Esq. *Arthur Heveningham, William Gawdy, George Fowler*, Gent. *William Smith*, of *Hockwold*, clerk, and *William Peck*, of *Bromhill*, Gent. and their heirs and assigns, two several parts of marsh or fen-ground in *Feltwell*; in the *South-Fen*, one containing 600 acres, called *Ten-Feet-Ground*, and the other containeth 240 acres, called the *Wannage*; on this trust and confidence, that from, and after his decease, when the said two several parts of marsh or fen-ground shall be by means of draining, &c. made worth the sum of threescore pounds *per annum*, then 20*l.* of the yearly issues and profits thereof shall be disposed yearly, in buying of frize or some other clothing to be distributed unto, and amongst the poorer sort of people inhabiting in *Feltwell*, which have heretofore been born, or shall be born in *Feltwell*; and the residue of the yearly profits, *viz.* 40*l.* shall be disposed yearly for and towards the maintenance of a free school in the said town, for the teaching of the children of the inhabitants in grammar, and other learning freely. And if the said lands should become worth more than 60*l. per annum*, the surplusage shall be retained and kept by the feoffees, till the same shall amount to so much as the said feoffees or their successours may purchase therewith some convenient ground in *Feltwell*, with a convenient house thereupon, or else to build one for an alms-house, for the placing and dwelling of poor aged and impotent people therein, inhabiting in *Feltwell* aforesaid, and then the surplusage above 60*l. per annum* shall be yearly bestowed amongst the poor people of the said alms-house.

[9] Lib. Consignat. Norw. 1604.

Burials in this Church.

1382, Sir *Thomas Lexham*, Knt.

1441, *John Carle*, buried in the chapel of St. *Catherine* in the church.

Elizabeth Morewode, relict of *John Morewode*, and sister of *Francis Mundeford*, was buried here in 1542, in the chapel of St. *Cateryn*; she enjoins her executors to provide a stock of neat cattle, that there may be a yearly *obit* kept for her.[1]

30 *July* 1580, *Osbert Mundeford*, Esq. 2 *Jan.* 1590, *Francis Mundeford*, Esq.

20 *Sept.* 1605, Sir *Thomas Knevet*, Knt. 6 *May*, 1617, Sir *Edmund Mundeford*, Knt.

29 *June* 1621, *Henry*, son of Sir *Hen. Clere*, Bart. 11 *May*, 1643, Sir *Edm. Mundeford.*

26 *April*, 1650, Lady *Abigal Mundeford.*[2] 1728, *Robert Simpson* rector.

Marriages.

23 *Nov.* 1569, *George Fowler*, Esq. of *Bromhill*, and *Bridget Mundeford.*

24 *Sept.* 1582, *John Foster*, Gent. and *Ursula Mundeford.*

31 *Dec.* 1582, *Thomas Might*, Gent. and *Elizabeth Mundeford.*

6 *July* 1638, *William Valendyne*, and *Temperance Mundeford.*

16 *Dec.* 1660, *William Becket* of *London*, Esq. and *Alice Hodgekinson.*

16 *Oct.* 1666, *Smith Fleetwood*, Esq. and *Mary Hartop.*

8 *Nov.* 1666, Sir *John Hartop*, Bart. and *Elizabeth Fleetwood.*

The registers in churches were first appointed to be kept in 1538, just upon the dissolution of monasteries, and since that time, have proved some of our best helps towards the preserving of history; their use (as a learned Bishop[3] observes) might be of a further extent, if care was taken to register the most remarkable occurrences relating to the publick concerns of the several parishes, such as recoveries of benefactions, properties in seats or isles, rights of advowson, &c. But it will be our everlasting reproach, if (instead of thus improving the good designs of our ancestors, for the continuance of their names and memories) we omit even that part of our duty which is now enjoined by an ecclesiastical as well as civil authority, and record matters in church books, after such a manner as will only serve to render them monuments of our negligence; for since inquisitions *post mortem* are now taken away by the statute of 12th *Car.* II. the entries in these books are now become the chief evidences to prove pedigrees and descents, on which titles to estates do often depend; therefore it behoves all rectors, vicars, &c. to be careful in this case, and not to commit such books into the hands much more to the trust and keeping of illiterate persons on any account whatever.

[1] Regr. Godsalve, Norw. fol. 299. and 43.

[2] Register of St. Mary's church; several of the family of Mundeford baptized as appears from the register, also of the families of Foster, Peyton, Bell, Clere, Woodhouse, Fleetwood, and Apsley.

[3] Nicholson's Library, p. 175. Constit. Eccl. A° D. 1603. Can. 70.

METHWOLD

LIES north of *Feltwell*, and on the west side of the hundred; the principal part of it was given to the monastery of *Ely* by *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, in the time of King *Edgar*, and when the tenures and services of several lordships belonging to that monastery were settled in the time of *Leoffwine*, the fifth abbot, this was obliged to furnish the house with provisions for two weeks in every year.[4]

In the time of the Confessor, *Stigand* Archbishop of *Canterbury* was lord, but was deprived of it at the Conquest. At the general survey it was in the Conqueror's hands, and kept for him by *William de Noiers*. When *Stigand* was in possession, there were 20 carucates of land, 30 acres of meadow, and 6 carucates in demean, at the survey but five, two mills, and the moiety of another, and seven fisheries in demean, in the Confessor's time valued at 20*l*. at the survey at 30*l*. *per annum*. It was two leagues long, and half a one in breadth, and paid 2*s*. *ob*. *gelt*.[5] Another part or lordship was at the Survey held by *William* Earl *Warren*, and had three carucates which four freemen held in the Confessor's time, valued then at 20*s*. at the survey at 45*s*. *per annum*. *Simon* and *Jeffry* held of the said Earl, two carucates valued at 40*s*. *per annum*, and *Stigand* had the *soc*.[6]

The town take its name (as most do) from its site, *Methelwalde*, that is, the *wold* between *Northwold* and *Hockwold*, the *Midlewolde*; and thus it was wrote in the time of King *Henry* II. when *Simon de Midlewolde* was amerced 10 marks,[7] for pleading in court-christian about lay-fees, just after the dispute between King *Henry* II. and *Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Soon after the survey, the Conqueror gave that lordship which *Stigand* held, to the Earl *Warren*, and thus he became lord of the whole town; and by the inquisitions taken in the reign of King

[4] Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 94. Angl. Sacra, vol. i. p. 608.

[5] Terre Stigandi Episcopi, quas custodit Will. de Noiers, in manu Regis, Grimeshou Hund. (Domesd. fol. 48.) Methelwalde tenuit Stigandus T.R.E. xx. car. terre tunc xxviii. vill. post xxiiii. m° xviii. tunc iiii. bord. post viii. m° xiii. semper xxiiii. serv. xxx. acr. prati tunc vi. car. in dom. post et m° v. tunc xxiii. car homin. post xiii. m° vii. semper ii. mol. et dim. vii. pisc. in domnio. iiii. runcin. xii. anim. lxxxiiii. porc. DCCC. oves, xxvii. vasa apum.

Hic semper jacet i. Bervita. Wetinga, &c. as at fol. 477. In Feltwella lx. acr. terre et in Tedforda dim. car. terre. &c. i. ecclesia Sce. Elene. &c. (See Thetford St. Helen's) et in Halingheia i. lib. homo xxx. acr. i. car. et in Wella, iii. bord. et in toto manerio viii. car. possent esse. Tunc valuit xx*l*. m° xxx. et habet ii. leug. in longo et dim. in lato, et reddit ii. sol. et i. obulum, de xx. sol. de Gelto, et iiii. liberi homines jacet huic manerio T.R.E. modo habet Wills. de Uuar. [sc. Will. de Warrenna.]

[6] Terre Willi. de Warenna Hund. de Grimeshou. (fol. 87.) In Matelwalde, iiii. libi. homines, iii. car terre semper iiii. vill. et i. bord. et iiii. acr. prati tunc. iiii. car post et m° iii. tunc valuit xx. sol. m° xlv. Stigandus socam, et fuere liberati pro escangio Simon et Galt. ii. car. terre et xl. sol. val.

This manor was very large, and extended itself into Weeting, Feltwell, Croxton, Helgey, Well, &c. all which is here valued and accounted for.

[7] Madox. Hist. Exch. p. 390. Mag. Rot. 31 H. 2. R. 3. a.

Henry III. the Earl *Warren* was found to hold it of the King in *capite*, as parcel of his barony; and the jury, amongst the pleas of the Crown, 15th *Edward* I.[8] say, that the Earl claimed in his manor here a gallows, view of frankpledge, and free-warren. But in the 12th year of King *Edward* II. *John* Earl *Warren* and *Surrey* having no issue, settled this manor after his own decease, with those of *Gymingham*, *Beeston*, and *Thetford*, the hundred of *Brothercross* and *Gallow*, and thirty-nine knights fees in divers towns, with the King's license, on *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*.[9] And on an inquisition taken the 21st *Edward* III. after the death of the Earl *Warren*,[1] the jury find this manor to be held of the said Earl in *free soccage*, by the service of one bearded arrow; that there was a messuage and a pigeon-house valued yearly at 3*l.*; 600 acres of arable land, price *per* acre, *per annum*, 2*d.*; 6 acres of meadow, valued at 6*s.*; one windmill, valued at 20*s.*; the *Segges* marsh was valued at 10*l.* and *Redmere* marsh at 10*l.*; rents of assize in *Methelwold*, *Northwold*, *Woodrysing*, *Helgeye*, and *Wells*, belonging to this manor, 7*l. per annum*, and with the days works, customs, and services of the tenants, 7*l. per annum* more; the pleas and perquisites of courts, with the *leet* in *Methwold*, *Wells*, and *Helgey*, were worth 6*l. per annum* more.

After this, in the 28th of the said King, *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* was found to hold it of the King in *free soccage*, by the service of a rose; and on the death of the said Duke, it was assigned, 35th *Edward* III. to *Maud*, his daughter and coheir, married to *William* Duke of *Heinault*, and on her decease *sans* issue, it came to *Blanch*, her sister and coheir, the wife of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*. *John* of *Gaunt*, by the lady *Blanch*, had *Henry*, his son and heir, Duke of *Lancaster*, and afterwards King of *England* by the name of *Henry* IV. and so it was vested in the Crown, and the succeeding Kings, as Dukes of *Lancaster*, enjoy it, and the Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton* holds it by lease from the Crown.

BROMHILL MANOR.

Besides the capital manor of *Methwold*, there was one held by the Prior, and given, most likely, to that house by one of the *Playzes*, (which family held lands here of the Earl *Warren*,) and probably by Sir *Hugh de Playz*, on his founding the aforesaid priory. In the reign of *Edward* I. *John de Methwold* aliened lands to that priory,[2] and about the same time, *John*, son of *Simon Fulcher*, and *Beatrix*, daughter of *Ralph*, was also a benefactor to them in this place,[3] so that in 1428 the temporalities of that house were valued at 3*l.* 3*s. per annum*. On the dissolution of the aforesaid priory, it was granted, together with that priory, to Cardinal *Woolsey*, and came, (as has been observed in *Bromhill*,) after his attainder, to *Christ's* college, in which house it still continues, and is leased out by that society.

From the will of *William Bachcroft*, Esq. of *Bexwell*, who died in 1518, we find the manors of *Tudenham's*,[4] *Gunton's*, and *Hilly's*, in

[8] Plita. Coron. Norw. Crast. Sancti Hillar. A° Ed. 1. 15 Rot. 34. in dorso.
[9] Fin. 12 Ed. 2. L. 4. N. 90. Pat 12 Ed. 2. Part 1. M. 3.
[1] Inquis. penes Camerar. Scacarij.
[2] Esch. 21 Ed. 1. N. 126. Fin. 2. Ed. 2. L. 1. N. 71.
[3] See p. 165.
[4] Regr. Giles, p. 856, Inquis. 3 Ed. 6. Norff. N. 72.

this town, of which he died possessed; *Gunton's* was held of the King, as parcel of the manor of *Methwold*, and the dutchy of *Lancaster*, in soccage, and paying 5*s.* rent *per annum*; and *Hellys* was held as the other, paying 3*s.* 4*d. per annum*, and *Richard Bachcroft*, Esq. died seized of them in 3d *Edward* VI. They are now wholly lost or neglected, and that of *Gunton's* is said to be in the hands of *Rob. Clough*, Esq. of *Feltwell*.

OTRINGHITHE.

In this hundred of *Grimeshou* we find a town in the general survey, wrote *Otrinkechia*, and *Otringheia*, then the land of the Earl *Warren*. Three freemen held here in the Confessor's time one carucate of land at 5*s.* and one *Gaulter* held then of the Earl a mediety of the town, valued at 20*s.* It was four furlongs long, and three broad, and paid 4*d. gelt.*[5]

This name is now lost, but was the same place that we now call *Methwolde-Hithe*, a little hamlet about a mile west of the town, and now in the parish of *Methwolde*: the family of *De Playz* had a considerable estate here, and in the reign of King *Henry* II. there was a church, concerning the patronage of which there was a great controversy between Sir *Ralph de Playz*, *Henry* Prior, and the Convent of *Acre*, which was adjusted by *William Turbus* Bishop of *Norwich*, when it was allowed to be the right of the said *Ralph*, and his heirs for ever, to present to the same, and the person presented was to pay to the church of St. *Mary de Acre*, 12*d.* on the payment of which the convent had no further claim or demand.[6] This estate and church were given, as was observed in the manor of *Bromhill* in this town, (it being part of the said manor,) to the convent of *Bromhill*; and in 1428, the temporalities of that house in *Otringhithe* were valued at 9*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; and on the dissolution of that priory, when it was granted by the King to Cardinal *Woolsey*, it is styled the manor of *Oteringhithe*, with the rectory; on the attainder of the said Cardinal, it came to *Christ's* college in *Cambridge*, and being united to the manor of *Bromhill*, is leased out with it by that society. The church hath been in ruins many ages, in which the prior and convent of *Castle-Acre* had an interest, for *William*, the second Earl *Warren*, is said to have given, in the reign of *Henry* I. the church here[7] to that priory, which *Ebrard*, or *Everard*, Bishop of *Norwich*, confirmed; but yet, as I observe, it was found to be in the family of *De Plaiz*. In 1203, *Philip de Mortimer*, Prior, and the convent of *Acre*, grant by deed to *Geffry*, son of *Alan de Ingaldesthorp*, and his heirs, all their land at *Otringeithe*, with the appurtenances, paying yearly 17*s.* for all services; and in 1428, the said priory was charged for temporalities here, at the same sum.

There was formerly a considerable market at *Methwold*, kept on

[5] Terre Willi. de Warrenna, Hund. Grimeshou. (Domesd. fol. 33.) Otrinkechia. i. car. terre iii. liberi homines, iii. bord. semper ii. car. et val. v. sol. Idem Galterus medietatem.

Otringheia iiii. quar. in longo et iii. in lato et reddit in Gelto iiii.*d.* hoc totum est de Castellatione de Lewes.

[6] Regr. Castle-Acre, p. 119

[7] Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 625. This was most likely the church of St. Hellen's, which, as we learn from Domesday, was then endowed with a carucate of land.

Tuesday, but now almost disused; and there is a fair yearly on St. *George's* day. Its warren is large, and famous to a proverb for rabbits; a late author observes,[8] that in the reign of King *Cnute*, *Leoffwine* Abbot of *Ely* agreed to find the Duke of *Lancaster's* family with them two months in every year, but at that time there was no Duke thus entitled, nor for many ages after. Great suits have been commenced on account of the damage of the rabbits; and in 1606, there was a cause depending in *chancery*, and another in the dutchy court of *Lancaster*, between Sir *William Paston*, Sir *Philip Woodhouse*, Sir *John Heveningham*, Sir *Edmund Mundeford*, &c. lords of the adjoining towns, and the *warrener*.

The tenths of this town were 9*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*

The Church of *Methwold* is dedicated to St. *George*, and was built, as I take it, in the reign of *Edward* II. from the pile itself, and from the arms of the Earl *Warren* in the chancel window, before it came into the *Lancaster* family. It is a regular building, with a nave, north and south isles, and a chancel of flint, pebble stones, &c. covered with lead; the nave is in length, from the screen to the arch of the tower, 54 feet, and in breadth, including the isles, about 46 feet, the roof of the nave is supported by fluted pillars of stone, forming four lofty arches on each side, and over them as many windows, and on the heads of the principal wood-work of the roof, are figures of the religious. At the east end of the nave lie several marble grave-stones, deprived of their brass plates; at the south end of the screen is a stone staircase, the way to the rood-loft; over this part of the church, on the gabel of the chancel, is an arch of stone and brick, where the saint's bell formerly hung: this bell, as a worthy author has observed,[9] was not so called from the saint's name that was inscribed on it, nor from that saint to which the church was dedicated, but because it was always rung out when the priest came to that part of the service, *Sancte, sancte, sancte, Domine, Deus, sabaoth, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of sabaoth*, or *hosts*, purposely that they who could not come to church might understand what a solemn office the congregation were at that instant engaged in, and so even in their absence be once at least moved to lift up their hearts to him that made them; for this reason the *sancte's* bell was generally hung where it might be heard furthest: sometimes in a lantern at the top of the steeple, or in a turret at one corner of it, if a tower; sometimes thrust out of the uppermost window, if a spire; and sometimes in an arch or gallows, on the outside of the roof between the church and chancel: this last sort were so placed, that the rope might come down into the church, and so being nearer the altar, the bell might be more readily rung out when the priest came to the sacred words. To this we may add another more prevailing reason, it being ordained in the church of *Rome*, that on the consecration and elevation of the host, notice should be given in every church, by the sound of a bell, that the faithful not present might be put in mind of this great mystery.[1]

[8] Britan. Ant. et Nova, p. 349. Norf. [1] Durant. de Ritibus Eccles. p. 679. L. 2.
[9] Peck's Ann. of Stamford, p. 52. L. 8.

There is now such an arch with a bell in it, between the church and chancel of *Diss* in *Norfolk*, with the rope hanging down, as you enter the chancel.

The chancel is separated from the church by a wooden screen, but the pannels of it seem to have been transposed; on them are these inscriptions:

On the left side as you enter the chancel,

Orate pro Animabus Ricī: Stalworthy, et Thome filii eiusdem qui fieri fec ⁼⁼⁼⁼⁼ et Animab: Thome Crofte et Robarti Heteryngton.

On the right,

Orate pro Anima Robarti Heteryngton Junioris, et Marger: Ux: eius ⁼⁼⁼⁼⁼⁼⁼

Orate pro bono Statu Juvenum.

The chancel is about 30 feet in length, and 19 in breadth, and has an ascent of three steps to the communion table. On the area before the steps lies a large marble grave-stone, about 10 feet in length, and four in breadth, on this has been the portraiture or effigies of the person here interred, in complete armour, with a canopy of brass work over his head, and four shields, one at each corner, also two rims or plates of brass running about the whole marble; the effigies (with all the brasses) was about 50 years since (as it is said) reaved by a sacrilegious wretch, then clerk of the parish, and sold to a tinker, of whom some part of the brasses were recovered, but not before he had broke them into small pieces; some of these fragments are still preserved in the church chest, but they are only insignificant pieces of his armour, part of the head of the lion that was couchant at his feet; most of them are rim pieces that ornamented the stone, and have quater-foils on them. The tradition here is, that this is in memory of one of the Earls *Warren*, lords of the town, from whom they had their privileges; but I cannot come into that opinion: the burial of that noble family is well known, and allowed by all antiquaries to have been in the abbey of *Lewes* in *Sussex*,[2] *John*, the last heir male of that noble family, died the 21st *Edward* III. being then 61 years of age, and was buried under a raised tomb, near the high altar in the abbey of *Lewes*, leaving *Alice* his sister, wife to *Edmund* Earl of *Arundel*, his next heir in blood. It is, no doubt, in memory of some considerable person, but from the shape, figure, armour, dress, and other insignia, as may in some measure be gathered from the incisions in the stone, it appears to be in memory of some esquire or knight, rather than of a lord or earl. In a loose paper of the late worthy antiquary, Mr. *Le Neve*, Norroy, the handwriting of *Guybon Goddard*, (as he says,) we have this:

Methwold, in the chancel a man in compleat arms, a surcoat of *Warren* or *Clyfton*, *(quære)* for the place where the bend might be, and the direct place for the bend is broken out, 4 places for escutcheons, 3 defaced, one left, a fess between two chevrons, and a file with three labels; and in an old MSS.[3] quoted by Mr. *Le Neve*, are these words:

Clifton. *Methwold.* } Adam de Clifton, *on the grave-stone* ⁼⁼⁼⁼ Obiit cclxvii.

[2] Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 12.

[3] Penes J. Anstis, Garter, marked E. 26. F. xi.

Sir *Adam de Clifton* was lord of *Cranwich* and *Hilburgh*, &c. in 20th *Edward* III. and held several fees of the Earl *Warren*; this knight lived the greatest part of that King's reign, and died on 28th *Jan.* 1367,[4] and in the next year, 1368, in *July*, the King presented to the free-chapel of St. *Margaret* at *Hilburgh*, as guardian to the heir of Sir *Adam de Clifton*.

The only difference and way of knowing the arms of *Warren*, from those of *Clifton*, (when engraven and not painted,) is by the bend in the arms of *Clifton*; but this, we are told, was broken out, most likely on purpose to induce persons to believe it to be the arms of *Warren*. The other arms then remaining, *viz.* a fess between two chevrons, and a file with three labels, I take to be the arms of *Baynard*, and this shield here placed is a further proof that this is in memory of Sir *Adam Clifton*.

In the church of *Ashwell-Thorp* in *Norfolk* is a very curious monument for one of the *Thorps*, who died in the reign of *Richard* II.; on the body of this monument are to be seen, at this [1738] day, the arms of *Clifton*, and the arms also of *Baynard*, with those of *Thorp*, &c. by which it appears that the *Cliftons* and the *Baynards* were certainly by marriage related.

On the pavement about the communion table lie several marble grave-stones.

On one near the south wall,

Here lyeth the Body of MARGERY, the Wife of THO. SWIFT of Methwold, who departed this life the 27th Day of Feb. 1696, aged 55 years.

On another adjoining,

Here lyeth the Body of RICHARD SWIFT, eldest Son of EDW. SWIFT, Esq. and ELIZ. his wife, who departed this Life the 8th Day of March, 1507, aged 21. Here likewise lieth the Body of EDW. SWIFT, Younger Son of EDW. SWIFT and ELIZ. his Wife, who departed this Life the 12th Day of January 1707, aged 20 Years.

Here lyeth the Body of STEPHEN SWIFT, Son of the said EDW. SWIFT and ELIZ. his Wife, who departed this Life the 4th Day of Decembr. 1709, aged 23 Years.

On a fourth,

Here lyeth the Body of STEPHEN SWIFT, of Methwold, &c. Gent. who departed this Life on the 17th of April 1686, aged 61. Here lyeth the Body of HANNAH SWIFT, Wife of the said STEPHEN SWIFT, who departed this Life the 9th of Nov: 1714. Aged 87.

And one thus inscribed,

Here lyeth the Body of Sir *HUGH CARTWRIGHT* of Nottingham, Knt. aged 74, and dyed An: Dom: 1668.

Near to this, another,

Here lyeth the Body of EDW. SWIFT, Esq; who departed this Life the 24th of Febr. 1720, An: Ætat: suæ 61.

[4] Pedigree of Clifton.

At the west end of the nave is a good four-square tower, embattled, and coped with freestone, and ornamented with a pinnacle at each corner; herein is a clock and a dial plate against the belfry, fronting the nave of the church; the tower is built of flint-stone, &c. with quoins of freestone, wherein hang five large musical bells; on this square tower is raised another octangular one, and out of this rises a neat octangular spire, or pyramid of crocket work, on the summit of which is a vane; this octangular tower and spire is of brick, but cased with freestone.

William, the first Earl *Warren*, in the time of the Conqueror, gave this church, amongst others, to the Priory of *Castle-Acre*, which he had founded,[5] and by deed *sans* date, the Prior of St. *Pancrase*, (that is *Lewes*,) with the consent of the whole Chapter, gave to the Prior and Monks of *Castle-Acre* the tithe of this church, for the yearly rent of 40s. This I take to be the pension paid by *Castle-Acre* to *Lewes*, as being then a cell to that house. Witnesses, *Roger*, sub-prior, *Rainbird*, the sacrist, and *William*, the deacon.

Tho. Britton, rector of St. *George de Melewda*,[6] (as it is sometimes also wrote,) exchanged lands with *Hamline Plantaginet* Earl *Warren*; this must be between the year 1163 and 1202, for then the said Earl died; by this it plainly appears that the church was not at that time appropriated.

William Earl *Warren*, in epistle to *Pandulf* Bishop of *Norwich*, in or about 1203,[7] earnestly entreats him, that he would appropriate to the said priory this church, and to move him to it, he lets him know that his ancestors had assigned this church to the aforesaid monastery, to find firing for strangers, and all the poor that should come to the monastery, of which there is great want in those parts; and indeed it seems not to be fully confirmed to them till the year 1249, when *Walter de Suffield* Bishop of *Norwich*, did it in this form: "Omnibus, "&c. *Walterus* Dei gratia *Norwic.* Epus. &c. nover. nos cartas "*Johis.* Primi (that is *John* of *Oxford*, Bishop) *Johis.* 2di (that "is *John Grey*, Bishop) et *Tho.* (that is *Thomas de Blundeville* "Bishop of *Norwich*) inspexisse, ex quarum tenore perpendimus, "ecclesiam de *Melewde* priori et monachis de *Castle-Acre*, esse col-"latam, &c. et confirmatione Capituli nostri *Norwic.* munitam, nos "igitur, &c. duximus confirmandam. Test. Magistris *Robert.* et "*Will.* de *Colchester*, et de *Suffolc.* archdiaconis, *Tho.* rectore eccle. "de *Humersfeud*, *Will.* de *Witewell*, *Rob.* rectore eccl. de *Prilleston*, "*Will. de Ludham*, &c. Dat. apud *Marham*, vi. kal. *Jan*, 1249."[8]

That it was appropriated before the year 1299 is certain, for in that year *Ralph Walpole* Bishop of *Norwich* settled the right and privileges of the rectory, and of the vicarage, and then the vicar had his present house assigned him: "Universis, &c. *Radulphus*, *Norwic.* Episcus, "&c. Nover. quod cum prior et conv. de *Castle-Acre* qui ecclesiam "de *Methelwolde* in proprios usus obtinent super portionibus retinen-"dis, et aliis assignandis perpetuis vicarijs in eadem ecclesia de *Me-*"*thelwolde*, &c. perpetuo servituris se nostre ordinationi submiserint, "&c. Ordinamus quod prædicti prior et conv. capitale mess. quod

[5] Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 621, 624, &c.
[6] Dug. Mon. Ann. vol. i. p. 639.
[7] Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 638. Regr. Castle-Acre, fol. 1. and 7.
[8] Regr. Castle-Acre, fol. 126. b.

" antiquitus fuit rect. ejusd. eccl. totam terram dominicam ad dictam " eccl. spectantem, omnes decimas garbar. et bladi cujuscunque " generis in tota parochia prædicta retineant et habeant in perpe- " tuum. Totum vero residuum excepta portione quam ijdem prior, " &c. nomine prior. et conv. *Lewens.* in eadem parochia percipiunt, " assignamus ad sustentationem vicariorum in perpetuum, una cum " mess. predictorum prior. et conv. quod est ex opposito eccl. pre- " dicte. Omnia vero onera ordinaria sustinebunt vicarij, præter " refectionem et reparationem cancelli, cujus onus incumbet pri. et " conv. de *Castle-Acre* memoratis; et extraordinaria utraque pars " supportabit et agnoscet pro rata sue portionis. Dat. apud *Eccles.* " 2 nonas *Augusti* An. Dni. 1299."[9]

In 1428, the spiritualities of the Prior, &c. of *Castle-Acre* in this church, were valued at 34 marks, and the spiritualities of the Prior of *Lewes* 40*s.* being the portion or pension abovementioned, due from *Castle-Acre* priory.

VICARS.

1148, *Alfric* the priest was rector.

1178, *Thomas Briton* was the last rector, at whose death it was appropriated, by *William Turbus* Bishop of *Norwich.*

1301, 29 *Sep. Richard de Theford.*

1305, 10 *Sep. Thomas de L'Apre.*

1331, 1 *July, Reginald de Warwyk.*

1349, 21 *Sep. Robert Coa,* de *Flete* in *Holland.*

1392, 19 *Oct. John Walpol.*

1400, 15 *Sep. John Roche.*

1401, 29 *Oct. William Stonhalle;* he was rector of *East-Bilney,* and exchanged with *Roche.*

1403, 26 *Sep. John Bacun.*

1424, 24 *Aug. John Puyghton,* on *Bacun's* resignation.

1447, 3 *Dec. Edmund Stokeman.*

1450, 9 *Oct. Adam Bulman,* on *Stokeman's* resignation.

1450, 9 *March, John Richer,* alias *Barbour.*

1469, 8 *Oct. Ambrose Ede,* on *Barbour's* resignation; he was afterwards rector of *Oxburgh.*

Robert Naton.[1]

1485, 20 *May, Henry Spycer,* A. M. on *Naton's* resignation.

All the above were presented by the PRIOR and CONVENT of *Castle-Acre.*

1533, 6 *Nov. Simon Anderson,*[2] on *Spycer's* death. At the dissolution of the priory of *Castle-Acre,* a fine was levied between the

[9] Regr. Castle-Acre, p. 126, in Biblioth. Harleiana.

[1] In 1475, mention is made of the gild of the Holy Trinity, in this church, in the will of Katherine Stalworthy, Regr. Hubbart Norw.; and in 1485, of the image of St. Gregory in the will of Tho. Younge, Regr. Caston, Norw. p. 295.

[2] In Archbishop Parker's Certificatorium, he occurs by the name of Simon Andersby, presbyter non conjugatus, mediocriter doctus, non residet, non hospitalis, in comitatu Eboracensi, non prædicat, nec licentiatus, nullum aliud. In 1519, there was the image of our Lady of Pity here, as appears from the will of William Young. Regr. Giles, p. 195.

King, and *Thomas* Prior of *Castle-Acre*, of this rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage;[3] and soon after, on 22d *Dec.* in the said year, the King granted them to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*,[4] together with the pension belonging to the abbey of *Lewes*.

Thomas Smith, (rector also of *Southrey*, as I take it.)

1573, 2 *Sep. Christopher Constable*, on *Smith's* resignation. WILLIAM DYXE and WILLIAM CANTRELL, Esq. trustees to the Duke, in 1603, he observes that there were 252 communicants here, and that the Lords *Thomas* and *William Howard* were patrons, and held the parsonage impropriate.

Robert Sterling.

1604, 25 *Feb. Robert Brundishe*, A. M. on *Sterling's* death. JOHN YOUNG and JOHN ARMIGER *vel* AUNGIER, of *Methwold*. *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* had license 1st *Sep.* in 11th King *James* I. to alienate this rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage, to Sir *Henry Hobart*.

1644, 1 *Nov. John Cooper*, A. M. on *Brundishe's* death. WILLIAM BUCWORTH, Esq.

1673, 24 *Dec. Anth. Franke*, A. B. on *Cooper's* death. The Lady ZOUCH (relict of *James Hobart*, Esq.) and THOMAS Lord RICHARDSON.

1690, 9 *April, Thomas Jukes*, alias *Jenks*, on *Franke's* death, rector also of *Ickburgh*. JOHN PRUDE, alias HUBART, of *Kingstone-upon-Thames*, Gent.

1696, 13 *Oct. John Newson*, on *Juke's* resignation, rector also of *Cranwich*. JOHN PRUDE.

1713, 21 *May, John Prattant*, A. B. on *Newson's* death. ROGER NORTH, Esq. of *Rougham* in *Norfolk*, impropriator.

1722, 9 *Aug.* the Rev. Mr. *Robert Rushbrook*, the present [1738] vicar, on *Prattant's* death. ROGER NORTH, Esq. of *Rougham*.

This vicarage is valued in the King's Books at 9*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* and being in clear value 24*l. per annum*. It is discharged of tenths, &c.

There are only 7 roods of glebe. *Norwich Domesday* says, "Procuratio, constitutio ab antiquo, in victualibus, prout placet domino archidiacono."

SLEVESHOLM PRIORY, COMMONLY CALLED SLUSHAM,

Was in the parish of *Methwold*, in the marsh or fens, about a mile and half west of the church of the said town; it was a cell to the priory of *Castle-Acre*, founded by *William* Earl *Warren* and *Surrey*, and dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin* and St. *Giles*; who by deed gave [in the reign of King *Stephen*] a certain island in the moor or fen of *Melewode*, called *Slevesholm*, in pure and perpetual alms to GOD and *All-Saints*, to *Paul* the monk, and the monks serving God there, and after the decease of *Paul*, to him who shall succeed him there as prior, who was to be a monk of, and to be elected out of, the priory of *Castle-Acre*, and was to be presented to, and admitted by, the Earl *Warren* and his heirs, &c. on his doing fealty to him; and one of his successours wrote to *Pandulf* Bishop of *Norwich* to take

[3] Ped. Fin. Term. Mich. 29 H. 8. [4] A° 29 H. 8. Pat. 24. N. 207.

this cell into his protection.[5] *John* Earl *Warren* confirmed the aforesaid charter or deed of his ancestor, in the 3d *Edward* II. And in the year 1428, the temporalities of it were valued at 35*s.* 7*d. ob. per annum.*

On the Dissolution it was granted to the *Mundefords* of *Feltwell*, and *Francis*, son of *Osbert Mundeford*, Esq. had livery of it in the 23d of *Elizabeth* In 1600, *Edmund Mundeford* held it.[6] After this we find it possessed by Captain *Smith* of *Croxton*, who conveyed it to *Edward-Saunders Seabright*; and Sir *Thomas Seabright*, Bart. died possessed of it in 1736.

Paul, prior of this cell. *Thomas*, in the 3d of *Henry* V.
Thomas, prior. *Stephen*, in the 7th of *Henry* V.

Brother *John*, a monk of *Castle-Acre*, presided over their *hermitage* at *Slusham*, in the time of *Walter* Bishop of *Norwich*.

NORTHWOLD

Adjoins to *Methwold*, and lies on the south side of the river *Wissey*; it is called *Wold* from its situation in an open champaign country, and *North*, in respect of *Methwold* and *Hockwold*. It was given by *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*, in the reign of King *Edgar*, to the monastery of *Ely*, being royal demeans;[7] and that prelate is said to have given to the King *Hertinge* in exchange; it was at that time estimated at 12 hides. At the general survey, we find that the powerful Earl *Warren* had deprived the monastery of part of this town, and that there were then two lordships here, one belonging to the church of *Ely*, another to the Earl *Warren*.

BISHOP OF ELY'S MANOR.

That lordship which St. *Adeldrede* (that is the church of *Ely*, so called from St. *Audrey*, the foundress) held at the time of the survey, is thus accounted for, 6 carucates of land, 16 acres of meadow, valued in the Confessor's time at 8*l.* then at 9*l.*; the town was one *leuca* long, and half a one broad, and paid 30*d. ob. gelt.*[8] In the time of *Leoffwine* the fifth Abbot of *Ely*, when the tenures and services belonging to the monastery were settled, this was injoined to furnish

[5] Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 638. Regr. Castle-Acre, fol. 7, 14.

[6] E Rotulis Manerij de Methwold.

[7] Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. iii. p. 93.

[8] Terra Sancte Adeldrede. Hund. de Grimeshou, (fol. 186.) Northwalde, tenet semper Sancta Adeldreda pro vi. car. terre. semper viii. villi. xix. bor. iiii. serv. tunc iii. car. in dominio m°. iiii. tunc. v. car. hom. m°. iii. xvi. acr. prati. ii. mol. ii. piscin. ii. runc. xi. animal. cxxx. oves, tunc xxi. porc. m°. xxii. tunc valuit viii. lib. m°. ix. hic jacebant T. R. E. iii. soc. cum omni consuetudine, et iiii. liberi homines. soca et commendatio tantum. Totum tenet Will. de Warenna. habet i. leug. in longo, et dim. in lato, et xiii. et ob. de Gelto. Alij ibi tenent.

the house with provisions for two weeks in every year.[9] This part, or manor, was held by the Abbots and Convent of *Ely*, till the reign of King *Henry* I. when the church being changed into a bishop's see, it was settled on the Bishop, and accordingly in the 24th of *Henry* III. *Hugh* Bishop of *Ely* was lord, when a fine[1] was levied between him and *Robert de Insula*, of two carucates of land here, released to the Bishop and his successours, with all his rights in all lands, fees, and services belonging to the Bishop's demeans here, and in the isle of *Ely*, for which the Bishop gave to *Robert* 400 marks. In 3d *Edward* I. the Bishop was found to hold this lordship, being a moiety of the town, in *capite*, as parcel of his barony;[2] and in the seventh year of the said King, there was an extent of it,[3] when the jurors say that the Bishop had liberty of holding all pleas which the sheriff might, with writ or without, a gallows, tumbrel, view of frankpledge, assize of bushels, flaggons, and other measures, and the advowson of the church; but the Prior of *Castle-Acre* had two parts of the tithes of the Earl *Warren's* fee, called *New-Land*, which Sir *Thomas de Pavely* and *Roger de Wylsham*, and their parceners, held in demean.

The manor lands were, 488 acres of arable, by the great hundred, and the perch of 16 feet, at 4*d.* per acre; the meadow 20 acres, at 6*d.* per acre, but if any field lay fallow, then the feed of it was common. The heath called *Scorteling* was common to all the manors of the town, for feeding only, the marsh called *South-Fen* consisted of 1000 acres, in which the whole *soke* of the town might feed, dig, &c. but the *soke* of *Methwold* could only feed there, as this township did in the common of *Methwold*, with their beasts, *horn, underhorn.* The jury find *William* Earl *Warren* to have appropriated 40 acres of this *South-Fen*, called *Thornham*, by his power, and *Walter de Bedingham*, a freeman of this town, had brought a writ of *novell dissezin* against the Earl, before Sir *Gilbert de Segrave*, &c. at *Cambridge*, but the judgment on this verdict was not yet given, being respited by a day of love with the assent of the judges, at the instance of the Earl. There was another marsh, called *North-Fen*, wherein the whole town might dig, feed, common, &c. and a common pasture between the town and *Cranwise*, in which the township might feed only. The several fisheries of *Edred's* were held by Sir *Osbert de Helgey; Yxeheth* and *Ruwere*, by *John de la How; Fulheth-Mere, Beche, Littlewere, Hithwere*, and *Tappys*, wherein none but the Bishop was to fish. The stock was 15 cows, and a free bull; 20 hogs, and a free boar; 500 sheep, by the great hundred, besides those of the customary tenants, which were to be in the lord's fold. *Henry*, son of *William de Insula*, held 140 acres, paying only 10*s. per annum*, and had a fold; *John de la How* held 140 acres at the same rent, and had a fold; the rest of the freeholders and copyholders, with their rents, services, &c. are particularly specified, and are, for the most part, the same with those mentioned in the Bishop's manor of *Feltwell.*

In an account of *Edm. Pierpoint*, Receiver General of the revenues of the see of *Ely*, about the reign of Queen *Mary*, the reserved rent of

[9] Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 608. Stephens's Addit. to Mon. Angl. vol. i. p. 394.

[1] Fin. Lig. 4.

[2] Rot. Hund. in Cur. Rec. Scacarij.

[3] Regr. Ely in Biblioth. Cotton Claudius. c. 11. fol. 258.

this manor amounted to 22*l.* 10*s.* 11*d. ob.*; it continued in the see till Queen *Elizabeth*, in the beginning of her reign, had it settled by Act of Parliament on the Crown, by way of exchange;[4] and it was held of the Crown by the payment of 22*l. per annum*, since which time it has gone through several hands, *viz. Pierce, Croft*, &c. and was sold by Sir *Philip Skippon*, and *Ann* his wife, Sir *Robert Hatton*, and *Cecily* his wife, to *Thomas Holder*, Esq. in 35th *Charles* II. who, by *Bridget*, daughter of *Richard Graves* of *Mickleton* in *Gloucestershire*, Esq. bencher and reader of *Lincoln's-Inn*, had one daughter and heir, *Elizabeth*, married to *Henry Partridge*, Esq. late of *Bukenham-House*, lord of this manor, whose son,

Henry Partridge, Esq. by his second wife, daughter of Mr. *Wright* of *London*, is the present lord.

The above-mentioned fee-farm rent of 22*l. per annum* out of this manor, payable to the Crown, was granted to Sir *John Mordaunt*, and on his foundation of his hospital on *Blackheath*, he settled it on that house.

DAGENEY'S MANOR.

At the general survey, we find the Earl *Warren* possessed of a manor or moiety of this town, which, in the Confessor's time, was held by the church of *Ely*, and is thus accounted for, five carucates of land, held by 34 socmen of St. *Adelrede*, in the reign of King *Edward*, then valued at 60*s.* now at 5*l. per annum*.[5]

This part the aforesaid Earl bestowed on his dependants, to be held of him by knight's service, amongst which was the family of *De Pavili*, or *Pavilleys*, who were ancient lords of this manor; and in the reign of King *Henry* I. *Ralph de Pavili* gave the tithes of all his land in this town to the abbey of *Castle-Acre*, founded by the Earl *Warren*.[6] In the first year of King *John*, *Ralph de Beauchamp* had a grant of the custody of the heir of *Reginald de Pavely*, with all the land he held in fee, the day he began his journey to *Jerusalem*, in which journey he died; and on the 19th of *July*, in 27th *Henry* III. the King granted to *Roger de Pavilly* the land which *Reginald* his brother held in this town, and the sheriff had orders to deliver it; and in the 34th of the said King, the aforesaid *Roger* had a grant of the lands of *Thomas de Pavilly*, his brother, in this town, valued at x.*l. per annum*.[7]

After this, in the 3d *Edward* I. *Roger Dakeney*, or *De-Akeney*, was found to hold a fourth part of this town of the Earl *Warren*, being infeoffed (as it is said by that Earl) some time before the inquisition then taken;[8] from this *Roger Dakeney* the manor assumed its name, and was, as I have observed, the same part and lordship that was held before by the *Pavillys*; and on 1st *Edward* II. a fine was levied between *Robert de Akeney*, and *Agnes* his wife, of 37 messuages, 546

[4] See in Stanford for this exchange, &c.

[5] Terre Willi. de Warrenna, Hund. de Grimeshou. (Domesd. fol. 87.) Norhwalde xxxiiii. soc. Sancte Adeldrede. v. car. terre semper vii. car. et viii. acre. prati. tunc. valuit lx. sol. m° c. Sancta Adeldreda soc et commend. et omnem consuetudinem de illis xxx. tantum. Et iiii. erant liberi. soca et commendatio Sancte Adeldrede.

[6] Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 625.

[7] Cart. 1 Joh. m. 53 Rot. Vascon. Claus. 27 Hen. 3. pat. 2. m. 3. Plita. Coron. 34 Hen. 3. R. 5.

[8] Rot. Hund. in Cur. Rec. Scacarij.

acres of land, and 40*s.* rent in this town, granted to *Thomas*, &c. for their lives,[9] who occurs lord in the 9th year of the said King; this was (as I take it) that Sir *Thomas Dakeney* who served King *Edward* I. in his wars against the *Scots*, and is on the roll among other *Norfolk* knights, that lived in that King's reign, and bore *arg.* a cross between four lioncels *gul.* which arms are still to be seen in one of the chancel windows of *Northwold* church. In the 19th of the said King, a fine was levied between *John de Hotham* Bishop of *Ely*, and *Roger*, son of *Robert Dakeney*,[1] of this manor, 21 messuages, &c. and 4*l.* rent, which *Agnes*, widow of *Thomas Dakeney*, held for life, conveyed to the Bishop for 200 marks, who gave it to the Prior and Convent of *Ely*, and by them it was exchanged with *Thomas de Chepham*, for the manor of *Overhall* and *Neitherhall* at *Littlebury* in *Essex*; but in the 14th of King *Edward* III. *Rich. de Walpole* and *Martin de Mendham*, chaplains, held it by half a knight's fee of Sir *John de Norwich*, as belonging to the manor of *Sculthorp* in *Norfolk*;[2] and by deed dated at *Sculthorp*, on *Monday* next after the feast of St. *Hillary*, in the said year, they granted to Sir *John* and his heirs the yearly rent of 2lbs. of pepper, out of this manor. Witnesses, Sir *Constant. de Mortimer*, Sir *William de Kerdeston*, Sir *Adam de Clifton*, Sir *Roger de Norwich*, *John de Thorpland*, *Symon de Reynham*, *Richard de Holdyke*, *John de Brightwalton*, &c.; and in the 20th of the said King, one quarter of a knight's fee here was held of the said Sir *John*, who held it (as it is said) of the King, by *John de Wesenham*;[3] but in the 5th year of *Richard* II. *William* Earl of *Suffolk*, son of *Margaret*, sister and heir of Sir *Thomas de Norwich*, was found to be the capital lord.[4] In the third year of the following King, *Tho. Montchensy* and *Katherine* his wife, held the same of Sir *Robert Knolls*, (the famous warriour,) and he of the King as Duke of *Lancaster*, having purchased this and the manor of *Havill's* in this town, most probably of *John de Wesenham*, who was lord of both; from *Montchensy* it passed with that of *Hovill's* to the *Talboths*, and were settled on *Tho. Talboth*, and *Joan* his wife, in tail, by fine in 19th *Henry* VI. by *William Spoon* and *Thomas Clerk*, their trustees; this *Thomas Talbothe* died lord, 14th *Sept.* 1474, and lies buried with his wife in the church of *Northwold*. The next account I meet with of this manor, is in 13th *Henry* VII. when a fine[5] was levied between *James Hobart*, &c. querents, and *John Michell*, senior, and *John Michell*, junior, &c. deforciants, of the manors of *Hovell's* and *Dageney's* in *Northwold*; and *Walter Hobart*, Esq. son and heir of Sir *James Hobart*, on the 24th *Aug.* in the 9th *Henry* VIII. settled them on *Robert Ratcliff* Lord *Fitz-Walter*, and others, to the use of himself and *Ann* his wife, (sister of the said lord,) and their heirs male; but in 31st *Henry* VIII. *Walter Hobart*, then a knight, with his wife, conveyed them by fine to *John Ball*.[6]

After this they were possessed by Mr. *Adamson*, who, in 1704, sold them to *Tho. Holder*, Esq. whose widow is the present [1738] lady of the aforesaid manors.

[9] Fin. 1 E. 2. l. 6. n. 3. Nom. Villar.
[1] Fin. 19 Ed. 2. l. 6. n. 106.
[2] Regr. Coll. Metingham, fol. 35. 88.
[3] Inquisit. 20 Ed. 3.
[4] Esch. N. 27.
[5] Fin. 13 Hen. 7. Trin. 13. N. 17.
[6] Ped. Fin. Term. Pasch. 31 Hen. 8. N. 17.

HAVELL'S, OR HOVIL'S MANOR.

Another part of the Earl *Warren's* fee or moiety of this town was given by that Earl to the *Plaizes*, of whom we have spoken at large in *Weeting*; and in 12th *Henry* III. *Hugh de Plaiz* granted to *Ralph de Dunton* the fourth part of a knight's fee here, to be held of him;[7] and in 13th *Edward* I. a fine was passed between *John le Botiler*, querent, *Tho. Woolmer*, and *Alice* his wife, impedients, of 12 messuages, 194 acres of land, and several other parcels of land, and 4*l.* rent, sold to *John*;[8] and in the 31st of the said King, he was found to hold half a fee of Sir *Giles de Playz*. But in 9th *Edward* II. *William de Haville* (from whom this lordship had its name) was lord;[9] and in 24th *Edward* III. a fine was levied between *John de Wesenham*, the aforesaid *William* and *Margaret* his wife, of this manor, conveyed to *John*, who, in the 35th of the said King, was found to die seized of the same. After this, it was held by *Tho. Monchensy*, and passed from him to *Talbothe*, &c. as is observed in the manor of *Dageney's*, to which it was then united, and Mrs. *Holder* is the present [1738] lady.

The site of this manor is now to be seen in a pasture-close at the south-east end of the town.

In the town of *Northwold* is a fair kept yearly on St. *Andrew's* day, to which saint the church is dedicated.

Hugh de Norwold Bishop of *Ely*, in the reign of King *Henry* III. and *John de Norwold* Abbot of *Bury*, in 1280, who wrote the annals of this kingdom, and the dispute between *Robert Grosthead* Bishop of *Lincoln*, and Pope *Innocent* IV. were natives of this place.

The Prior of *West-Acre* was taxed in 1421, for his temporalities here, at 12*d.*

The Prior and Convent of *Shouldham*, for their temporalities in land, and a fishery, at 13*s.* 4*d.*

The Prior of *Castle-Acre*, for his temporalities, 30*s.*

The tenths of the town were 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and has its nave, north and south isles, with a chancel, all built with flint stones, boulder, &c. covered with lead; at the west end of the nave is a very large and lofty four-square tower, of the aforesaid materials, with quoins and embattlements of freestone, and eight pinnacles of stone, carved; in this tower hang five bells, and here is a clock, with a dial on the south side, fronting the street; this neat and strong tower was built in the reign of King *Edward* IV. as appears from the will of *John Miller* of *Weeting*, dated in 1473, wherein he bequeaths 20*s.* towards the building of it.[1]

The church is about 65 feet in length, and about 55 feet in breadth, including the isles; near the font lies a marble gravestone, and thereon the portraiture of a man in brass, but that of his wife is reaved, and on a plate of brass this,

[7] Fin. 12 Hen. 3 L. 2. N. 4.
[8] Fin. 14 Ed. 1. L. 3. N. 110. Esch. 13 Edw. 1.
[9] Nom. Villar. Fin. Norff. 24 Ed. 3.
Lib. 4. N. 100. Esch. 35 Ed. 3. 2 part.
[1] Register Paynot, Norw.

Orate pro Anima Johannis Perse, qui obiit xii° die Mensis Novemb. A° Dni. M.cccccv. et pro Anima Katharine Uxoris eius quorum Animabus propitietur Deus, Amen.

This gentleman gave by will, in 1501, a messuage with 61 acres of land, to this town, for charitable uses, which they enjoy at this day.[2]

About the middle of the nave, on a grave-stone, is the portraiture of a woman, that of the man being reaved, and on a plate,

Orate pro Animabus Roberti Dameyt et Alice Uxoris sue, qui quidem Robertus obiit secundo die Mensis Aprilis A° Dni. Millimo cccc°
Uicesimo Quinto, quorum Animabus propitietur Deus, Amen.

On a small plate of brass, on one side of this stone, are the portraitures of three daughters, that with the sons, on the other, is reaved, and instead thereof, a fragment of some old epitaph, thus inscribed,

Margaret. ⁘⁘⁘⁘ ⁘⁘⁘⁘⁘⁘⁘ have Mercy. is now fixed thereon.

At the upper end of this nave, in the cross isle, lies a marble grave-stone, once ornamented with a cup of brass, and having a plate thus inscribed,

Praye for the Sowle of Syr John Dawson, the whych decesyd the xxviii. Day of February in the Yere of our Lord Mccccxxxi, on whose Sowle Jesu have Mercy.

Some few years past, just as you enter the chancel, there lay a gray marble, with a plate thus inscribed,

Orate pro Animabus Thome Talbothe qui obiit xiiii° Die Septemb. An° Dni: M.cccclxxiv. et Johanne Uxoris eius, Quorum Animabus propitietur Deus, Amen.

This grave-stone, in memory of the ancient lord of *Dageneys* and *Haviles*, is now removed and lost; and in its place lies one with this inscription,

Here lyeth the Body of RICHARD CARTER, Gent. who dy'd 10 July, 1723, aged 75 years.

At the west end of this nave is a large gallery for the singers, and on the head of two old seats under it, a shield with a sword and a mace in saltier, in allusion to St. *Andrew*; here are also several leathern buckets and a fire engine, dated 1717, the gift of *Henry Partridge*, Esq. of *Buckenham-House*.

The roof of this nave is of oak, painted and gilt with gold, and ornamented with the letter *A.* and a crown over it, in honour of St. *Andrew*, and with many spread eagles *sab.*

St. GEORGE's arms.

FORDHAM, *sab.* a chevron between three crosses fleuree *or.* The

[2] Town-chest writings.

arms of *Fordham* Bishop of *Ely*, in the reign of King *Richard* II.; in his time it is probable this present church was built; and above these arms (at some distance) a mitre may be observed.

Ely See, *gul.* three ducal crowns *or.*

St. Edmund, or the East-Angles, *az.* three ducal crowns *or.*

Hugh de Norwold Bishop of *Ely* bore also the two last arms, *gul.* a saltier raguly *arg.* in allusion, as I take it, to the saint of the church, and one more, which is now obscure.

Over the arch of the lowest window, on the south side, in stone-work, is this inscription,

Pray for the Sowle of John Stalyng.

At the east end of the south isle is an ascent of two steps, and here are remaining two pedestals for statues; on a desk here are the three volumes of *The Martyrs*, by *John Fox*, the gift of *Henry Partridge*, Esq.

About the middle of the isle, in the wall near the foundation, in a large stone coffin, lies immured the founder of this part or isle, probably *John Stalyng* aforesaid; and near this is a mural monument of stone, in memory of *Ann*, daughter and heiress of *John Hopkin* of *Ely*, Gent. and wife of *Tho. Gordon*, Gent. who died 23d *Feb.* 1732, aged 22.

On the east window of the north isle was the history of the Salutation painted,

Ave Maria Gratia plena, being now to be seen in a label.

The chancel is divided from the nave by a wooden screen, on which were painted several saints: this pile appears from the workmanship to be more antique than the nave.

On the head of an oaken stall in the chancel is this shield carved, *az.* a saltier *gul.* between a mullet in chief, pierced *or*, and three doves (as they seem) *arg.* the greatest part of the same arms is now remaining in the hall of the rectory-house, and was some years past to be seen in the parlour windows, and near to it was painted the effigies of some rector, sitting alone, (as great as *Epicurus* himself) at a table well furnished with meat and drink, and this motto, Gaudere et Epulari oportet.

On the head of an opposite stall are the arms of St. George.

On the pavement, near the north wall, lies a marble stone, having

Holder's arms, *sab.* a chevron between three anchors *arg.* impaling

Greaves, *gul.* a spread eagle *or*, crowned *arg.*

Here lyeth the Body of THO. HOLDER, who died the 24th of February, 1713, aged 74.

In the middle of the pavement is a marble grave-stone, and on it a plate of brass, on which,

Scot, per pale, indented *arg.* and *sab.* a saltier counterchanged impaling on a bend, three leopards faces,

Carmen THOMÆ SCOTI filij quondam Rectoris hujus Ecclesiæ, et a Sacris Domesticis Regi *JACOBO*, sub eodem marmore, una cum Matre Sepulti ab eodem dum in vivis esset compositum, sepulchro suo inscribendum, ob^t. 12° die Novemb. An. Incarnationis Christi 1616, Æt. suæ 68.

Quem vivens Matri Lapidem feci esse Sepulchrùm,
Me quoque defunctum contegit iste Lapis.
Ut Quæ, me vivum concepit Corpore viva,
In sua me rursus viscera concipiat.

Englished thus, by *Tho. Scot*, his eldest son:

This Stone which living, on my Mother, I
Caus'd to be laid, now dead, on me doth lie.
So she that quick, conceiv'd me in her Womb,
Receives me dead, and now becomes my tomb.

The communion table is railed in, and has an ascent to it of three steps; on the pavement here is a marble stone with this epitaph,

M. S. DEBORÆ NOVELL cujus Exuviæ subter Marmor hoc deponuntur, Uxoris Johan: Novell, *S. T. P.* Ille ex Agro Surriensi ortus, bonis Literis Cantabrigiæ enutritus, *D. D.* Wrenij [Episcopi Eliensis] a Sacris, Ecclesiæ hujus quondam Rector, sub Tyrannide Cromwellij Pseudo-Protectoris plura graviaque sustulit, tandem vero cum aurâ Benigniori frui licitum esset, vitâ orbatus est, Maij enim die primo, Anno Æræ Christianæ 1661, fatis cessit, et hic juxta positus est. Illa Annos 19 viro defuncto superstes fuit, Liberos peperit 11, Quorum pars major Morti succubuerunt, et circumcirca inhumantur. Conjugi fuit fida, proximis amica, vidua vere casta, familiæ decus, Matronis exemplar, sed heu! Extremum clausit diem An. salutis humanæ, 1679.

Adjoining to this lies a stone in memory of *William Novell*, son to Dr. *Novell*, who died 18 *July*, 1654.

Against the east end of the north wall of the chancel is a large and lofty pile of clunch or chalk-stone; the upper part is of curious wrought spire-work, with arched canopies, adorned with many niches, and in them little pedestals for images; on the body or lower part are the effigies of three men in armour, and three trees, a tree between each man, all in a declining falling posture; this is, as I conceive, what was before the Reformation called *The Sepulchre of our Lord;* the posture of the men alluding to what the Scripture observes of the guard or keepers of the Sepulchre: *And for fear of him the keepers did shake and became as dead men, and the earth did quake and the rocks rent*, &c. These sepulchres were erected always (as I take it) on the north side of the chancel, near to the altar; thus *Thomas Fienes* Lord *Dacres*, by his will bearing date 1st *Sep.* 1531, bequeathed his body to be buried in the parish church of *Herst Monceaux* in *Essex*, on the north side of the high-altar, appointing that a tomb should be made for placing there the sepulchre of our Lord;[3] and Sir *Henry Colet*

[3] Dug. Bar. vol. ii. p. 244.

wills to be buried at *Stepney*, at the *sepulchre*, before Seynt *Dunstan*;[4] and his monument is to be seen at this day on the north side of the chancel of the said church. Great wax-lights were generally burning here, *John Wethamstede* Abbot of St. *Alban's*, appointed 12 wax-lights to burn about the sepulchre of our Lord, and gave money for them for ever;[5] and great pomp and pageantry was used here on high festivals, on the day of the resurrection, or *Easter* day; the crucifix and the pix were taken out of this place, where they were deposited in a solemn manner on *Good-Friday*, by the priest, on the saying *Surrexit, non est hic.*

Against the south wall is a painted board ornamented with an urn, and two Cupids above, below, with a book and two deaths heads, on each side are foliages, festoons, &c. thus inscribed,

> On this South-Side of the Chancel, lies the Body of ROBERT BURHILL, *D. D.* Rector of this Church, and Residentiary of Hereford, who by his learned Works, writ in Latin against the Champions of the Romish Church, did great Service to the Protestant Cause in general, as well as to the Church of England in particular. He was most intimate with the famous Sir WALTER RALEIGH, and assisted him in the Critical Part of his *History of the World.* Was also a good Antiquary and Poet, as well as a great Divine, which appears from several MSS. of his, now in Oxford; in this Place he took Sanctuary at the breaking out of the Troubles in Oct. 1641, to revive the Memory of so worthy and learned a Man, SAMUEL KNIGHT, *D. D.* Prebendary of Ely, erected this Table An. Dni. 1727.

In the lowest window of the chancel, on the south side, is
WOODHOUSE's arms, *sab.* a chevron *or*, gutté de sang, between three cinquefoils *erm.*
And in the upper window, on the north side,
DAKENEY, *arg.* a cross between four lions rampant *gul.*
Besides these, there were formerly,
FRANCE and ENGLAND quarterly.[6]
KNOWLS[7] sideth a fess dancy between three leopards heads *sab.*
TALBOT, *arg.* a cross between four lions rampant *gul.*[8]
CHURCHE, *az.* a lion rampant sinister *arg.*
Gul. three keys *or.*[9] The arms of the priory, and of the deanery of *Ely.*

RALPH DE PAVELY, who held part of this town of *William* Earl *Warren*, gave, in the reign of King *Henry* I. the tithes of his land here to the priory of *Castle-Acre*; tithe being in that age in the gift of any lord or owner, so that it was assigned or given to any church

[4] Dr. Knight's Life of Dean Colet, p. 7. and Miscellan. p. 462.
[5] Tho. Otterbourne, vol. i. p. 114. Append. by Mr. Hearne.
[6] MSS. J. Anstis, Esq. Garter, marked E. 26. fol. 11.
[7] Sir Robert Knolles or Knowls, the great warriour in the reigns of Ed. 3 and Rich. 2, bore gul. on a chevron arg. three roses of the first, sideth, that is, impales, quære his wife's name, Beverly, West, Poulton, &c. bear a fess dauncy, &c.
[8] This, as I have observed, is rather the shield of Dakeney.
[9] Collect. Le Neve, Norroy.

or religious house;[1] and *Walcheline*, son of *Lambert de Rosei*, who held also lands here of the aforesaid Earl, gave also the tithes of his land to the aforesaid priory. In 1265, *Simon* Bishop of *Norwich*, confirmed to *Castle-Acre*, in *Haughton*, *Rockland*, and *Northwold*, two parts of the tithes of the demeans of *Baldwin de Rosci*, *Hugh* son of *Richard*, *Will. de Houghton*, *Robert de Katestun*, *Roger de Paveli*, and *Gilbert de Walsham*.* And in the year 1277, when an inquisition was taken, the patronage of the church was found to be in the Bishop of *Ely*, but the Prior of *Castle-Acre* held two parts of the tithes of the lands which were of the fee of the Earl *Warren*. To avoid therefore disputes and troubles on this account, there was an ancient composition between the Priors, &c. of *Castle-Acre*, and the Rectors of the church, who, on the payment of 30*s*. *per annum* to the aforesaid priors, had the right and portion of tithes above-mentioned; and accordingly we find that in 1428, as I have observed before, the Prior of *Castle-Acre* was taxed at 30*s*. for the same. On the dissolution of that priory, it came to the Crown, and from thence to the Duke of *Norfolk*, and since that, has passed as a lay-fee through several hands, and the Rev. Mr. *Pile* of *Lyn* is the present [1738] owner.

RECTORS.

Mr. *Walter de Stow* occurs rector about 1290; the rector then had a house and a carucate of land, was valued at 41 marks, and paid 3*s*. *Peter-pence*.[2]

1314, 17 *Feb*. Mr. *Ralph de Pyltone*. Presented by the Bishop of Ely; he was buried in the chancel; part of his grave-stone is still [1738] to be seen, and this inscription, ======= Anima Radulphi de P=====

John Glatton; by his will, dated on *Sunday* after the Feast of St. *Andrew*, 1397, desires to be buried near the marble stone of Mr. *Ralph de Pilton*, and gives a silver cup to the altar of St. *Etheldred* in this church.[3]

1336, *Bernard de Sautre*, priest.

1397, 31 *Decem*. *John Sandon*.

1398, 1 *August*, *Robert de Wetheringsette*, on the resignation of *Sandon*.

1412, 25 *March*, *Stephen Noble*, on the resignation of *Wetheringsette*; he had been rector of *Watlington*, and was also rector of *Cranwich* in *Norfolk*.

1421, 17 *Sept*. *John Drew*; he was rector of *Tharfield* in *Hertfordshire*, and exchanged with *Noble*; by his will he desires to be buried in the church of St. *Lawrence* of *Harpley* in *Norfolk*, (of which church he was also rector,) between two pillars near the pulpit.[4]

1435, 17 *April*, *Tho*. *Belton*, on the death of *Drew*; he wills to be

[1] Of this practice and custom see Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, p. 79.

* R. Castle-Acre.

[2] MSS. Membran. penes Car. Parkin rect. de Oxburgh.

[3] Regr. Harsick, p. 238.

[4] Regr. Hurning, p. 250.

buried in the chancel of *Northwold*, and gives a silver cup to the altar of St. *John* Baptist in that church.[5]

1442, *Thomas Lane.*

1465, 13 *Jan. John Downham*, on the resignation of *Lane.*

1494, 20 *April, Richard Hooke*, on the resignation of *Downham*, who had a pension assigned him out of this rectory, of 20*l. per annum* for four years, to be paid by *Hooke.*

Master *Rich. Aldey*; he was also master of *Thompson* college in *Norfolk.*

1519, 26 *May, Miles Ragon*, on the death of *Aldey.* At his institution he swore to find a chaplain to celebrate in the church, according to the chantry's foundation, unless dispensed with by the Bishop.

Robert Cliff; he was rector of *Outwell*, LL.D. and warden of *Manchester* college.

1538, 20 *July, John Clark*, on the death of *Cliff.*

Leonard Hutchenson.

1554, 10 *Dec. Tho. Barnard*, A. M. on the death of *Hutchenson.*

1556, 16 *Dec. Henry Thorneton*, on the resignation of *Barnard.*

Thomas Thackhom; he occurs in 1561.

1563, 11 *Dec. Tho. Scot*, senior, A. M.

1576, 15 *May, Tho. Scot*, junior, A. M. on the resignation of *Tho. Scot*, senior; he was also rector of *Oxburgh.*

1616, 6 *Dec. Daniel Wigmore*, S. T. B. on the death of the last rector; he was rector of *Snailwell*, archdeacon of *Ely*, and died in 1644, having resigned this church.

1622, 1 *May, Robert Burhill*, S. T. B. in 1612; he was rector of *Snailwell.*[6]

1641, *John Novell*, S. T. B. on the death of *Burhill*; he was fellow of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, had been rector of *Topcroft* in *Norfolk*, and vicar of *Walton cum Felixstow* in *Suffolk.*

1661, 15 *June, Thomas Wrenn*, M. D. and S. T. B.; he was son to *Matthew Wrenn* Bishop of *Ely*, educated in *Cambridge*, and created doctor of physick at *Oxford*, 2d *Aug.* 1653, by the Chancellor's letters, rector of *Littlebury* in 1660, and of *Willingham* in *Cambridgeshire*, on his resignation of this church.[7]

1662, *William Holder*, S. T. P. fellow of *Pembroke-Hall* in *Cambridge*, rector of *Blechyndon* in *Oxfordshire*, and afterwards of *Tharfield* in *Hertfordshire*, canon of *Ely* and St. *Paul's*, sub-deacon of the King's chapel, and sub-almoner; he is buried in a vault under St. *Paul's, London.*[8]

All the above were presented by the Bishop of Ely.

1687, 7 *June, Francis Roper*, S. T. B. on the cession of *Holder*; he was fellow of St. *John's* college in *Cambridge*, and resigned this rectory soon after the accession of King *William* III.

1691, 9 *May, Thomas Armstrong*, rector also of *Beccles* in *Suffolk.* The King.

1714, 19 *Octob.* The Rev. *John Clark*, A. M. the present rector, afterwards prebendary of *Canterbury*, D. D. and dean of *Salisbury.*

[5] Regr. Doke, p. 159.

[6] See of him in Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. p. 10, &c.

[7] Ath. Oxon. p. 133.

[8] Ibid. p. 139.

The KING, the see being void; the Bishop of *Ely* is now [1738] patron.

This is a rectory valued in the King's books at 29*l.* 15*s.* 9*d. ob.* and pays first fruits 26*l.* 16*s.* 3*q.*; tenths 59*s.* 5*d.* 3*q.*

1612, 30*s.* to *Castle-Acre* pension; 10*l. per annum* serving the cure; 15*s.* 4*d.* to the poor.

In 1277, *Andrew de Ripa* held a watermill here,[9] with the suit belonging to the same, and 48 acres of land, with a toft and its appurtenances, late *Osbert de Ripa's*; also 24 acres and 3 tofts, with a messuage, late *Walter's*, father of the said *Andrew*, paying 30*s.* yearly for all services, which were assigned towards the maintenance of a chaplain in the church of *Northwold* for ever, by the charter or deed of *Hugh* Bishop of *Ely*, and this chaplain was found by the rector, and called the *chantry chaplain*.

In this church there were the gilds of the *Holy-Trinity* and of St. *John* Baptist, as appears from the will of *Sparhewe*, widow, in 1489, who desires to be buried by her husband in the porch of the church of St. *Andrew*, and leaves legacies to those *gilds*.[1]

Robert Harwood, by his will, dated 18th *May*, 1517,[2] desires to be buried before the altar of our Lady in the church, gives 12 milch kyne to *Trinity-Gyld*, six of them to be let for 5*s.* by the yere, of which, 5*s.* 5*d.* to be paid evermore yerely upon *Good-Fryday*, to five poor persons of the town of *Northwold*, and 3*s.* 11*d.* of the same 5*s.* to be paid and distributed for a solemn *dirige*, to be kept for him and his friends evermore yerely upon *Trinity-Monday*, and 8*d.* given to the ringers the same day, and the other 6 kyne to be let at the price aforesaid, to the profit of the same gyld.

Richard Powle, vicar of *Fouldon* in 1479, gave about 40 acres of land, &c. in this town, to the township to repair the church, &c.[3] which they at this day [1738] enjoy. In 1503, *Robert Blake*, parish priest of *Oxboro*, gave all his lands in *Northwold*, to repair that church for ever.

WITTINGTON HAMLET.

ABOUT three miles west of the town, and near *Stoke-Ferry*, is the hamlet of *Wittington*, belonging to this township. In 15th *James* I. *Char. Croft*, Esq. was found to have died possessed of a free tenement and lands here, called *Hulliars*, held of the manor of *Northwold* in free soccage, and the rent of 9*s.* 11*d. per annum*.[4]

[9] Regr. Ely, ut supra.
[1] Regr. Typps, et Regr. Surflete, p. 141.
[2] Regr. Giles, p. 21.
[3] Writings in the Town Chest.
[4] Escheat 15 James, Pat. i. No. 78.

CRANWICH

Lies east of *Northwold*, on the south side of the river *Wissey*, and derives its name from the *Saxon* word Lanne (*angulus*) a turn, nook, or corner, and pic, a bay, port, or landing-place; or from Lanne, and the river *Wissey*, being wrote in *Domesday*, Cranewisse.

In the reign of *Edward* the Confessor, there were two lordships, one was held by a freeman of *Harold*, (afterwards King,) who had two carucates in demean, and 4 acres of meadow, &c. the right of half a mill and half a fishery, and was valued at 60*s*. *per annum*.[5]

The other moiety or lordship was held by a freeman of St. *Audrey*, who had two carucates in demean, 4 acres of meadow, &c. the right of half a mill and half a fishery, and was valued at 60*s*. *per annum*.[6]

The whole contained seven furlongs in length, and four in breadth, and paid 9*d*. *ob*. *gelt*, when the hundred was assessed at 20*s*. It belonged to the castle of *Lewes*.[7]

On the Conquest, these lordships were given to the Earl *Warren* by the Conqueror, and so being united, became one manor.

In the reign of King *Henry* I. *Peter de Cranwich* was lord, and held it of the Earl *Warren*; this *Peter* gave to the convent of *Castle-Acre*, founded by the Earl *Warren*, part of a wood, 2*s*. *per annum* in tithes, two *solidates* and a half of land, and a thousand eels, *per annum*.[8]

Soon after this, the

Caillys or Cayleys were lords; *John de Cally* occurs lord in the 4th of King *John*,[9] and his father (as appears from a trial then) was lord before him. In the reign of *Henry* III. *Adam de Cayly* held here one knight's fee of the Earl *Warren*;[1] and in the 12th of that King, purchased of *William de Butery* 40*s*. rent issuing out of a mill, lands, &c. here, for 16 marks of silver.

In 3d *Edward* I. Sir *Osbert de Cayly* was lord, and claimed the assize of *bread* and *beer* here;[2] and in 9th *Edward* II. *Tho. de Cailly*

[5] Terre Willi. de Warrenna. Hund. de Grimeshou. Cranewisse, i. lib. hom. Heroldi semper ii. car. in dnio. et x. vill. et v. bor. et iii. ser. et iiii. acr. prati, tunc et post. iiii. car. et dim. hom. m° iii. dim. mol. et dim. pisc. silva x. porc. semper iiii. runc. tunc. vii. n. semper xiii. porc. tunc. c. oves, m° cxx. et vii. vas. apum, et val. lx.*s*.

[6] Hund. de Grimeshou. Terre Willi. de Warenna, (fol. 89.) In ead. ten. idem Wills. i. lib. hom. Sce. Aeldr. soc. et comd. ii. car. terre semper ii. car. in dnio. et ix. vill. et v. bor. et ii. ser. et iiii. acr. prati, tunc et post. iiii. car. et dim. hom. mo. iii. et ii. car. in dnio. et dim. mol. et dim. piscar. silv. x. porc. et iiii. run. et vi. an. et xvii. por. tunc c. oves m° cxx. et vii. vasa, apum et val. lx.*s*.

Totum habet vii. quar. in long. et iiii. in lat. et redd. ix. den. et i. ob. de Gelto, de xx.*s*. Hoc est de Castellat. de Lauues.

[7] Lewes in Sussex, the head of the barony of the Earl Warren.

[8] Dug. Mon. Ang. vol. i. p. 625, 626.

[9] Plita. apud Bedford a die Sancti Mich. &c. A° quarto. R. Joh. Rot. 5.

[1] Inquis. temp. Hen. 3. Fin. 12 Hen. 3. Lig. 2. N. 193.

[2] Rot. Hund. in Cur. Rec. Scacarij Westmon. Nom. Villar. Fin. 9 Ed. 3. L. 2. N. 3.

was lord: on the death of this *Thomas*, about 17th *Edward* II. the lordship descended to *Adam*, son of Sir *Roger de Clifton*, by *Margaret*, sister and heir to Sir *Thomas*, then a minor; which *Adam*, then a knight, was lord in 9th *Edward* III.; Sir *Adam* dying in 1367, the manor descended to Sir *John Clifton*, son of *Constantine*, son of Sir *Adam*, who was lord in 50th *Edward* III. and was summoned to Parliament as a baron, from the aforesaid year to the 12th of *Richard* II. and died at *Rhodes* on St. *Laurence's* day, in the said year,[3] leaving *Constantine*, his son and heir, aged 16, who was also summoned to Parliament in 1393 and 1394, on whose death it came to his son, Sir *John Clifton*, who, by his will, dated 6th *August*, and proved 8th *September*, 1447,[4] desired to be buried in the priory of *Wymondham*, and gave this manor, with those of *Hilburgh*, and *West-Bradenham*, to remain in the hands of his executors, *Joan* his wife, *John Haydon*, *John Barrington*, and *Thomas Wete*, for twelve years, then to return to his right heirs; by *Joan* his wife, daughter of Sir *Edmund de Thorp*, he had one daughter, *Margaret*, married to Sir *Andrew Ogard*, Knt. who dying without issue before her father, the lordship came to the *Knevets*; *Elizabeth*, sister of Sir *John Clifton*, being married to Sir *John Knevet*, grandson to Sir *John Knevet*, Lord Chancellor of *England*; and in 7th *Henry* VIII. Sir *William Knevet* of *Bukenham* castle was found to die seized of it, being held of the Earl of *Arundel*;[5] and in 28th *Henry* VIII. Sir *Edm. Knevet* sold the manor and advowson, 4 messuages, 4 tofts, 500 acres of land, 30 of meadow, 20 of pasture, 500 acres of furze and heath, 100 of moor or fen, 100 of marsh, 3 of alders, and 7*l.* rent, and the right of faldage here &c. to

JOHN BOLDERO, and STEPHEN HEYWARD; and on an inquisition taken the 24th *July*, in 26th *Elizabeth*,[6] *John Boldero*, Gent. was found to have died the 29th *May* last, seized of a moiety of the manor, &c. and *Edmund* was his son and heir, aged 30 years, and *John Heyward* was found, in the said year, to die seized of the other moiety. The aforesaid *Edmund* was also found on the 3d *August*, in the first King *James* I. to have died 24th *Dec.* 45th *Elizabeth*, seized of a moiety, and *John* was his son, aged 21 years; soon after this, *John Boldero* sold his part or moiety to

WILLIAM HEYWARD, son of *Stephen*, who was lord of the whole town, and patron in 1603; and in the reign of King *Charles* I. it came again to the family of *Knyvet*, on the marriage of *Emma*, daughter and heir of *William Heyward*, Gent. with ——— *Knevet*, Esq. of *Ashwellthorp*; and in 1665, Sir *John Knevet* presented to this rectory as lord and patron; and in 1720, Col. *P. Knevet* sold it to *Henry Partridge*, Esq. of *Bukenham-House*, whose son, *Henry Partridge*, Esq. is the present [1738] lord.

The tenths of this town, were 2*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

The *leet* is in the lord of the hundred.

The CHURCH is dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin*, and is a rude old

[3] On the 8th of January, 1388, Elizabeth his widow, presented to this church.

[4] Regr. Wylby, p. 103; of the Cliftons, Caillys, &c. See in Dug. Baronage.

[5] Esch. 7 Hen. 8. Fin. Mich. 38 H. 8. N. 462.

[6] Esch. 26 Eliz. Com. Suff. N. 16. Esch. 1 Jac. Pat. 2. N. 174.

single building of flint, boulder, &c. covered with tile, in length about 35 feet, and 15 in breadth; to this nave is a chancel annexed, about 30 feet long, and 15 broad, with an ascent of two steps to the communion table, and is covered with thatch; here lie several marble grave-stones.

One is thus inscribed,

Here lyeth JANE the Daughter of THOMAS STEWARD, of Barton-Mills Esq. and the Wife of WILLIAM HAYWARD, buried the 23 of November 1633.

Another thus,

Here lyeth WILLIAM HEYWARD Gent. Patron of this church, buried the 10 Day of Dec. 1630.

On a third, this only legible,

- - - - Vir Pius. - - - in memory (as it is said) of Mr. *Doughty*, rector.

At the west end of the nave stands a narrow but lofty round tower of flint, &c. embattled and coped with freestone, wherein hangs one bell. This tower is of great and venerable antiquity, built (as I conceive) in the reign of the *Danish* kings, and probably by *Harold* King of *England*, of whom a freeman, as I have observed, held a moiety of this town in the time of the Confessor.

In this church were formerly the arms of *Clifton* painted in glass.

RECTORS.

1310, 7 *July*, *Thomas de Hulm* had this church given him in *commendam*.

1317, 10 *June*, *Walter Kyng*. Sir WILLIAM BERNAK, and WILLIAM, son of *John Beney* of *Thetford*, patrons *hac vice*.

1321, 24 *Jan. John de Wasteney*. Sir WILLIAM DE WASTENEY, and JOAN his wife.

1349, 15 *July*, *Robert Wygh*. Sir ADAM DE CLIFTON.

1349, 28 *Oct. William Hulle*. *Ditto*.

William de Redingham. *Ditto*.

1350, 5 *Sep. Robert Byshop*, on *Redingham's* resignation, vicar also of *West-Bradenham*. *Ditto*.

Robert Osborn occurs rector 41st *Edward* III. *Ditto*.

- - - - - *Smith*.

1376, 22 *Jan. Edmund Ive*, on *Smith's* resignation. RICHARD HOLDICH, JOHN REED, JOHN HOLKHAM, JOHN MORLEY, and THO. DE FLETCHAM. *Ive* was vicar of *Chipenham* in *Cambridgeshire*, and exchanged with *Smith*.

1386, 17 *Sep. John Ansty*, on *Ive's* resignation. Sir JOHN CLIFTON. *Ansty* was rector of *Canfield-Parva*, in *Essex*, and exchanged with *Ive*.

1388, 8 *Jan. Jeffery Pegge*. ELIZABETH, relict of Sir *John Clifton*.

[7] Regr. Paynot.

1390, 30 *Aug. John Boulder.* *Ditto.*

1415, 14 *Sep. Stephen Noble.* JOHN DREW, THOMAS BRAMPTON, RICH. CREYK, and ROGER RAWLYNS, patrons, by virtue of a deed of feoffment from *Constantine Clifton,* deceased. *Noble* was also rector of *Northwold.*

1417, 1 *June, Walter Wasteney.* JOHN DREW, &c. By his will proved the 5th *May,* 1434,[8] he requires to be buried in this church, and leaves money to the gild of St. *Mary.*

1434, 29, *Apr. William Stalworth.* Sir JOHN CLIFTON.

Richard Love occurs in 36th *Henry* VI.

1468, 27 *Apr. Robert Aleyn,* on *Love's* resignation. JOHN TOPPYS of *Norwich,* by the gift and grant of *John Knevet,* Esq. *Aleyn* in his will, dated 22 *Dec.* 1493,[9] desires to be buried in this church, and gives to St. *Mary's* gild a quarter of malt.

1493, 16 *Jan. Thomas Cook,* A. M. RICHARD ROOS, Esq. and JOAN his wife. He was also rector of *Hilburgh.*

1533, 4 *Dec. Henry Callibut,* on *Cook's* death. EDMUND KNEVET, Esq. buried in his own church, 15th *April,* 1560.

1560, 28 *Nov. John Balkey.*[1] STEPHEN HAYWARD and JOHN BALDERO.

1564, 11 *Apr. Edward Balkey,* on *John's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1579, 13 *Jan. Tho. Garthside.* *Ditto.*

1583, 21 *Jan. Robert Dey,* on *Garthside's* resignation. JOHN BOLDERO of *Fornham* St. *Martin, Suffolk,* and MARGARET, relict of *Stephen Hayward,* late of *Bury* St. *Edmund.* In his reply to King *James's* queries, in 1603, he observes there were 65 communicants, and that *William Hayward* of *Bury* was patron. He was buried here 13th *Aug.* 1620.

1620, *Andrew Doughtie,* A. M. on *Dey's* death; vicar also of *Wilton;* buried here 3d *Jan.* 1665.

1665, 24 *Jan. Robert Gallard.* Sir JOHN KNEVET. Buried here 15th *Aug.* 1667.

1667, 25 *Nov. John Talbot,* A. B. *Ditto.*

1689, 31 *Jan. John Newson,* on the death of the last rector. *Ditto.* He was also vicar of *Methwold,* and was buried 18th *Feb.* 1712.

1713, 3 *Aug.* the Rev. Mr. *John Ellis,* A. M. who is rector also of *Ickburgh-cum-Langford.* EDMUND WACE, clerk.

This rectory is valued in the King's Books at 8*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* and being in clear value but 40*l. per annum* is discharged of tenths and first fruits.

This town gives name to the deanery of *Cranwich,* which takes in all the churches within the hundreds of *Grimesho* and *South-Greenhoe.* In ancient days, each deanery had its peculiar dean, of which it may not be improper to make a few remarks in this place.

RURAL DEANS

Are very ancient, and no precise time has been determined when the office first began; it is probable it was in the *Saxon* time; and a

[8] Regr. Surflete, p. 141.

[9] Regr. Typps.

[1] Presbyter non conjugatus, satis doctus, non residet, non hospitalis, in ecclesia cathedrali Norwic. non prædicat, nec licentiatus. Parkeri Certificator. in Bibliot. Col. Corp. Christi Cantab.

learned author[2] has observed, that these *deans* in the church, answered the place of the ꝺienheꝓoꝺ of the hundred, the head of the *ten friborgs*, or the *tithing-man*, and that in imitation of this secular method, the spiritual governours, the bishops, divided each diocese into *deaneries* or *tithings*, each of which had in its district ten parishes, or churches, and over every such district they appointed a *dean*, who should in spiritual matters, as the ꝺienheꝓoꝺ in civil, reconcile differences, receive complaints, and enquire into grievances, &c.: the first mention of them is in the year 877,[3] and in one of the laws of *Edward* the Confessor,[4] it was provided, that of the 8*l.* penalty for breach of the King's peace, the King should have an 100*s.* the Earl 50*s.* and the Bishop's *dean* in whose deanery it was, the other 10*s.* which, according to the opinion of Sir *Henry Spelman*, &c. is meant of the *rural deans*. If these *deans* were over such a number of churches in a city, they were called *decani urbani*, if in the country, *decani rurales*; and as hundreds and tithings kept their name, when they bare no longer a strict relation to the number of villages or people, so likewise the *rural deaneries* continued, when they lost their first allusion to 10 parishes or churches, and the district of them was enlarged at the pleasure of the Bishop; though some deaneries do still retain the primitive allotment of ten churches, especially in *Wales*, where the most ancient usages continue.

These *rural deans* had their *capitula* or *chapters*, made up of the instituted clergy, or their curates, as proxies for them, and the dean was president, or *prolocutor*;[5] these were held at first every three weeks, afterwards once a month, but their principal chapters were assembled once a quarter; all rectors and vicars, or their *capellans*, were bound to attend those chapters, and to bring information of all irregularities committed in their respective parishes. The place of holding these chapters was at first in any church within the deanery, where the minister of the place was to entertain the dean, and his immediate officers; but in a council at *London*, held by Bishop *Stratford*, in 1342, it was ordained, that such chapters should not be held in any obscure village, where it was difficult to get provision, but in the larger and more eminent parishes, where the company could be best accommodated, and all the officials and servants of the *dean* were to have their charges defrayed by their master, without burthen to the clergy. In these chapters the *dean* published the decrees of provincial and episcopal synods, all ecclesiastical laws and canons, and enforced the execution of them; they had also the probate of wills, &c. the cognizance of all matrimonial causes, matters of divorce, and incontinency: thus we find that when King *Henry* II. was at *York*, a burgess of *Scarburgh* complained to him of a *rural dean* that had taken from him 12*d.* and enjoined his wife pennance as an adultress, without proof, contrary to the King's law.[6] They had also a great share in the trials for the right of advowson; and their more especial duty was to inspect and censure the manners of the clergy, and to pronounce sentence of excommunication; they were also commissioned to receive the taxes of the clergy, subsidies, first fruits,

[2] Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 633.
[3] Du-Pin, vol. vii. p. 49 and 152.
[4] Leg. Edw. Confes. 31 de Emend. Pacis.
[5] Du Fresne in Verbis.
[6] Brady's Comp. Hist. of Eng. vol. i. p. 381.

tenths, &c.; and the general taxation of benefices in *England*, called *the Norwich Taxation*, (made by *Walter Suffeld* Bishop of *Norwich*, the Pope's deputy,) was taken in every deanery by the *rural deans*, and two or three rectors or vicars, members of the chapter of that deanery. That these branches of their office and jurisdiction were of considerable profit, must be granted, else we shall be at a loss to account for the exchanges that we frequently meet with between rectors and dignitaries of the church, and these *rural deans*.

At the beginning they are said to be elected by the clergy of their own district, and when confirmed by the Bishop, were not to be ejected without the joint consent of their own presbyters; and in latter times, they were temporary, and removed, as Dr. *Kennet* asserts,[7] by the Bishop's sole power; but it is plain from the institutions of the deans of *Cranwich* here annexed, that they were collated by the Bishop, and that it was no temporary office, or *durante Episcopi beneplacito*, they being styled *decani perpetui*, and also from their solemn resignations and exchanges for this office, for other preferments in the church.

Each *rural dean* had his seal belonging to his office; and we are told that the seal of the Dean of *Burchester* in *Oxfordshire* was an oblong oval, (as most religious seals were,) the impress, a pelican standing on a pedestal, wounding her breast with her bill, and feeding her young with her own blood; and I have now by me the probate of the will of *Thomas Westhowe* of *Boketon*, at *Downham* in *Norfolk*, dated 16th *Dec.* 1413, proved by *Hugh Birdham* Dean of *Fincham*, to which is affixed an oblong seal of red wax, the impress a bird, probably a finch, on a tree, and a star in chief, and this legend, Sigillum Decanatus de Fyncham, expressing both his own, and his deanery's name, in that device.

The *rural deans* were plain honest men, not much skilled in the subtilties of the civil or canon law, but were not the less capable of their office and jurisdiction, as depending on known customs, and the rules of equity; but by degrees, when the method of ecclesiastical justice was turned into arts and mysteries, then began the *canonists* to pretend themselves the only fit ministers in all courts of Christianity, and insinuated themselves into the favour and counsels of the Bishops, and so obtained the new titles of *archdeacons*, *officials*, and *chancellours*, and then easily run down these *deans*. Thus, by the art and interest of the *canonists*, &c. the jurisdiction of this office declined so much, that little but the name and shadow of it was in being, even in the age before the Reformation. It has been wished that our reformers would have restored this good and useful office to all its ancient rights and laudable practices, and those great persons who were commissioned to revive the ecclesiastical laws of this realm, agreed in their good opinion of it, prescribed a proper method, but it fell for want of confirmation by the legislative power; yet though it was not formally ratified, all those parts of it have no less the force of a law,[8] (*viz.* all such ecclesiastical canons, constitutions, &c.) as are not repugnant to the laws, statutes, &c. of the realm, of which inoffensive nature was this jurisdiction of *rural deans*. And in a provincial synod held at *London*, 3d *Apr.* 1571, it was ordained that the

[7] Paroch. Antiq. p. 639, 950. [8] Ibid. 652.

archdeacon, when he had finished his visitation, should signify to the Bishop what clergymen he found in every deanery, so well endowed with learning and judgment as to be worthy to instruct the people in sermons, and to rule and preside over others; out of these the Bishop may choose such as he will have to be *rural deans*. The little remains of this dignity and jurisdiction depend now on the custom of places, and the pleasure of diocesans; in some parts of this kingdom, the *rural deans* have nothing left but the burthen of entertaining the rectors and vicars of the deanery at a solemn feast.

DEANS OF CRANWICH.*

1315, 27 *Oct.* Mr. *Ralph de Belegrave,* collated to this deanery by the Bishop, with all its rights and privileges.

1321, 5 *Nov.* Mr. *John de Walegrave,* collated, &c.

1326, 1 *May, Robert de Burneby,* on the resignation of *Walegrave.*

1342, 27 *Mar. John de Breydeston,* &c. on the resignation of *Burneby.*

1342, 20 *Dec. Simon de Cley,* changed with *Breydeston,* for *Thorp* by *Norwich.*

1345, 14 *Oct. Laurence Manors.*

1348, *Stephen de Cressingham,* clerk.

1349, *Robert de Hardreshill.*

1359, 18 *Nov. Walter Lathom.*

1386, 23 *Dec. William Baas.*

1388, 11 *Apr. William de Feriby,* &c. he was dean of *Hecham* and exchanged with *Baas.*

1388, 19 *Aug. Hugh de Bridham,* he was rector of *Snyterly,* with the chapel of *Glanford,* and exchanged with *Feriby.*

1391, 2 *Oct. William Clerk.*

1391, 5 *Oct. Roger de Belton.* He was dean of *Brisley,* and exchanged with *Clerk.*

1392, 29 *Nov. John Attelbrigg.*

1393, 9 *Nov. John Boseworthe.*

1421, 15 *July, Simon Thurton.*

1491, 10 *June, Humphry Ballard,* collated to this deanery and that of *Breccles,* which was now consolidated to it.

1495, 11 *Dec. Thomas Shrybbe.*

1498, 10 *Jan. Henry Goldwell.*[9]

1509, 20 *July, Thomas Vele,* on the death of *Goldwell;* he was rector of St. *Michael-at-the-Pleas,* in *Norwich.*

* This deanery contained 47 parishes, and was taxed at 30*s.* (Domesd.)

[9] Goldwell was probably a relation of Bishop Goldwell; on his collation this injunction is entered: Et Episcopus virtute obedientiæ, firmiter injunxit omnibus et singulis abbatibus, prior. rector. vicar. curatis, &c. tam clericis quam laicis per dict. decanat. quod. Hen. Goldwello decano perpetuo eorum, obediant pariter et intendant in omnibus licitis, canonicisque mandatis. Lib. Instit. Norw.

COULSTON, ALIAS COLVESTON,

LIES on the opposite shore to *Cranwich*, on the north side of the river *Wissey*, the hundred of *Grimeshoe* crossing here that river, and taking in this town and that of *Ickburgh*. In *Domesday* it is wrote *Covestuna*, and derives its name from the *Saxon* word Love, a small creak, and *tun* or *ton*, a town or village.

At the survey it was the lordship of *William* Earl *Warren*, but in the Confessor's time, was held by a freeman of *Harold's*, afterwards King of *England*, who had one carucate of land in demean, 12 acres of meadow, and a fishery, and was valued at 8*s*. *per annum*; it was five furlongs long, and four broad, and paid 5*d*. *ob*. when the hundred paid 20*s*. *gelt*.[1]

Soon after the Conquest, this village was held of the Earl *Warren*, the capital lord, by a family that assumed their name from it, a practice frequent in that age, and *Jordan de Colveston*, lord, by his deed *sans* date, (about the reign of King *Henry* I. as I take it,) gave to the monks of *Castle-Acre*, the rent of 3*s*. *per annum*, out of his mill called *Wor-Milne*, in this place;[2] the witnesses were, *Jeffrey* his heir, *Robert* his brother, *Gilbert de Rising*, *Richard* the priest of *Mundeford*, *William* his nephew, &c. After this, about the reign of King *John*,

RICHARD DE GELHAM held it of the aforesaid Earl, by the service of half a knight's fee; but in the reign of King *Henry* III.

Sir JOHN DE LODEN, son of *John de Loden*, was lord, and gave by deed to the monks of *Castle-Acre*, 3*s*. *per annum* out of his manor, instead of the 3*s*. given them out of the mill above-mentioned; witnesses were, Sir *Osbert de Caily*, Sir *Gilbert de Fransham*, Sir *Reginald de Dunham*, Sir *Alexander Arsyk*, Sir *Frederick de Capervill*, Master *Edmund de Massingham*, *Alan de Wessenham*, *John de Hoo*, &c.

In 3d *Edward* I. *Robert de Loden*, or *Lodne*, was lord, and had the assize of *bread* and *beer* here;[3] and the men of this town and *Ickburgh* are said to be obliged to go to the *leet* of the hundred of *Weyland*, and to pay 12*d*. there; but in 9th *Edward* II.[4]

LETTICE ATTE-HOOE was returned lady of the manor; and in the following year, *John* Earl *Warren* aliened, with the King's license,[5] this lordship to

Sir RALPH DE COBHAM and his heirs, to be held of them in *capite*;

[1] Terre Willi. de Warrena. (Domesd. fol. 88.) In Colvestuna i. car. terre i. lib. hom. Heroldi iiii. villi. iiii. bor. tunc ii. serv. xii. acr. prati, tunc et post ii. car. in dnio. tertia posset esse, m° i. et semper i. car. hominum et ii. mol. et i. piscar. silva de xv. por. et val. viii. sol. hoc. est pro castellatione aquarum, totum habet v. quar. in longo, et iiii. in lato, et red. v. den et ob. de xx.*s*. de Gelto.

[2] Regr. Castle-Acre in Biblioth. Comit. Oxon. p. 101. b.

[3] Rot. Hund. in Cur. Recept. Scacarij.

[4] Nom. Villar.

[5] Brevia ad quod damnum 10 Ed. 2. N. 83. Esch. 20 Ed. 3. N. 18. Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 66, 69.

and in 20th *Edward* III. this *Ralph* Lord *Cobham* was found to die seized of it; and

JOHN was his son and heir, aged 20, by *Mary* his wife, daughter of *William* Lord *Roos*, and widow of *Thomas de Brotherton* Earl of *Norfolk;* and in the next year proved his age, and had livery. In 33d *Edward* III. being then a knight, he served that King in the wars of *France*, and had in his retinue Sir *John de Northwold*, Sir *John Crispin*, *John Devenish*, *John Atte-chirche*, &c.; and in the 37th of the said King, the 3d of *June*, he grants to King *Edward* III. and his heirs, (after his own decease,) this manor, with many others in several counties, and delivered a ring of gold to the King, in name of *seisin*, and was found to die seized of it in 1st *Richard* II.[6]

On the death of Sir *John Cobham*, the lordship came to *John de Herling* of *East-Herling* in *Norfolk*, to whom and his heirs King *Edward* III. gave the reversion, on the 8th of *November*, in his 38th year, after the death of the aforesaid Sir *John Cobham*;[7] but in the 3d of *Henry* IV.

RICHARD HOLDICH, Esq. was found to hold it in *capite;* and in 5th *Henry* VII.

THOMAS HOLDICH held it of the King, of his manor of *Methwold*, by knight's service; and

ROBERT was his cousin and heir, and lord in 1536. In the sixth year of Queen *Elizabeth*,

MILES HOLDICH, son of *Richard*, had livery of it; and in the 12th of the said Queen's reign,

JOHN HOLDICH, Esq. was lord; and in 1592,

HENRY HOLDICH, Esq. presented to this church. After this, it came by the marriage of *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *Henry Holdich*, Esq. to

Sir JOHN SIDLEY of St. *Cleers* in *Kent*, Knt. and Bart. who sold it in the year 1650 to

ROBERT WILSON of *Merton* in *Surrey*, Esq. who left it to his second son,

EDWARD WILSON, Esq. who built a neat manor-house here, now [1738] enjoyed by his eldest son,

ROBERT WILSON, Esq. of *Didlington*.

There is nothing now remaining of this old village, but the aforesaid manor-house, and a farm-house adjoining.

The *leet* is in the lord of the hundred. The tenths were 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The Prior of *Bromhill* was taxed for his temporalities here in 1428, 4*s.* 6*d.*

The CHURCH has been in ruins time immemorial; it stood a little west of the present farm-house, and was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*;[8] It formerly belonged to St. *Bartholomew* of *Ichburgh*, as the mother and baptismal church, concerning the advowson of which there had been a dispute between *Jeffry*, son of *Jordan* of *Colveston*, and the monks of St. *Pancrace* of *Lewes*, to whom he released, before Bishop *William* of *Norwich*, *Jordan* Prior of *Acre*, *Ralph de Albini*,

[6] Rymer's Fœd. vol. viii. p. 136. Claus. 37 Ed. 3. m. 28. Autog. pen. Camer. Scacarij. Esch. 1 Ric. 2. N. 146.

[7] Pat. 39 Ed. 3. Part. 1. M. 32. Inquis. 3 H. 4. Esch. 5 Hen. 7. Lib. Liberat. fol. 126.

[8] Regr. Paynot, Norw.

and *Roger de Waxtenesham*, the Bishop's notary.[9] In it there were the arms of *England*, the Earl *Warren*, and the Earl of *Clare*.[1] *John de Lodnes*, lord of the town, by a fine levied in the 20th *Henry* III.[2] granted the patronage of it to the Prior and Convent of *Lewes* in *Sussex*; but it appears from the Institution Books, that that convent did not present till the year 1375.

RECTORS.

1329, 24 *March, William de Surlingham.*[3]

1347, 23 *Jan. William de Sutton.* King EDWARD III. on account of the minority of the son and heir of Sir *John de Brews*, Knt.

1348, 31 *Dec. John Vesey.* King EDWARD III.

1349, 9 *Aug. John Craton.* King EDWARD III. &c. About this time, the Prior, &c. of *Lewes* recovered the presentation against Sir *John de Brews.*

1351, 17 *March, Thomas de Asheborne*, on the resignation of *Craton.* Lapse.

1375, 26 *Sep. Roger Couper.* The PRIOR, &c.

1381, 3 *March, Thomas Veill. Ditto.*

1390, 28 *Apr. Thomas Brakkelle. Ditto.*

1408, 27 *Aug. Roger Wace. Ditto.*

1428, 1 *March, John Russell*, on the resignation of *Wace. Ditto.*

1439, *William Ogyll.*

1464, 24 *Apr. David Thoryn.* Lapse.

Thomas Mildenhale.

1478, 6 *Oct. John Prymier*, on the resignation of *Mildenhale.* RICHARD HOLDICH, Esq.

1494, 11 *Oct. Thomas Rakke*, on the resignation of *Prymier.* RICHARD and ROBERT SOUTHWELL, Esqrs. trustees for the estate of *Richard Holdych* of *Didlington.*

James Bothe.

1536, 4 *March, Robert Halmon*, on the death of *Bothe.* ROBERT HOLDYCH, Esq. He was also rector of *Boughton*, and deprived in 1553, being a married priest.[4]

1554, *Feb. James Skamler*, on the deprivation of *Halmon.* Lapse.

1556, 28 *July, Robert Spirgyn*,[5] on the deprivation of the last rector. RICHARD HOLDITCH, Esq.

——— *Chapman.*

1578, 17 *Feb. Edmund Turner*, on the resignation of *Chapman.* Vicar also of *Didlington.* Lapse.

1592, 12 *Oct. Thomas Hopes*, alias *Hooper*, A.M.[6] on the resignation of *Turner.* HENRY HOLDICHE, Esq. He was vicar also of *Didlington*, and afterwards rector of *North-Rungton* in *Norfolk.*

1616, 19 *March, Anthony Wilkinson*, on the resignation of the last

[9] E. Regro. Lewensi, fol. 266.
[1] MSS. pen. Joh. Anstis, Armig.
[2] Fin. div. Com. 20 Hen. 3. N. 65.
[3] Lib. Inst.
[4] Lib. MSS. de deprivat. in Offic. Regr. Norwic. p. 43.
[5] Presbyter non conjugatus, mediocriter doctus, residet hospitalis, non prædicat, nec licentiatus. Archiep. Parkeri Certificat. in Coll C. C. Cant.; by this it appears the church was standing in his time.
[6] He left 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum to the poor of this town, and Didlington, paid by the rector of North-Rungton out of lands given to that church.

rector. BENJAMIN COOPER, Gent. He was vicar also of *Didlington.*

1622, 19 *Sep. Benjamin Barwick,* A. M. THO. EDGELY and THO. CARVETT. He was vicar also of *Didlington.*

Andrew Needham.

1676, 17 *Oct. Wormley Martin,* on the resignation of *Needham.* BORAGE MARTIN, Esq. This church was at this time consolidated to that of *Didlington.*

1685, 30 *July, John Ellis,* A. M. The KING.

1720, 11 *Sep.* The Rev. Mr. *John Brundish,* A. M. on the death of *Ellis.* He is the present [1738] vicar of *Didlington.* ROBERT WILSON, Esq.

This is a rectory consolidated with the vicarage of *Didlington,* and the real value of both being but 40*l. per annum,* no tenths or first fruits are paid.

This rectory was valued at 4*l.* 2*d. ob.*

Prior of *Lewes* patron, a house and 24 acres, valued at 4 marks and an half, procurations 3*s.* 4*d.* synodals 1*s. Peter-pence* 6*d.*; consolidated to *Didlington* in 1616. (*Domesd.*)

Henry Constable, by his will dated 20 *Dec.* 1489, gives 12 acres and an half of land in *Didlington,* to the rector of *Colveston,* on condition that he prays for his soul, and to St. *Mary's gild* here, 6 acres and 3 roods of land in *Didlington.*[7]

Tho. Hogg, by his will in 1492, gives two ewes to the *gild* of St. *John* Baptist here.[8]

ICKBURGH.

THIS village lies east of *Colveston,* on the north side of the river *Wissey,* the *London* road to *Swaffham, Walsingham,* &c. running through it; Dr. *Gale,* in his Commentary on *Antoninus,*[9] makes this a *Roman* station, (the *Iciani,*) and of the same opinion was the learned Mr. *Talbot;* though a modern author places the *Iciani* at *Colchester,*[1] and even the *Villa Faustini* at *Maldon* in *Essex;* but most authors dissent from him. It is certain that the distance betwixt this town and that of *Bury,* (generally agreed to be the *Villa Faustini,*) as observed by *Antoninus,* exactly answers, take which rout you please, either through *Brandon* or *Thetford,* and that the road here leading to *Swaffham,* &c. is broad, straight, and level, and has an air of antiquity and grandeur, appears to every traveller; and in the plantations at *Linford,* within less than a mile of *Ickburgh,* and at the

[7] Lib. Consignat. 1627.
[8] Regr. Typps Norw.
[9] Gales's Comment. p. 93.
[1] Salmon on the Roman Stations, p. 43, 44.

building of the New-Hall there, several *Roman* urns have been lately dug up, and on the road towards *Bury* was a large *milliare*, lately to be seen, which might be the *primus ab urbe lapis*, the distance answering. Sir *Henry Spelman* observes, that the *Iceni*, by which name this part of the Heptarchy was distinguished in the time of the *Saxons*, and on which the *Roman Iciani* is founded, is a *British* term, derived from the river *Ise* or *Ichen;* and indeed this is a conjecture highly probable, most of the rivers in *Norfolk* still retaining (though varying a little) the same name. The great river which flows between this county and *Cambridgeshire*, and empties itself into the sea about *Lyn*, is called the *Ouse-Magna*. That river which divides the south-west part of this county, from *Suffolk*, has the name of the *Ouse-Parva;* and that river which is in a good measure the boundary of the hundred of *Grimeshoe*, from those of *Clackclose* and *South-Greenhoe*, is called the *Wissey*, which comes very near to the *British* word *ise* above-mentioned; and on the north side of this *Ise*, or *Wissey*, stands the town of *Icheburc*, as it is wrote in *Domesday*, that is, a town or burgh on the *Ise*, or *Icheburna*, (as it is also wrote,) that is the *bourn*, *brook*, or river *Ise*.

At the time of the survey, in the reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Walter Giffard* held the greatest part of this town, one carucate and an half, and 8 acres of land, and 3 acres of meadow, which 4 free men held in the time of the Confessor, valued then at 20*s*. at the survey at 30*s*. *per annum*. This part was half a *leuca* in length, and half a one in breadth, and paid 8*d*. of the 20*s*. *gelt*.[2]

He also held here and in *Linford* four carucates and 35 acres of land, and 60 acres of meadow, which 14 freemen held in the time of the Confessor, valued then at 20*s*. at the survey at 10*s*. *per annum*. These freemen were under the protection of the ancestor of *Ralph de Waer*, and were afterwards delivered to *Bodin de Ver*,[3] who took part with the King; but afterwards *Ralph* attached them to his own fee, and when he forfeited, he was their lord, and *Hervey de Ver* held them of him, as the hundred says. The whole of *Leneforda* was half a *leuca* in length, and four furlongs in breadth, and paid 4*d*. of the 20*s*. *gelt*.

Walter Giffard was the son of *Osborn de Bolebec* and *Aveline* his wife, he was made Earl of *Bucks* on the Conquest, and had many lordships given him; after the death of this Earl and his son, this lordship descended to

Rich. Fitz-Gilbert Earl of *Brion*, &c. in *Normandy*, who married *Rohesia*, daughter of this *Walter Giffard*, and had by her

Gilbert Fitz-Richard, the first Earl of *Clare*, lord of this town,

[2] Terre Walteri Giffardi. Hund. de Grimeshou. (Domesd. fol. 239.) In Iccheburna iiii. lib. hom. T. R. E. i. car terre et dim. et viii. acr. tunc et post. iii. car. m° ii. iii. acr. prati, tunc iiii. por. m° i. tunc c. oves, m° cc. tunc et post. val. xx.*s*. m° xxx. Totum habet dim. leug. in long. et dim. in lat. et red. in Gelto Regis, de xx.*s*. viii.*d*.

In Lineforda et Iccheburc xiiii. libi. hom. iiii. car. terre et xxxv. acr. tunc vi. car post. iii. m° et iii. bor. lx. acr. prati. tunc val. xx.*s*. m° x. Hij fuere commendati antecessori Radulfi de Waer, post liberati sunt Bodino de Ver ex parte Regis, postea derationavit eos ad suum feudum Radulfus, et quando forisfecit tenebat eos Herveus de Ver de illo, hoc testatur hund. et totum hab. dim. leug. in long. et iiii. quar. in lato, et red. iiii.*d*. de xx. sol.

[3] He was Earl of Norfolk, and rebelled against the Conqueror about the 9th year of his reign.

and the greatest part of it was held of these lords by the ancient family of

LANGETOT, from which family *Stow-Langtot* in *Suffolk* derives its name; and in the 1st year of King *John*, it appears from a fine then levied,[4] that

GILBERT DE LANGETOT bought of *William de Bellomont*, and *Muriel* his wife, the service of two knights fees, &c. in *Ickeburc*, *Brinton*, *Witchingham*, *Schotesham*, *Saxlingham*, &c.; and in the 24th of *Henry* III.

GODFREY DE LANGETOT held the manor of *William de Englefield*; after this, in the said reign,

ROB. LONGTOT was found to hold a manor here of the Earl of *Gloucester*, by half a knight's fee, and the Earl of the King.

In the 3d of *Edward* I. *John Langetoth* was lord,[5] and had the assize of *bread* and *beer*; and in the 34th of that King,

NICH. DE LANGETOT and *Margery* his wife had two messuages, and 312 acres of land here, and in *Bukenham-Parva*, settled by fine on them and their heirs; and the said *Nicholas* and *Margery* settled by fine in the 8th of *Edward* II. lands here, in tail, on *John de Goldingham*, and *Maud* his wife, and the heirs of *Maud*, but this lordship was not in them; for in 1304,

ROB. LANGETOT presented to the church; and in the 8th of *Edward* II. a fine was levied, whereby the manor and advowson was settled on the said *Robert* and *Amicia* his wife, for life, remainder to *Stephen*, son of *Robert*, in tail;[6] and in 1333, the said

STEPHEN, as lord, presented to the church, and enjoyed the same in the 31st of *Edward* III. and held it of the Earl of *Gloucester*, by half a knight's fee.

But in the 2d of *Rich.* II.[7] *Nicholas*, son of *Stephen de Langetot* of *Mundeford*, released by deed to

JOHN CHURCHMAN and *Emma* his wife, all his right in the manor and advowson; and in 1385, they presented to the church: this *John* was citizen and sheriff of *London* about this time; and in the 1st of *Henry* IV. he conveyed it to

JAMES BILLINGFORD, clerk of the Crown, who was found to hold it of the honour of *Clare*; soon after this, in 1416, in the reign of *Henry* VI. *John Bungey*, clerk, *Thomas Fekys* of *Colveston*, and *Simon Coupere*, presented to the church, by right of the manor of *Ikeburgh*. In 1448,

RICHARD GEGGH, Esq. as lord, presented to the church, and soon after this,

HUGH FENN presented in 1454, 1461, and 1472; but in 1478,

GEO. NEVYLL Lord *Abergavenny*, and *Margaret* his wife, held it, and presented; and in the 19th of *Henry* VII. a fine was levied between the said lord and *Richard Fox* Bishop of *Winchester*, to whom it was then conveyed.[8] In 1518,

Sir EDW. BENSTEDE was lord, and presented; and in the 18th of *Henry* VIII.

[4] Fin. R. Joh. N. 10. Fin. Norff. 24 H. 4. L. 4. N. 94. Inquis. Temp. H. 3.

[5] Rot. Hund. in Cur. Recept. Scacarij. Fin. 34 Ed. 1. L. 7. N. 119. Fin. L. 2.

[6] Fin. 8 Ed. 2. L. 2. N. 159.

[7] Claus. 2 R. 2. Claus. 1 Hen. 4. Part. 2. m. 5.

[8] Fin. 19 Hen. 7. Term. Michael.

WILL. PURDEE of *Herting ford-Bury* in *Hertfordshire*, and the lady *Jocosa* his wife, late wife of Sir *Edward Benstede*, conveyed the manor by fine to

JOHN CROFTS of *West-Stow* in *Suffolk*, according to the will of Sir *Edward*.[9] After this it came to the family of the *Bedingfields* of *Oxburgh*, and

HENRY BEDINGFIELD, Esq. was lord, and presented in 1541; and in the 32d of *Elizabeth*,

THOMAS BEDINGFIELD, Esq. was found to die seized of it, held of the honour of *Clare*. About the end of the reign of King *Charles* I. it was sold by Sir *Henry Bedingfield* to the *Garrards* of *Langford*; and in 1680

Sir THOMAS GARRARD, Bart. presented to the church; and his son,

Sir NICHOLAS, dying in 1727, *sans* issue, the manor is at present [1738] held by

Sir FRANCIS BICKLEY, Bart. who married *Alathea*, eldest daughter of *Jacob Garrard*, Esq. eldest son of Sir *Thomas Garrard*, Bart. who died before his father; by which *Alathea* there is no issue, and by

CHARLES DOWNING, Esq. third son of Sir *George Downing* of *Cambridgeshire*, who married *Sarah*, the second daughter, and by her has a son and heir.

CHEVERE'S MANOR.

Part of this town, a moiety only of that land which (as is observed above) was held here and in *Linford* by 14 freemen,[1] was held in the reign of King *Henry* III. by Sir *Hamon Chevere*, Knt. who, in the 14th of that King, conveyed it by fine then levied,[2] to

DROGO DE BARENTINE, and *Jane* his wife; and in the said year, he had a grant of a weekly market, and a fair yearly, with free-warren in all his demean lands here; this was held by

WILLIAM BARENTUN, son (as I conceive) of the said *Drogo*, who founded the chapel and hospital of *lepers* in this town, and gave considerable lands, and part of his lordship to it. The remaining part was afterwards held by

JOHN DE CRESSINGHAM, who, by will dated 22d *February* 1372,[3] bequeaths to *Thomas* his son, his manor of *Ickburgh*, land in *Fouldon*, and his manor of *Linford*, and makes *Emma* his wife, and *William de Bodney*, his nephew, executors; and to his three daughters, *Margaret*, - - - and *Joan*, he gives 40*l.* each. And in 4th King *Rich.* II. the King confirmed to

JOAN DE CRESSINGHAM, daughter of *John de Cressingham*, deceased, cousin and heir to *Drogo Barentyn*, the market and fair held here on the 10th *Aug.* with free-warren; but in the 10th of the said King,

JOHN VEYLE and THOMAS VEYLE of *Bodney*, nephews and heirs of *John Cressingham*, released to

[9] Ped. Fin. Term. Mich. 8 H. 8. N. 113.

[1] See in Domes. note, fo. 528.

[2] Cart. 41 H. 3.

[3] Regr. Heydon, fol. 25. a. proved 5th March, 1372. Pat. 4. Ric. 2. Part. 2. m. 10. Claus. 10 R. 2. m. 50. and m. 34. Claus 12 R. 2. m. 4.

JOHN CHURCHMAN, and *Emma* his wife, their right in this manor; and in that year, *Richard Holditch* did the same; and in the 12th of the said King, *Richard Mey* of *Ikeburgh* released to the aforesaid *John*, all his right in the manor, &c. so that

CHURCHMAN, being possessed of the whole, joined it to his other manor, and conveyed it thus united, to *James Billingford*, as has been already observed; and since that time it hath continued united, and had the same lords.

Besides the manors above-mentioned, *Ralph de Tony* held 30 acres of land here, at the survey, which was valued with his manor of *Neketun*, which extended into this town, and this part was held in the time of the Confessor, by a *socman* of *Herold*;* but this, as I take it, was soon after annexed to the other manors, as I meet with no further account of it.

The monks of *Castle-Acre* had also lands, &c. in this town. *Henry*, son of *John de Stanford*, gave them 2 acres and an half of land, abutting on a croft of *Godfrey de Langetot's*; witnesses, *Eudo Arsic*, *Ralph L'Strange*, &c.[4] This was in the beginning of King *Henry* III.

Hugh Prior, and convent of *Lewes*, granted them a tenement, which was *William's*, son of *Hugh*, in this town, to be held at the yearly rent of 11*d.* and *William*, son of *Hugh*, releases his right therein, about the aforesaid time.

Sir HAMON CHEVERE, Knt. acknowledges to have received of *Robert de Alenzun* Prior of *Castle-Acre*, &c. the said tenement, paying the yearly rent of 12*s.* 1*d.* for that, and 112 acres of land, as appears further from a fine levied between this *Hamon* and *John* the Prior, in 40th *Henry* III. and in 1428, the convent of *Castle-Acre's* temporalities here were charged at 12*s.* 1*d.* This was (I take it) that part which *Roger*, son of *Renard*, held at the survey, *viz.* 40 acres, and half a carucate, with 2 acres of meadow, valued at 16*d.* which a freeman held in the Confessor's time, which afterwards came to the Earl *Warren*, and so to the abbey of *Castle-Acre*.[5]

The tenths of this town, were 2*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

The *leet* is in the lord of the hundred.

The CHURCH is an old single building of flint and pebbles, covered with reed; it was first dedicated to St. *Bartholomew*, and after re-dedicated to St. *Peter*; *John de Langetot* was patron. It is in length about 44 feet, and in breadth about 18; at the west end is a square tower of the aforesaid materials, with quoins and battlements of free-stone, in which hang three bells.

On the cornish of the screen that divides the church from the chancel, over which stood the old rood-loft, are several shields painted, but through length of time mostly defaced and obscure, *viz.*

LANGETOT, *arg.* an annulet (as it seems) *gul.*

FILIOT, *gul.* a bend *arg.*

* Terra Radi de Toenio, H. de Grimeshou. In Icheburna, i. soc. Heroldi xxx. acr. terre, est appretiat. in Neketuna.

[4] Regr. Castle-Acre, p. 101. and p. 110.

[5] Terre Rogeri filij Renardi. In Icheburc i. lib. hom. xl. acr. semp. dim. car. et ii. acr. prati, et val. xvi.*d.* (Domesd. fol. 281.)

Lord TEY, *arg.* a chevron *gul.*

Earl of ARUNDEL, quarterly *gul.* a lion rampant *or*, in the 1st and 4th quarter.

Earl WARREN, chequy *or* and *az.* in 2d and 3d quarter.

MORTIMER Earl of *March*, barry of six, *or* and *az.* over all an escutcheon *erm.* on a chief of the first, three pallets between two base escuers of the second.

BOHUN Earl of *Essex*, *az.* a bend cotized between six lioncels rampant *or.*

PLANTAGINET, quarterly *France* and *England* with a label.

Prince of WALES, three ostrich feathers *arg.* *Edward* the *Black Prince* used sometimes one feather, sometimes three, in his arms, in token (as it is said) of his speedy execution in all his services,[6] as the posts in the *Roman* state wore feathers to signify their flying post haste; but the truth is, that prince won these arms at the battle of *Cressy*, from *John* King of *Bohemia*, whom he there slew, and adjoined this old *English* motto, *Ic Dien*, (I serve,) according to the Apostle, *The heir, while he is a child differeth nothing from the servant.*

These eight shields are on the left hand of the screen as you enter the chancel:

Gul. the triangular emblem of the *Trinity*, with the legend.

Gul. an heart between a dexter and sinister hand, and a dexter and sinister foot couped, and in form of a saltier *arg.*; this is termed the Shield of the Five Wounds. We see this shield in many old churches, joined, as here, to that of the *Holy Trinity*, and that of the *Holy Cross.*

Gul. a cross *arg.* born by the Knights *Hospitalers.*

These three last are over the door that leads into the chancel:

On the right hand are the arms of *France* and *England* quarterly:

BROTHERTON Earl of *Norfolk.*

BEAUCHAMP Earl of *Warwick.*

VERE Earl of *Oxford.*

TEY.

Lord SCALES and STAPLETON.

Also *gul.* a bend *arg.* And *arg.* an annulet *gul.*

Besides these shields, here were formerly in this church, these arms:

Sab. three barrulets and an escallop between two pallets in chief *arg.*[7]

CHURCHMAN, *or*, two chevrons *gul.*

BILLINGFORD, *sab.* two watch-bills armed, in saltier, *arg.*

CLIFTON; and, quarterly *gul.* a castle *arg.* in the 1st and 4th quarter, and *az.* florette *arg.* in the 2d and 3d.

The chancel is in length about 26 feet, and in breadth about 18; in the east window is the figure of St. *Catharine*, and in a window on the north side, that of the *Virgin.* On the pavement lie several marble grave-stones, some ridged, and with crosses floral cut on them, in memory of some ancient rectors; there is an ascent of two steps to the communion table.

[6] Cambden's Remains, p. 344.

[7] MSS. pen. J. Anstis, Armig. E. 261. fol. 10. The arms of Churchman, once lord here.

RECTORS.

1304, 10 *Oct. Stephen de Langetot.*[8] ROBERT DE LANGETOT.

1326, 8 *Dec. John de Collum.* Lapse.

1333, 17 *Feb. Simon de Carleton,* on the resignation of *Collum.* STEP. LANGETOT.

1349, 6 *Jul. Rich. Costeyn. Ditto.* By his will, dated on St. *Mathew's* day, 1385, he desires to be buried in the churchyard of *Ickburg.*[9]

1385, 12 *Oct. Edmund Grove.* JOHN CHURCHMAN, and EMMA his wife. By his will, proved 17th *Aug.* 1416, he desires to be buried in the chancel of this church.[1]

1416, 9 *Aug. Rich. Good.* JOHN BUNGEY, clerk, THO. FEYKS DE COLVESTON, and SIMON COUPERE, patrons in right of the manor.

1448, 27 *Nov. John Pepyr.* RICH. GEGGH, Esq.

1454, 1 *July, Robert Meteham,* on the resignation of *Pepyr.* HUGH FENN, Gent.

1461, 5 *Oct. John Cappe. Ditto.*

1464, 10 *Jan. Hugh Whytehede.* Lapse.

1472, 12 *Dec. Thomas Wylkok.* HUGH FENNE.

1478, 8 *Aug. John Cannock,* on the resignation of *Wylkok.* Sir GEORGE NEVYLE, and MARGARET his wife.

1479, 14 *May, John Debeney,* canon, on the resignation of *Cannock.* GEORGE NEVILL Lord *Ab-Burgevenney,* &c. By his will, proved 26th *Apr.* 1518, he desires to be buried in the chancel.[2]

1518, 27 *June, John Thomas,* on the death of *Debeney.* Sir EDW. BENSTED, Knt. *John Townesend.*

1541, 7 *May, Richard Townesend,* on the resignation of *John.*[3] HENRY BEDINGFIELD, Esq.

1564, 30 *Jan. John Cottam,* on the death of the last rector. ANTHONY BEDINGFELD, patron for this turn.

Roger Moreys.

1583, 7 *Dec. John Townesend,* on the resignation of *Moreys.* FRANCIS MOUNFORD, LL.B. for this turn. He was also rector of *Bretenham.*

1584, 18 *June, William Baxter,* on the resignation of *Townesend. Ditto.* In his answer to King *James's* queries he observes that there were 55 communicants. He was buried here 9th *Oct.* 1604.

1604, 28 *Oct. John Sherwin,* A.M. on the death of the last rector. ROB. SHENE, Gent. of *Eye* in *Suffolk,* for this turn. He was afterwards rector of *Oxburgh.*

1605, 4 *Oct. Ralph Sherman,* A.M. on the cession of *Sherwin.* The King, on account of the minority of *Henry Bedingfield,* Esq. He was buried here 31st *Sept.* 1626.

1626, 18 *Jan. Daniel Donne,* A.M. The King. He was rector also of *Caldecote.*

[8] Lib. Inst. Norw.

[9] Regr. Harsick, p. 51.

[1] Regr. Hurning, p. 3.

[2] Regr. Briggs, Norw. At this time there was the gild of St. Peter in this church, as appears from this will, and that of Henry Constable of Colveston, who, in 1489, left 46 acres of land (called Spencer's in Ikeburgh) to it. Regr. Typps.

[3] Presbyter non conjugatus, mediocriter doctus, residet, hospitalis, non prædicat, nec licentiatus, nullum aliud. Parkerij Archiepi. Cant. Certificat. MSS. in Coll. Corp. Christi Cant.

1627, 1 *May, Thomas Riseing*, A. M. on the resignation of *Donne*. Sir HENRY BEDINGFIELD. *Walker* calls him *Thomas Bissing*, and says he was ejected in the time of the Rebellion, and makes a quære if he did not loose a temporal estate of 50*l. per annum*.[4] He was buried here 4th *Nov.* 1654.

Richard Harvey, buried here 7th *Aug.* 1657.

Thomas Offwood.

1671, 26 *June, Andrew Needham*, A. M. on the cession of the last rector. The King. He was vicar also of *Didlington*.

1676, *Matthew Blewet*, A. M. Sir THOMAS GARRARD, Bart. He was rector also of *Langford*, to which rectory this was consolidated about this time.

1693, 20 *May, Thomas Jukes*, on the resignation of *Blewet*. Sir NICH. GARRARD, Bart. He was vicar also of *Methwold*.

1696, 21 *Dec.* the Rev. Mr. *John Ellis*, the present [1738] rector, on the resignation of *Jukes*. *Ditto*. He is rector also of *Cranwich*.

This rectory is valued in the King's Books, at 5*l.* 6*s.* 10*d. ob.*; synodals 11*d.*; *Peter-pence*, 10*d.*; there was a house and 30 acres; it was valued at 4 marks and an half, but was not taxed. *(Domesd.)*

It is consolidated to *Langford*; the clear yearly value of both being 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* it is discharged from tenths and first fruits.

THE HERMITAGE, OR HOUSE OF LEPERS,

Stood in the south part of the town, a little distance from, and on the north side of, the river *Wissey*. In old writings it is frequently called *the House of Lepers, at the New-Bridge in Ickburgh*, that bridge which is nearest to the said *hermitage* being, in respect to the other, (which is over the *Wissey*,) a new one, and erected most likely by the founder of this house, for the safety of travellers on great floods, yet (as it is probable) on a certain toll or duty, payable to the house; a chain going cross the said bridge at this day, and the key belonging to it being kept at the said place. It is most likely that the said bridge was also formerly maintained by the *hermit* or *custos* of this house.

That the run or watercourse, over which the said bridge is erected, was to be cleared by him, appears from an old roll that I have seen, when at a *leet*, kept in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* VII. *John Canon*, chaplain of St. *Lawrence* in *Ykburgh*, was fined 12*d.* for not drawing and scowring the watercourse on the south side of the chapel.

It was founded by *William Barentun*, in the reign of *Edward* I. who gave and granted to *Henry Scharping* of *Hyldeberworth*, and his heirs, for the health of his own soul, and the souls of his parents, in pure and perpetual alms, certain lands here, with meadows, pastures, heath, warrens, services, homages, wards, reliefs, escheats, fairs, markets, &c. to have and to hold of him, for the maintenance of one chaplain, to celebrate in the chapel of St. *Mary* of *Newbrigge*, and to find a lamp for St. *Mary* there. Witnesses, Sir *Osbert de Kailli*, Sir *Gerard de Insula*, Sir *William Belet*, &c. In 17th *Edward* II. *John*, son of *William Scharpyng*, cousin and heir to the aforesaid *Henry*, confirmed the grant which *Henry* had, of the feoffment of

[4] Sufferings of the Clergy, Pt. ii. p. 204. [5] Lib. Instit. Norw.

William Barentun; and it appears there was then an hospital of *lepers* here. And that there was an *hermit, master,* or *chaplain,* and *brethren,* in the reign of King *Henry* IV. appears from a bull of Pope *Gregory* XII. granted to this house; the preamble of which runs thus:

"*Gregorius* Epis. Servus Servor. Dei, dilectis filiis magistro et fra-
"tribus domus leprosor. de *Novo Ponte* de *Ykeburgh, Norw.* dioc.
"salutem et apostolicam benedictionem."[6]

By this bull, dated 17th id. *March,* in the 3d year of his pontificate, they and all their lands were freed from the payment of tithes, and all secular services.

This hospital was dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Lawrence;* the chapel is built of flint and boulder, about 30 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, and is now converted into a farm-house, having an additional building at the west end.

It was endowed by *William Barentun,* the founder, with seven score and five acres and half a rood of land, six roods of meadow, a fold-course, and 3*s.* rent *per annum,* with the rights and privileges of a fair, held here on St. *Lawrence's* day, *viz. Aug.* 10, *Hen. Scharpyng,* the founder's trustee, had the patronage of it, and after him, *John,* son of *Will. Sharpyng,* cousin and heir to the said *Henry,* who conveyed his right therein to *John,* son of Sir *Richard de la Rokele;* this *John de la Rokele* was a considerable benefactor, and gave to this house, in the reign of *Edward* III. 59 acres and 2 roods of land, 12*d.* 1*q.* rent, and the liberty of a fold-course here: from *Rokele* the patronage came to *Edm. Ingaldesthorp,* and *Alice* his wife, sister (as I take it) of *John de la Rokele,* and *Will. Ingaldesthorp,* son of *Edmund* and *Alice,* cousin and heir of *John,* conveyed it, 20th *October,* in the 27th of *Henry* VI. to

Sir THOMAS TUDDENHAM, Knt. of *Oxburgh;* and *Margery* widow of the said *William,* confirmed the grant; from Sir *Thomas* it came, by the marriage of *Margaret,* his sister and heir, to

EDM. BEDINGFIELD, Esq. and on *Thursday* before the nativity of St. *John* Baptist, in the 21st of *Edward* IV. *Edm. Bedingfield,* Esq. afterwards Knight of the *Bath,* and grandson to the aforesaid *Edmund,* presented *Will. Dane* to be *hermit* and *chaplain* here, who was to pray for the said *Edmund,* and all the patrons of the house: and in this family it continued till the Dissolution.

On the 10th of *Aug.* the second of *Edward* VI. *Osbert Mounford* of *Feltwell,* and *Tho. Gawdy* of *Shottesham* in *Norfolk,* for 900*l.* had the grant of all this *chantry* or *chapel,* called *Newbridge,* with the appurtenances; it was valued at 67*s.* 11*d.* Afterwards it was held by

Sir HENRY BEDINGFIELD, who conveyed it, in the 1st of Queen *Mary,* to

ROBERT BATE of *Hoxne* in *Suffolk;* and *Gabriel Bate,* his son, conveyed it to *Rob. Astley,* he to *John Wormley,* in the 24th of *Elizabeth;* and in 1606, *Wormley Martin* and *John Martin* conveyed it to *George Eades;* and by *Frances,* daughter and heir of *Edmund Eades,* it came to *Henry North,* Esq. who sold it to *Samuel Vincent,* Esq. in 1682; from *Vincent* it came to

ROB. PARTRIDGE, Esq. of *Buckenham-House,* and so to *Henry Partridge,* Esq. his brother, whose son *Henry* lately conveyed it to

Mr. HENRY COCKSEDGE of *Thetford,* the present [1738] owner.

[6] Lib. Instit. Norw. vol. 10, p. 265.

Richard was hermit or chaplain here in 1446.[7] The lady *Joan Bardolph*, by will bequeaths to him 13*s.* 4*d.*

John Bath, hermit, temp. *Edw.* IV.

William Dane succeeded *Bath*, 21st *Edw.* IV.

John Canon, in the beginning of *Henry* VII.

1528, Sir *John Lyster*, hermit, buried in *Munford* church-porch; he left 16 acres of land, and the west-close to this chapel.*

It is to be observed that *hermitages* were erected for the most part near great bridges, and high-roads,[8] as appears from this, and those at *Brandon, Downham, Stow-Bardolph*, in *Norfolk*, and *Erith* in the isle of *Ely*, &c. but how such sites and stations can answer the pretended design or intention, will be difficult to be accounted for. They were also sometimes erected in churchyards, in towns of considerable note, as may be seen from the petition of the Mayor of *Sudbury* in *Suffolk*, to the Bishop of *Norwich*, which being not foreign to our present purpose, I shall here adjoin.

"To youre Ryght Reverent Lordshepe and Faderhod in God. We *John Hunt*, Meyr of the Tonn of *Sudbery, Henry Roberds, John Tournour*, &c. Parisshyens to the Cherche of Saynt *Gregory* of the same Tonn, in humble wyze comand us, as it befalleth us to your worshepfull Estates to do. And forasmoche as we been informed that on *Richard Appelby*, of *Sudbery*, conversaunt with *John Levynton*, of the same Tonn, *Heremyte*, wheche *Richard*, is a Man as to oure Consicience knowen, a trewe Membre of *Holy-Cherche*, and a gode gostly Levere, &c. hath besought unto your Lordshepe to be admitted into the Ordre of an Hermyte, and ye by youre gracious and special Councell, would not admitt him lesse yanne he wer sekyr to be inhabited in a Solitary Place, wher Virtues myght increase and Vice to be exiled, We consederyng youre sayd paternell Ordynaunce, and hys holy Desyr, sadly set as we truste to God it shall, and in hym better and better be founde, have graunted hym be the Asent of all the sayd Parysh and Cherch-Reves, to be inhabited with ye sayd *John Levynton*, in his Solytary Place and Hermytage, whych yat is made at the Cost of the Parysh, in the Cherch-Yard of Seynt *Gregory* Cherch, to dwellyn togedyr as yey léven or whiche of them longest leveth, wherefore our Ryght Revernt Lord and Fader in God, we entewrly beseke youre gracious benyngnyte to admitte hym into that Ordre, there to abyde your Bedeman, the Lords of the Tonn and the Paryshiens, as we doe truste to God he will be persevarint, wheche God graunte him grace to. Moreover, Rygt Reverent Lord and Fader in God, forasmoche as we will yat yis oure Leter and Graunt to be not annulled, but be us confirmed, we have in Wytness put to oure Seales, goven and graunted at *Sudbery*, the xxviii Day of *Janyver*, in the Yere of Lord M.C.C.C.C.XXXIII."[9]

A late author gives a melancholy account of the modern *hermits*, who (he says) follow no other rule than that which is dictated to them by *libertinism*, and may be compared to the *Sarabaites*, &c. who (as *Jerom* says) professed indeed a religious life in outward appearance, but really lived together in a sad manner after their own humour.[1]

[7] Regr. Wolvey, p. 130.

[8] Magn. Brit. in Warwickshire, p. 597, Dugdale, &c. and Bedwell's Description of Tottenham.

[9] Lib. Institut. p. 10. vol. i.

[1] Stephens's Addit. to the Monast. Angl. Prelim. Dissert.

* Reg. Atmere, 19.

MUNDFORD.

On the south side of the *Wissey*, and on the opposite shore to *Ickburgh*, stands this village, through which the *London* road leads, where there is a brick and stone bridge over the river, a little distant from the town, for the safety of travellers. In the time of the *Saxons*, the river was no doubt fordable at this place, and the *ford* being defended and secured by some *fence* or *fort*, it being the very inlet into the *Iciani*, might derive its name from Mund, which signifies in the *Saxon* tongue a rampart or place of defence. The other ford above it being called *Linford*, from its miry and watery passage.

This village was given to the monastery of *Ely*, in the reign of King *Edgar*, by *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester*;[2] at the survey it is thus accounted for, St. *Etheldred* or *Audry* always held 3 carucates of land here, 16 acres of meadow, the right of half a mill, and was valued at 40*l. per annum.* There were seven *socmen* that belonged to this manor, with all their customary dues, which *William* Earl *Warren* is now possessed of; it is one league long, and half a one broad, and pays 11*d. gelt.*[3]

WEST HALL.

The manor or part of the town belonging to the church of *Ely* was afterwards called *West Hall*, and was held in the reign of King *Henry* II. by *Gerold*, the King's Chamberlain; and in the 11th of King *John*, a fine was levied between *William de Alneto*, petent, and *Henry*, son of *Gerold*, tenent, of half a knight's fee in this town,[4] and half a one in *Cerney*, in *Gloucestershire*, which *William* granted to *Henry*, he granting *William* 60*s.* rent in this town, which the said *Henry* held of his elder brother, *Warine*, and he of the Bishop of *Ely*; and in 24th *Henry* III. a fine was levied between *Jeffery* Prior of *Bromhill*, petent, and *Warine* aforesaid,[5] whom *Robert de Insula*, and *Alice* his wife, daughter of *Henry Fitz-Gerold*, called to warrant of a rent of mixtling and barley, which the Prior was wont to receive of *Henry Fitz-Gerold*, out of lands in this town.

In 44th *Henry* III. *Robert de Insula*, and *Alice* his wife, conveyed by fine to *Gerard de Insula*, second son (as I take it) of *Robert* and *Alice*, a messuage and two carucates of land here, with the advowson of the church of *Mundford*; and in the 46th of the said King, a fine

[2] Mon. Angl. Dugd. vol. i. p. 94.

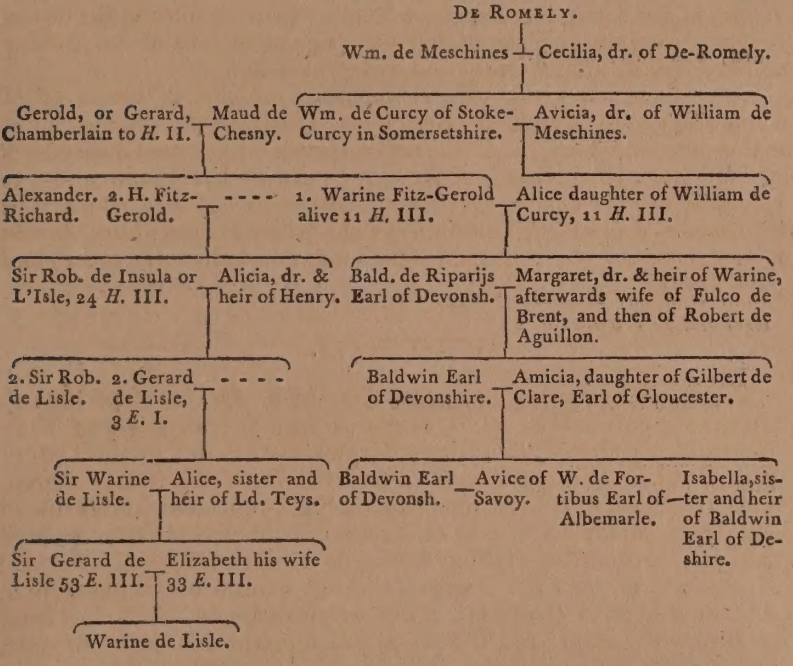
[3] Terra Sancte Adeldrede, Hund. de Grimeshou. Mondefort, ten. semp. Sca. A. iiii. car. terre, tunc xiiii. vill. m°. x. tunc, iiii. bor. m°. viii. tunc, iiii. serv. m°. ii. semp. ii. car. in dnio. tunc iii. car. homin. m°. ii. xvi. acr. prati, semper dim. mol. v. an. xxxiii. ov. tunc ii. serv. m°. iii. val. xl. sol. huic manerio adjacent vii. soc. cum omni consuetudine, quos m°. tenet Wills. habet i. leug. in long. et dim. in lat. et xi.*d.* de Gelt. (Domesd. fol. 186.)

[4] Fin. div. Com. 11 Joh. N. 54.

[5] Fin. Norf. 24 H. 3.

was levied between the said *Gerard*, and *Alice de Insula* or *L'Isle*, of this manor, whereby she releases to *Gerard* and his heirs, in tail, all liberties, &c. therein, paying a rose only yearly, instead of 10*l. per annum*, which he was obliged to pay to *Robert*, her late husband.[6]

This family of *Lisle* held of the descendants of *Warine Fitz-Gerold*, of whom *Henry Fitz-Gerold*, as has been observed, held it in the reign of King *John*, whose daughter and heir, *Alice*, married to Sir *Robert Lisle*; and in the 51st year of King *Henry* III. *Margaret de Riparijs* Countess of *Devonshire*, daughter and heir of the aforesaid *Warine*, brought an action of dower against *Isabell de Fortibus* Countess of *Albemarle*, for half a knight's fee in this town;[7] but the right of these families will plainly appear from this pedigree.[8]


De Romely.
Wm. de Meschines
Cecilia, dr. of De-Romely.
Gerold, or Gerard, Chamberlain to H. II.
Maud de Chesny.
Wm. de Curcy of Stoke-Curcy in Somersetshire.
Avicia, dr. of William de Meschines.
Alexander. Richard.
2. H. Fitz-Gerold.
1. Warine Fitz-Gerold alive 11 H. III.
Alice daughter of William de Curcy, 11 H. III.
Sir Rob. de Insula or L'Isle, 24 H. III.
Alicia, dr. & heir of Henry.
Bald. de Riparijs Earl of Devonsh.
Margaret, dr. & heir of Warine, afterwards wife of Fulco de Brent, and then of Robert de Aguillon.
2. Sir Rob. de Lisle.
2. Gerard de Lisle, 3 E. I.
Baldwin Earl of Devonshire.
Amicia, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.
Sir Warine de Lisle.
Alice, sister and heir of Ld. Teys.
Baldwin Earl of Devonsh.
Avice of Savoy.
W. de Fortibus Earl of Albemarle.
Isabella, sister and heir of Baldwin Earl of Deshire.
Sir Gerard de Lisle 53 E. III.
Elizabeth his wife 33 E. III.
Warine de Lisle.

In 3d *Edward* I. Sir *Gerard de Insula*, or *Lisle*, was found to hold the moiety of this town of the Bishop of *Ely*, as part of his barony, and he of the King, and had the assize of *beer* and *bread*;[9] and in the 12th of the said King, *Rob. de Insula* acquitted *Gerard* of the scutage which the Bishop of *Ely* demanded, for half a knight's fee here, and the service of one rose, which *Gerard* held of *Robert*, and of the scutage and relief due on the death of *Alice de Insula*, whose heir the said *Robert* was: this *Gerard* was summoned in the 10th of

[6] Fin. 44 H. 3. Fin. 46 H. 3. Lig. 5. N. 44.

[7] Mich. 51 H. 3. Coram Rege Rot. 1.

[8] For this pedigree consult these vouchers: Kennet's Paroch. Antiq. p. 157. Brook's Heraldry, Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 737, &c. Fin. Com. Ebor. 11 H. 3. Reg. Eynesham Mon. Lib. Rub. Scaccarij in Essex. Lib. Nig. Scaccarij per Herne vol. i. p. 238, 239. Esch. 49 E. 3. Pat. 1. N. 67, 73. Fin. Berks 33 E. 3.

[9] Rot. Hund.

the aforesaid King, amongst the barons to attend the King in his *Welsh* expedition, and in the 15th year he was summoned, to consult with *Edmund* Earl of *Cornwal*, then *custos* of *England*, on the King's absence at *Gloucester*, and to be prepared with horse and arms, for the expedition into *Wales*.[1]

But in the year 1300, Sir *Warine* was lord, and presented to the church; and in 9th *Edward* II. was returned to be lord;[2] and being concerned with the Earl of *Lancaster* in the Barons wars against the King, was hanged at *York*, in the 14th year of the said King, leaving *Gerard*, his son and heir, then aged 23; this *Warine* is said to have held it of Sir *Rob. de Lisle*, by the service of a sparhawk, and there were then 2 watermills in the said town; and in the 20th of *Edward* III. Sir *Gerard de Lisle* held half a fee of Sir *John de Lisle*, and he of the Earl of *Albemarle*, and the Earl of the Bishop of *Ely;* but in the year 1361, Sir *Warine de Lisle*, son (as I conceive) of *Gerard*, was lord, and presented to the church, and died lord without issue, in 50th *Edward* III.

In the 5th of King *Richard* II. Sir *Robert Lisle* granted the manor to Sir *John Plais*, Knt. of *Weting*, in exchange for the manor of *Fretewell* in *Oxfordshire*;[3] this Sir *John* being the last heir male of the family, left it to *William Beauchamp*, and others, his feoffees, to be alienated to his priory of *Bromhill*; and in 1396, Sir *Robert Knolls*, and *John Drew*, rector of *Harpley*, presented to the church, as feoffees of the manor, in the same year; in 1401, *Richard Payne*, *John Bodney*, *Richard Gegg*, *Robert Gallion*, *John Brossyard*, and *Richard de Hockham*, sold the manor (not being able, most likely, to obtain a license of mortmain) to

Richard Seyve, who held it by half a fee in 3d *Henry* IV. and died seized of it, with 4 messuages, 300 acres of land and pasture, 10 acres of meadow, and 10*s.* rent;[4] this *Richard* had by *Margaret* his wife, *John* his son, who being lord, presented to the church in 1453 and in 1477. In 1518,

William Seyve was lord and patron, who died 8th *April*, the 20th *Henry* VIII. and left *Christopher* his son and heir, aged 10 years; but in 1556,

Roger Woodhouse, Esq. seems by the Institution Books to be lord and patron; and soon after,

Richard Killingworth, who presented in 1561; in 1574, *John Killingworth*, and in 1577, *Richard Killingworth*. In 1634, *Feb.* 26,

Gyles Killingwood, Esq. died seized of it, and left by *Elizabeth* his wife, *James*, his son and heir, aged 15 years.

Soon after this, it was purchased by

Sir *Gyles Allington*, Knt. and settled on *James* his son, by *Dorothy*, his second wife, daughter of *Michael Dalton*; and he dying young by a fall from his horse, it came to

William Lord Allington, son of *Giles;* and on the death of the last Lord *Hildebrand*, Lord *Allington*, it descended to

The present [1738] Duke of Somerset.

[1] Rot. Walliæ, m. 10.
[2] Nom. Villar. Baker's Chron. p. 110.
[3] Claus. 5 Ric. 2.
[4] Inquis. 3 Hen. 4.

EAST HALL.

WILLIAM Earl WARREN, who had many lordships of the monastery of *Ely*, by exchange at the Conquest, had 7 *socmen* in this town, belonging to St. *Audry*, with all their customary dues, who held one carucate and an half, valued at 10*s. per annum.*[5]

He had also half a carucate of land, and two acres of meadow, which was held by a freeman of *Herold's*, valued at 10*s. per annum.*

These parts made up this manor of *East Hall*, of which

OSBERT DE MUNDEFORD was lord in 34th of *Henry* III.[6] and it was held of *John de Cockfield* and his parceners, who held it of the Earl *Warren*, and the Earl of the King; it is probable it descended to the *Cockfield's* by the marriage of the daughters and heirs of *Fulk de Beaufo*, of whom see in *Wilton* and *Hockwold*.

This lordship was then held by the fourth part of a knight's fee; and in the 3d of Kng *Edward* I.

ADAM DE MUNDEFORD was lord, and had the assize of *bread* and *beer* of his tenants;[7] and in 1396, *Osbert de Mundeford* died seized of the same, as appears by his will;[8] and by the daughter and heir of *Osbert de Mundeford*, who died in 1456, it came to

Sir WILLIAM TYNDALE, Knt. but did not continue long in that family; for in the 32d of *Henry* VIII.

ROBERT CANON was possessed of it; and in the 26th of Queen *Elizabeth*, *Robert Canon*, cousin of *Robert*, had livery of it.[9] About the year 1630, it was purchased by

Sir GILES ALLINGTON, and from him it descended (as is before observed) to

The present Duke of SOMERSET.

BIGOT'S MANOR.

Besides the manors above-mentioned, *Roger Bigot* had at the survey 60 acres of land, and two of meadow, held by a freeman in the time of the Confessor, valued at 2*s. per annum.*[1] This was afterwards held by *Gerold*, the King's Chamberlain, and then by *Henry* his son, &c. (as is observed in *West Hall*,) and so descended to the *Lisles;* and in 1st *Edward* I. *Isabell de Fortibus* Countess of *Albemarle* acknowledged that she ought to acquit *Alice de Insula* of the service which *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk* demanded, for half a knight's fee here.[2] And in the 12th of the said King, *Robert de Insula* acknowledged that he acquitted *Gerard de Insula* of the service which *Roger* Earl of *Norfolk* demanded of him, for suit of court to his

[5] Terri Willi. de Warenna. H. de Grimeshou. (Domes. fol. 87.) In Mundefort vii. soc. Sce. A. omni consuetudine dim. car. terre et i. car. et val. x*s.* hoc etiam pro escangio. In ead. i. lib. ho. Heroldi, dim. car. terre ii. bor. ii. ac. prati, semper dim. car. et val. x*s.* pro escangio.

[6] Plita. de Jur. et Assiz. 34 Hen. 3. Rot. 14.

[7] Rot. Hund. in Cur. Scaccarij Westmon.

[8] Regr. Harsick, fol. 211.

[9] Lib. Cedular. fol. 147.

[1] Terra Rog. Bigoti, H. de Grimeshou. (Domesd. fol. 127.) In Mundeforda lx. acr. terre quas ten. i. lib. ho. semper i. car. et ii. bor. et ii. acr. prati, silva ad v. porc. tunc val. et modo ii.*s.*

[2] Plita de Banco Pasc. 1 Ed. 1. Rot. 25. Pasc. 12 Ed. 1. de Banco Rot. 32.

manor of *Fornsete*, and of homage, relief, and scutage, which the Bishop of *Ely* demanded for his manor of *West Hall*, held by *Robert* of the Bishop, and also of the scutage which *Isabell de Fortibus* demanded, for one knight's fee and an half, for the manor of *Kingston-Gerold* in *Berkshire*, and of the scutage and relief due on the death of *Alice de Insula*, whose heir the said *Robert* was. This was always held by the lords of *West Hall*, of the Earls and Dukes of *Norfolk*; and in the 6th of *Henry* VI. *Richard Seyve* held it of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, lately belonging to *Thomas Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*; and in 11th *Henry* VI. it was found to be held of *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*, of his manor of *Forncet*, and being thus united to the other manors, it is held by

The Duke of SOMERSET.

The tenths of this town were 3*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

The *leet* is in the lord of the hundred.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Leonard*;[3] it is a single pile of flint, &c.; the body is in length about 60, and in breadth about 26 feet, and is covered with tiles; at the west-end stands a four-square tower, of the aforesaid materials, embattled, with copings and quoins of freestone; herein hang three bells, the second is thus inscribed:

Quesumus Andrea Famulorum, suscipe Vota.

A wooden screen divides the body from the chancel, on which is the King's arms carved in stone, and painted; the chancel is about 30 feet in length, and 17 in breadth, covered with reed; on the area lies a grave-stone, in memory of *Thomas*, son of *Thomas Walton*, and *Agnes* his wife, who died 1st *Feb.* 1704, aged two years, and of *Thomas*, another son, who died 12th *March*, 1710, aged 5 years. The communion table is railed in, and has an ascent of three steps.

At present there are no shields remaining, but formerly there were:

Gul. on a chevron *arg.* three roses of the first, which is the shield of Sir *Robert Knowls*, the great warriour in the reign of *Edward* III. and *Richard* II.; impaling

Sab. a bend ragulé *arg.* between six bezants. Crest, a ram's head *arg.* armed dexter *or*, sinister *az.*

KNOWLS, as before, with a rose *or* for distinction, on the sinister side of the shield, for *John Knowls*, rector of *Harpley* in *Norfolk*.

TINDAL, and *arg.* a fess ingrailed between three Catharine-wheels *sab.* quartering

MUNDFORD, *arg.* three flowers-de-lis *gul.* Crest, a bull's head erased *arg.* armed *or*.[4]

RECTORS.

1300, 18 *June, John de Burtone.* Sir WARINE DE L'ISLE, Knt.
1310, 30 *March, William de Middleton. Ditto.*
1349, 3 *July, Symon de Wetherych.* Sir GERARD DE LISLE.
1352, 18 *Aug. John de Ashton*, on the death of *Wetherych. Ditto.*
1361, 18 *Sept. Richard Mile.* Sir WARINE DE LISLE.

[3] Regr. Harsick Norw. [4] MSS. penes. J. Anstis, Armig. E. 26, fol. 10.

1361, 14 *Dec. Hugh de Arderne.* Sir WARINE DE LISLE.

1362, 10 *May, William Waryndeford,* on the resignation of *Arderne. Ditto.*

1376, 12 *May, Henry de Rotheby.* Sir WARINE DE LISLE Lord *Teys.*

1377, 4 *Aug. Solomon de Haywoode.* Lapse.

1396, 8 *April, Edmund Berry.* Sir ROB. KNOLLYS, and JOHN DREW, rector of *Harpley.*

1396, 2 *Octob. Roger Gallion. Rich. Payene, John Bodeney, Rich. Gegge, Rob. Gallion, John Brossyard,* and *Rich de Hokham. Roger Exedene.*[5]

1401, 12 *May, Thomas Hokham,* on the death of *Exedene.* RICH. PAYENE, &c.

1412, 3 *March, William Atte-Mylle.* JOH. SCHRAGGER of *Methwold,* and *Margaret* his wife, late wife of *Roger Seyve,* who bought the manor and advowson.

1420, 1 *John Wyrmegey,* on the resignation of *Atte-Mylle.* WILLIAM DEBENHAM, and RICHARD HOCKHAM of *Hockham.* He had been rector of *Fincham St. Michael,* and exchanged with *Atte-Mylle.*

1420, 16 *Jan. John Reys.* WILLIAM DEBENHAM of *Ipswich, &c. Bartholomew Colet.*

1453, 11 *Nov. John Bemptbow,* on the resignation of *Colet.* JOHN SEYVE.

1455, 5 *June, William Ewett,* on the resignation of *Bemptbow. Ditto.*

1461, 5 *Aug. George Eleys,*[6] on the resignation of *Ewett. Ditto.*

1477, 28 *Febr. William Wyghtlowe,* on the death of *Eleys. Ditto.*

1502, 14 *Jan. John Goose,*[7] on the death of *Wyghtlowe.* THO. HOLDICH, Gent.

1518, 5 *Feb. Thomas Falke,* LL.B. on the death of *Goose.* WILLIAM SEYVE.

1556, 11 *Sep. Nicholas Saunders,* on the death of *Falke.* ARTHUR KENDRIKE, on a grant of the turn from *Roger Woodhouse,* Esq.

1556, 11 *Dec. Baldwin Derham,* on the death of *Saunders,* he was also rector of *Downham* in *Norfolk.*

1561, 26 *July, John Locky,*[8] on the resignation of *Derham.* JOHN KILLINGWORTH, Gent.

1474, 14 *July, John Norton,* on the death of *Locky. Ditto.*

1577, 16 *Aug. John Oxburrowe,* on the resignation of *Norton.* RICHARD KILLINGWORTH, Gent. In his answer to King *James's* queries in 1603, he observes that there were 86 communicants in this parish.

1608, 21 *July, James Tayler,* A. M. GILES KILLINGWORTH, Gent.

[5] Regr. Harsicke, p. 278.

[6] By his will proved 11 March, 1477, he desires to be buried in the chancel, gives to the gild of St. Leonard here 3*s.* 4*d.* and to that of St. Mary in the said church, 3*s.* 4*d.* and to John Aleyn, vicar of Didlington, his best gown. Regr. Gelour. Norw. Regr. Surflete, p. 141.

[7] By his will in 1518, he bequeaths his body to be buried in the churchyard of Mundford. Reg. Briggs, p. 69.

[8] Presbyter non conjugatus, mediocriter doctus, residet, hospitalis, non prædicat, non licentiatus, nullum aliud. Parkeri Certificat.

John Watson,

1683, 7 *Oct. John Lambe*, A. M. on the resignation of *Watson*. GILES KILLINGWORTH.

1662, 4 *Aug. Sam. Terrand*, A. M. on the death of *Lambe*. WILLIAM Lord ALLINGTON.

1690, 9 *May, John Ellis*, on the death of the last rector. HILDEBRAND Lord ALLINGTON. Vicar also of *Didlington*.

1720, 14 *Dec.* the Rev. Mr. *Hen. Harrison*, on the death of *Ellis*. HILDEBRAND Lord ALLINGTON. Rector also of *West-Tofts*.

The church is a rectory valued in the King's Books, at 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and being 40*l. per annum* in clear value, is discharged of first fruits, &c.

STURSTON

LIES in the north-east angle of this hundred, and may derive its name from the rivulet that runs on the north side of it, formerly (it is not unlikely) called the *Stour*, though at present its name is not known: *Stour* or *Stert* is a name frequently to be met with, most of the counties in *England* having rivers, brooks, &c. thus denominated.[9]

At the survey it was the lordship of *Ralph Bainard*, a powerful baron, who came into *England* with the Conqueror, and *Luvellus* (probably ancestor of the family of *Lovell* in *Norfolk*) held of him 6 carucates of land, which *Torp* held in the time of the Confessor, and 10 acres of meadow, valued at 60*s.* also 2 carucates, &c. of land which 16 freemen held valued at 20*s.* The whole was a league long, and half a one broad, and paid 20*d. Gelt*.[1]

The lordship held by *Ralf* Lord *Bainard* was afterwards forfeited by his descendant, *William* Lord *Bainard*, on account of his rebellion in the reign of *Henry* I. and it was given by that King to *Robert*, grandson of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, whose posterity assumed the name of *Fitz-Walter* Lord *Bainard*; and in the reign of King *Henry* III *William Clere* was found to hold here half a knight's fee of *Robert Fitz-Walter*,[2] and *William Clere* held the same in 3d of *Edward* I. and the assize of *bread* and *beer*. *Edmund Clere* was found to die seized of the same fee, 2d *Edward* III.[3] held of the honour of *Castle-*

[9] Mag. Britan. Introd. p. 135.

[1] Terre Radi. Bainardi, H. de Grimeshou. (Domesd. fol. 256.) In Stertuna ten. Luvellus vi. car. terre quod tenuit Torp, tunc ix. vill. et post et m°. ii. semp. ii. bor. x. acr. prati semp. ii. car. in dnio. et tertia potest esse, tunc iii. car. houm. m°. ii. bov. terre, ii. runc. m°. iii. tunc viii. an. m°. xi. tunc xx. por. m°. xi. tunc iii. oves m°. cc. tunc xi. eque, m°. nulle, semp. val. ix. sol. et in eadem xvi. libi. hoes. tenent ii. car. terre et i. acr. tunc vi. car. inter eos et post. m°. iii. tunc val. xx. sol. quos hab. pro escangio. tota habet i. leug. in long. et dim. in lat. et xx.*d.* de Gelto.

[2] Inquis. temp. Hen. 3.

[3] Esch. 2 Ed. 3.

Bainard in *London*, by the rent of 40*d. per annum* castle-guard money, and *John* was his son and heir; and in the 22d of that King, it was conveyed by fine, from *John Clere*, to Sir *John Herling*, and was held in 3d *Henry* IV. by Sir *Simon Felbrigge*, Knt. of the Earl of *Rutland*, in the right of his wife, widow of the Lord *Fitz-Walter*;[4] but by the last will of *Robert Dey*, Gent. of *Sturston*, dated 14th *April*, 1516, and proved the 9th of *Sept.* following,[5] it appears that he died possessed of the manor of *Sturston*, and left only two daughters and coheirs, *Jane* and *Elizabeth*, between whom (as I take it) it was divided, for in 4th *Edward* VI. *Henry Pereget* and *Elizabeth* his wife, coheir, most likely of *Robert Dey*, conveyed by fine a moiety of this manor, with lands in *Stanford*, and *Tottington*, to *Rob. Shaklok*;[6] and at that time it was held of *Henry Ratcliff* Earl of *Sussex*, Viscount *Fitz-Walter*.

And in the same year, the other moiety was by fine conveyed from *Martin Freremnar* to *Thomas Tindale*, and soon after to the aforesaid *Rob. Shaklok*; after this it came to the family of *Jermyn* of *Rushbrook* in *Suffolk*, and *Edmund Jermyn*, Esq. son and heir of Sir *Thomas Jermyn*, 15th *Elizabeth*, died *sans* issue, seized of it, and held it of *Thomas* Earl of *Sussex*, and Sir *Ambrose* was his brother and heir, who died lord in the 19th of the aforesaid Queen; and in 41st *Elizabeth*, *Edmund Jermyn*, Esq. 4th son of Sir *Ambrose* enjoyed it, and left it then to his son and heir, *William*, who died *sans* issue, 12th *Dec.* 3d *James* I. and so it came to his brother, *John Jermyn*, Esq. Soon after this, it was sold to *Henry Bedingfield*, Esq. 5th son of Sir *Henry Bedingfield* of *Oxburgh*, who died lord, and was buried here about 1629, in which family it continued till it was sold by *John Bedingfield* of *Beeston*, Esq. about the year 1730, to Mr. *Bullock*, cousin, and one of the heirs of Sir *Tho. Colby*, Bart. who on a division of the aforesaid Sir *Thomas's* estate, is said to have had about 30,000*l.* for his share or part.

Besides the manor above-mentioned, *Roger Bygot* at the survey held 60 acres of land, which *Ralph*, son of *Hugh*, held of him, and which belonged to a freeman in the time of the Confessor, valued then at 30*d.* now at 8*d.*;[7] but this part was also (as far as I can find) soon after annexed to the lordship aforesaid, as was that part which belonged to *Ralph de Tony*.[8]

The manor-house only now remains, the rest of the village being demolished.

The tenths of this town were 1*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

The CHURCH is dedicated to the *Holy-Cross*, and stands a little south of the house; it is a small pile, built of flint, &c. about 26 feet in length, and 14 in breadth, covered with tiles; at the east end was formerly a chancel, as appears from the foundation-stones, and at the west end is a low square tower of flint, in a ruinous condition, and open from the top to the bottom.

[4] Fin. 22 Ed. 3. L. 4. N. 83.

[5] Regr. Briggs, p. 35.

[6] Ped. Fin. Term. Pasch. 4 Ed. 6. N. 58. N. 90.

[7] Terre Rogeri Bigoti, H. de Grimeshou. (Domesd. fol. 127.) In Esterestuna i. lib. homo de lx. acr. quas ten. R. f. H. tunc dim. car. tunc val. xxx.*d.* m°. viii.*d.*

[8] Terra Radulfi de Toenio, H. de Grimeshou. (Domsd. fol. 230.) In Esterestuna, ten. i. lib. homo xxx. acr. tre. tunc dim. car. tunc vall. ii. sol. m°. xii.*d.*

On the pavement lies a grave-stone thus inscribed,

Here lyeth interr'd the Body of ANN, the Wife of JOHN BEDINGFIELD, Gent. formerly a Citizen of LONDON, now a Grocer in LYNN-REGIS, who departed this Life Dec. 14, 1677, aged 38 Years; of her Children, three Sons and two Daughters, ANN and MARTHA, were the Fore-runners of their Mother's Destiny to this Tomb.

Against the north wall is a plain stone monument with this inscription,

HENRICUS BEDINGFIELD quintus filius Domini HENRICI BEDINGFIELD Militis Aurati, defuncti, et MARIA Uxor HENRICI, filia Christiani Catholici, hic dormiunt in Domino, spe firma expectantes Carnis Resurrectionem et Vitam æternam per Jesum Christum Dominum Nostrum. An° Dom. 1629.

This church was well endowed, which occasioned its early appropriation to the priory of *Dunmow* in *Essex*, founded by the Lords *Baynard*, for in the beginning of the reign of *Edward* I. it was in that house, and the Prior and Convent had a mansion-house or rectory, endowed with a carucate of land; procurations then were 5*s*. synodals 2*s*. and in 1428, the Prior was taxed for his spiritualities here at 6 marks, and for his temporalities at 16*s*. 6*d*.

At the Dissolution it was granted to the Earl of *Sussex*, and held of him (as the lordship was) by the *Jermyns*, and so came to the *Bedingfields*, and from them to Mr. *Bullock*, the present [1738] impropriator.

The curate who officiates is allowed 6*l*. *per annum* only.

STANFORD

Takes takes its name from the *stony ford* over the river that runs through the town: at the survey, we find it in the hands of many of the Conqueror's followers, but the most considerable part was held by *Roger*, son of *Renard*, and was that part or lordship which *Alstan*, a *Saxon*, held, in the reign of the Confessor, and that was two carucates of land, 8 acres of meadow, one mill, and the moiety of another; the whole was valued at 60*s*. *per annum*.[9] In the same village also,

[9] Terre Rogeri filij Renardi. Hund. de Grimeshou. (Domesd. fol. 281.) Stanforda, ten. Alstanus T. R. E. ii. car. terre semp. v. vill. et ii. bor. tunc v. serv. et post. m°. ii. viii. acr. prati, semp. in dnio. ii. car. tunc et post i. car. houm. m°. ii. bov. semp. i. mol. et dim. tunc et modo ii. run. tunc viii. an. modo xii. tunc viii. por. modo x. tunc ii. ov. modo iiii. vigint. tunc val. et modo lx. sol. In eadem villa sunt viii. lib. hoes. de ii. car. tre. et xxxvi. acr. et i. bor. et i. ser. iiii. acr. prati, tunc iiii. car. m°. ii. semp. val. xx.*s*. hoc reclamat de dono Regis, totum habet i. leug. in long. et dim. in lato, et red. de Gelto xv.*d*. de xx.*s*. et sup. hos Rex soc. et Comes hab.

Roger held two carucates, and 36 acres of land, and four of meadow, valued at 20*s. per annum,* which he claimed by the gift of the King; the whole was one league long, and half a league in breadth, and paid 15*d. gelt.*[1] when the hundred was taxed at 20*s.* And of these freemen, the King and the Earl of *Norfolk* had the *soc.*

MORTIMER'S MANOR.

The lordship held by *Roger* came soon after into the hands of the Earl *Warren,* who had large possessions in this hundred, and was held of him by the ancient family of *Mortimer* of *Atleburgh*; Sir *Robert de Mortimer* was lord in the reign of *Henry* II. and in 1218, Sir *William de Mortimer*[2] held here and in *Bukenham-Parva,* half a knight's fee, of the Earl *Warren,* and the Earl of the King; his grandson, Sir *William,* had, 11th *Edward* I. the grant of a weekly market here on *Tuesday,* and a fair for three days, *viz.* on the eve, the day, and morrow of *Whit-Sunday* yearly.[3] *John de Thorp* seems to have held it 9th *Edward* II. under the *Mortimers,*[4] and was returned then as lord; and 20th *Edward* III. Sir *Constantine de Mortimer* was found to hold half a fee here of the Earl *Warren,* late held by *John de Thorp.*

On the division of the estate of the *Mortimers,* this township came to *Cecily,* daughter and coheir of Sir *Thomas Mortimer,* then the wife of Sir *John Herling*;[5] and on her decease, it descended to her son, Sir *John Herling,* who left one daughter and heir, *Ann,* the wife of Sir *William Chamberlain,* Knight of the Garter, who enjoyed it. This *Anne* had to her second husband Sir *Robert Wingfield,* Comptroller of the Household to *Edward* IV. who died seized of it in right of his wife. In this family it remained till Sir *Anthony Wingfield,* Knight of the Garter in *Edward* the Sixth's time, conveyed it to *Nicholas Bacon,*[6] Esq. (afterwards Lord Keeper) with other lands in *West-Tofts, Bukenham-Parva,* and *Sturston.* After this, it was enjoyed by *Edw. Coke,* Esq. who was lord here 40th *Elizabeth,*[7] and then by *John Barker,* Esq. of the *Ipswich* family, and thence it came to the *Pentneys.*

PENTNEY, Esq. being the present [1738] lord.

LANGETOT'S MANOR.

Besides this capital manor of the *Mortimers,* of the fee of *Roger* son of *Renard,* there was also another lordship belonging to the same

[1] *Danegelt* was a tribute which the Danes imposed on the Saxons, or English, upon their frequent incursions, as the arbitrary terms of peace, and departure, and became a yearly tribute or pension, paid to them under King Etheldred; the Confessor is said to have remitted this tax, but it appears the Conqueror kept it up, and raised it as often as he thought proper; every town and hundred had its gelt or tax, and it was severely exacted and augmented by King William II. In the Confessor's time, it seems to be a tax of 12*d.* on every hide of land; Huntingdon computes it at 12*s.* on each hide, Brampton at 3*d.* on each bovate or oxgang, and every town was to bear a proportion according to the taxation laid on the hundred.

[2] Testa de Nevill, p. 311. See more of this family in Attleburgh.

[3] Cart. 11 Ed. 1. N. 28.

[4] Nom. Villar. Inquis. Ed. 3.

[5] Fin. div. Com. 3 H. 4. L. 1. N. 64.

[6] Ped. Fin. Term. Trin. 1 Ed. 6. N. 23.

[7] Hill. Term. 4 Eliz. N. 148. Coke was afterwards Lord Chief Justice.

fee, held of the *Mortimers;* for in *Henry* the Third's time, *John Langetot* was found to hold here, and in *Bukenham-Parva,* half a quarter of a fee of Sir *Robert Mortimer,*[8] and he of the Earl *Warren;* and 34th *Edward* I. *Nicholas de Langetot,* and *Margery* his wife, held the same. But 20th *Edward* III. Sir *John de Hederset, Jeffry de Hall,* and their tenants, held here, and in *Bukenham-Parva,* half a quarter of a fee of Sir *Robert de Mortimer,* and he of the Earl *Warren.* By the inquisitions taken in 3d *Henry* IV. *Richard Gegge, Edmund Hall,* and their tenants, were found to hold the same; and by *Margaret,* daughter and heir of *Gegge,* it came by marriage to *John Austeyn,* Esq. who conveyed it, 21st *Edward* IV.[9] to Sir *Robert Wingfield,* lord of the manor of *Mortimers,* with which it continues united at this time [1738.]

MONDFORD'S FEE

Was the next considerable lordship in this town, and was at the survey enjoyed by *Hugh de Montfort,* and had one carucate of land in demean, and two acres of meadow, held by a freeman, valued at 20*s. per annum,* but the lord before *Hugh* had only his protection, and the King had the *soc.*[1]

STANFORD'S MANOR.

This fee divided into two moieties, one of which was enjoyed by *Nigell de Stanford,* and *William de Bukenham,* in the reign of King *Richard* I.; and 52d *Henry* II. by *Cecilia,* daughter of *Alexander de Stanford,* in which year *William Gernun* released to her by fine 40 acres of land, 10*d.* rent, and the liberty of a fold-course on her lands here, and in *Bodney.* In 1300, *Hubert Hacon* was lord; and 9th and 17th *Edward* II. *Margery,* relict of *Roger Cosyn* of *Elingham-Magna,* held it of *Thomas de Caily;*[2] but 20th *Edward* III. Sir *John de Hederset, Edm. Hall,* &c. held it by half a quarter of a fee of *Adam de Clifton,* and he of *Richard de Belhouse,* and *Richard* of the King; and 3d *Edward* IV. *Richard Gegge,* and *Edmund Hall,* of *Bukenham-Parva,* held it of *John Rands,* alias *Reymes,* Lord of *Bodney,* and he of the King; and by the marriage of *Margaret,* daughter and heir of *Gegge,* it came to *John Austeyn,* Esq. who conveyed it to Sir *Robert Wingfield,* and from that family it came to Sir *Nicholas Bacon,* and so to Sir *Edward Coke;* and about the reign of King *Charles* I. was sold to *Thomas Garard,* Esq. and his descendant, Sir *Nicholas Garard,* Bart. of *Langford,* died seized of it in 1727, and it is now [1738] held by his widow.

UFFORD'S OR CAMPSEY MANOR.

The other moiety of *Monfort's* fee was held in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* III. by *Richard de Burfeld,* by the 6th part of a fee,

[8] See in Bukenham-Parva.

[9] Fin. Norf. 21 Ed. 4. L. 2. N. 38.

[1] Terra Hug. de Monteforti. H. de Grimeshow. In Estanforda ten. i. lib. ho. i. car. terre semp. in dnio. i. car. et viii. vill. et i. bor. ii. acr. prati, semp. dim. car. hom. et val. xx.*s.* sed ipse red. xv. et super hunc non habuit antec. ejus nisi comend. tant. et Rex. socham. (Domesd. fol. 235.)

[2] Rot. de Eschaet. et Ward. Temp. Ric. 1. in Cur. Recept. Scij. Fin. 52 Hen. 3. L. 9. N. 67. Nom. Villar. Esch. 17 E. 2. 1. par.

of the honour of *Hagenet*;[3] and after this by *Elen le Ward, Alexander Gizon, Rich. Hemmisbye*, &c. who held here, and in *Bukenham-Parva*, a quarter of a fee of *Adam Cayly*, and he of *Thomas Bellhouse*, and *Thomas* of the King. In 20th *Edward* III. Sir *Edmund de Ufford, James de Whitwell*, and *Alex. Doleman*, were found to hold half a quarter of a fee of *Adam de Clifton*, and *Adam* of *Rich. de Belhouse*; but 3d *Henry* IV. it was in the monastery of *Campsey* in *Suffolk*, given to that house, most likely, by *Rob. de Ufford* Earl of *Suffolk*, for the Prioress was then found to hold half a quarter of a fee in this town, late *Rob. de Ufford's*, and others, held of *John Reymes*, as of his manor of *Bodney*. On the dissolution of the priory of *Campsey*, it came to the Crown, and was given by King *Henry* VIII. together with the manor of *Tottington*, in the 31st year of his reign, on 9th *Dec.* to Sir *Rob. Southwell*;[4] and 16th *May*, 40th *Elizabeth*, was purchased by Sir *Edw. Coke*, of Sir *Robert Southwell*; and in the reign of King *Charles* I. was sold to *Thomas Garard*, Esq. and Sir *Nicholas Garard*, Bart. died seized of it in 1727, whose lady now [1738] enjoys it, it being joined to *Stanford's* manor, and so all *Mondford's* fee is reunited.

Roger Bigot had also at the survey 60 acres of land and two of meadow, held by a freeman in the time of the Confessor, and *Stanard* held it of *Roger*, and it was valued at 2*s.* 8*d. per annum*.[5]

This was afterwards held by *Walter Gyzun*, 11th *Edward* II. and 20th *Edward* III. by *William*, son of *Stephen Gezun*; and in 3d *Henry* IV. by *William Gesun*. After this I meet with no account of it, it being united to some of the other lordships.

William Bishop of *Thetford* had lands belonging to his fee, *viz.* 60 acres of land, and two of meadow, which a freeman held of him, valued at 6*s.* 6*d. per annum*.[6] This was land belonging to his lordship and town of *Tofts*, which extended into this place, of which we shall treat under *Tofts*.

Rainald, son of *Ivo*, had also at the survey 14 acres of land, which two freemen held in the Confessor, *Wihenoc* had them delivered to him, but *Ralph* now enjoys them; this was valued at 2*s.* 8*d. per annum*.[7] The lands which *Ralph*, son of *Ivo*, held, came afterwards to the Earls of *Gloucester* and *Clare*, and this part was annexed very early to some of the other lordships, no account of it being found on any records that I have met with.

The tenths of this town were 5*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The *leet* is in the lord of the hundred.

The road from *Bury* and *Thetford* to *Swaffham* and *Walsingham* lies through this village: a modern author[8] asserts that travellers find

[3] Testa de Nevil.

[4] Rot. 31 H. 8. par. 10.

[5] Terre Rogeri Bigoti. H. Grimeshou. (Domesd. fol. 127.) In Stanforda i. lib. ho. lx. acr. terre m° ten. Stanardus, tunc et post dim. car. et ii. acr. prati, et val. ii. sol. et viii.*d.*

[6] Terre Willi. Epi. Tetfordens. de Feudo ejusdem. H. de Grimeshou. (Domesd. fol. 155.) In Estanforda i. lib. ho. de lx. acr. tunc et post. i. car. m°. nichil, semp. i. vill. ii. acr. prati, semper val. vi.*s.* et viii.*d.* de hoc habuit antecessor ejus. Willi. commendat. tant. et Rex. socha. et Willi. Epis. tenet eum.

[7] Terre Rainaldi filij Ivonis. H. de Grimeshou. (fol. 223.) In Estanforda ten. ii. lib. hoes. xiiii. acr. terre et fuere. liberat. Wihenoc, m° ten. Radus. semper dim. car. et val. ii.*s.* et viii.*d.*

[8] Mag. Brit. Ant. et Nova in Norf. p. 350.

here one good inn, but this may be found, by sad experience, to be a mistake.

The CHURCH is dedicated to *All-Saints*, and is built of brick, &c.; it has been a regular and neat pile, consisting of a nave, north and south isles, and a chancel, but is now in a very sordid and ruinous condition, both church and chancel being for the most part unpaved, the timber of the roof greatly decayed, several good windows or lights worked up, and by no means kept as becomes a place dedicated to the service of God.[9]

The nave is in length about 34 feet, and in breadth, including both the isles, about 50, and is covered with lead, as both the isles formerly were, of which they were stripped some years past by the churchwardens, &c. and at present the south isle is covered with tile, and the north with reed. These isles seem to have been additions to the body of the church, erected by some pious persons, as chapels or chantries.[1] The chancel is in length about 30 feet, and in breadth about 20; both on the south and north side of it there have been chapels annexed, or other buildings, as appears from the ruinous heaps of stones which still remain.

At the west end of the nave stands a tower of flint, round as high as the roof of the nave, and from thence octangular, in which hang three bells, one of which is broke.

Here were anciently in this church, the arms of the
Earls of CLARE.
BEAUCHAMP Earl of *Warwick*.
MORTIMER of *Atleburgh*.
ENGLAND, and of FITZ-JOHN, who bore quaterly *or* and *gul.* a border vairy *az.* and *arg.*[2]

RECTORS.

Henry III. *Rob. de Grenewesvill.* ROBERT DE MORTIMER.
Robert de Thorp occurs rector in the beginning of *Edward* I.[3]
14th *Edw.* I. *Roger de Hales*, rector; this year Sir WILLIAM DE MORTIMER sued the Prior of *Shouldham* for the presentation of this church, and having recovered it, granted it to *Benedict* Prior, and the Convent of *Shouldham*; and on the 21st *April*, 1301, it was appropriated, and the endowment of a vicarage was left to the Bishop of *Norwich*, and his successour, to take place on the death of the present rector *Hales*. But before this it appears that the Prior and Convent of *Castle-Acre* had two parts of the tithes of the demeans of Sir *Rob. de Mortimer*, confirmed to them by *Simon* Bishop of *Norwich*, and we find in 1428, the Prior charged for them at 15*s*.

[9] John Skinner, by his will dated Aug. 3, 1473, desired to be buried in the churchyard of Stanford All-Saints; I give to the great light there 40*d*. and to the repair of the bells 20*d*. Regr. Paynot.

[1] Tho. Fekys of Sturston, in 1529, was buried in the church, and ordered a light to be found before our Blessed Lady, in our Lady's chapel in Stanford, which was the gift of Richard Fekys for ever. Regr. Palgrave, p. 54. At the east end of this isle lies an old marble grave-stone, probably for Richard Fekys; and against the wall is a place for holy water, and a pedestal for a statue, this being our Lady's chapel.

[2] MSS. J. Anstis, Armig. E. 26. fol. 10.

[3] Plita. de Jur. &c. apud Norw. in Oct. Sci. Hillar. A° R. Edw. 1. 14 R. 2. Plita. Coron. apud. Norw. 15 Ed. 1.

VICARS

Were nominated by the Bishop of *Norwich* to the Prior of *Shouldham*, who presented them.

1301, 3 *Octob. John de Reynham.*

1342, *William de Osberston.*

John de Brockford.

1352, 22 *June, William Kerr,* on the death of *Brockford.*

1372, 20 *April, Adam de Aldeby.*

1401, 24 *May, Godfrey de Ilsyngton.*

1409, 20 *May, John Ivynge,* on the resignation of *Ilsyngton.*

1416, 1 *July, Peter Feld,* on the resignation of *Ivynge;* he had the church of *Sapeston,* and exchanged with *Ivynge.*

1418, 29 *July, Henry Boold,* on the resignation of *Feld;* he was vicar of *Yakesle in Suffolk,* and exchanged with *Feld.*

1419, 16 *Jan. John Balls,* on the resignation of *Boold;* he was vicar of *Beding field* in *Suffolk,* and exchanged with *Boold.*

John Boor.[4]

1446, 23 *July, Rob. Lakyngheath,* on the resignation of *Boor.*

Rob. Gogeon.

1479, 21 *Oct. John Parker,* on the death of *Gogeon.*

1492, 4 *May, John Baldewyn.* Collated by the Bishop.

1497, 22 *Nov. Jeffery Warner,* on the resignation of *Baldewyn.*

1515, 8 *Feb. William Lupton,* on the resignation of *Warner;* the last presented by the Prior.

1563, 22 *Sept. Rich. Wingfield,* on the death of the last vicar. The QUEEN.

1587, 22 *April, Roger Jeffrey,* on the resignation of the last vicar.[5]

[4] At this time the monastery of Shouldham was taxed for their spiritualities at 13 marks, 4*s.* 5*d.*; the tenths were 17*s.* 9*d. ob.* and the vicar was taxed at 6 marks 8*s.* 11*d.* the tenths 8*s.* 10*d.*

Margery Linford, by will in 1436, gives a legacy to the gild of St. John Baptist in this church. Regr. Multone, p. 44.

[5] On the dissolution of Shouldham monastery, the patronage of this vicarage, together with the appropriated rectory, came to the Crown, and there continued till Queen Elizabeth, in the fourth year of her reign, procured an Act of Parliament to empower her to grant and convey the impropriate tithes, offerings, glebe-land, &c. of rectories lodged in the Crown, to several episcopal sees, and for her to take into the right of the Crown, on the vacancy of any see, any part of the honours, castles, manors, lands, &c. of the said sees, as should amount to the yearly value of such rectories impropriate, to be settled on them for ever, by way of an exchange, like that of Glaucus and Diomedes. And thus this impropriate rectory, with many others, came to the see of Ely, many noble lordships being taken from that see by this plea, after the death of Dr. Cox, Bishop there in 1581. Yet the good Queen, says Dr. Kennet in the History of Impropriations, p. 156, did herein consult and advance the honour of her royal person and government by thinking the old lay-fees were better for the Crown, and the ecclesiastical revenues for the church; but how the Queen consulted this, will be difficult to determine, when even the aforesaid author acquaints us, that upon the third reading of the Bill in the House of Lords, all the spiritual lords then present, did expressly dissent from it. By this means (says the learned Ridley, in his View of the Civil Ecclesiastical Law, p. 305) the Bishops were brought into obloquy, as though they detained the due provision of the parochial church from it, and are set in a ready way to be overthrown, if every bird have his own feathers again.

The QUEEN. In his reply to King *James's* queries in 1603, he observes that there were 76 communicants.

1628, 26 *June, John Shelton,* on the death of *Jeffrey.* The KING, in the vacancy of the see of *Ely.*

1634, 2 *June, William Grave,* A. M. on the cession of the last vicar. HENRY HUTCHENSON of *London* this turn by grant of the Bishop of *Ely.*

Thomas Lambert. Bishop of *Ely.*

1662, 17 *Dec. William Mundford,* A. M. on the death of *Lambert.* The Bishop of *Ely.*

1678, 9 *May, William Constable,* A. B. on the death of the last vicar. The KING.

1690, 27 *June, Thomas Roberts.* The KING, by lapse.

1702, 29 *August, Samuel Rudland,* on the cession of *Roberts.* The Bishop of *Ely.*

1718, 28 *Octob. William Tanner,* on the death of *Rudland.* The Bishop of *Ely.* He was vicar of *Girston,* and now rector of *Reddenhall* and *Topcroft.*

1723, 16 *Nov. William Henman,* A. M. on the resignation of *Tanner.* The KING. He was rector of *Cressingham-Magna.*

1730, 16 *March,* The Rev. Mr. *John Edgerly,* A. B. collated by the Bishop of *Norwich,* by lapse, the Bishop of *Ely* is patron.

This vicarage is valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* 13*s.* 1*d. ob.* and is discharged, being returned of the clear yearly value of 18*l. per annum.*

WEST-TOFTS

JOINS to the west side of *Stanford*; Toft signifies an *house* or *cottage,* and to express the poverty of any person, this proverb was used, that he had not Toft or Throft, that is, house or land, the adjunct *West* is to distinguish it from other villages of the same name.

In *Domesday* it is wrote *Stoffta,* and was at that time the lordship of *William* Bishop of *Tedford,* and Bishop *Ailmar* held it in the Confessor's time, when there were six carucates of land, and eight acres of meadow, valued formerly at 40*s.* at the survey, at 60*s.* and was held of the Bishop by *Richard* and *Elias.* The whole town was a league long and half a league broad, and paid 17*d.* to the *gelt.*[6]

[6] Terra Willi. Epi. Tedfordensis, ad episcopatum pertinens. H. Grimeshou. Domes. fol. 143. Stofftam tenuit Ailmarus Episcopus T. R. E. pro vi. car. tre m° tenent Ricardus et Helias de Episcopo. semp. iii. villi. tunc xix. bord. m° xv. tunc iiii. serv. m° i. viii. acr. prati. tunc i. car. in dnio. m° iii. tunc ii. car. hom. m° i. semper xxii. porc. cclxxx. ov. tunc val. xl. sol. m° lx. Totum habet i. leug. in longo et dim. in lato, et red. xvii.*d.* de Gelto.

CASTON HALL MANOR.

At the survey there were only two lordships, one held by *Richard*, the other by *Elias*, of the see then of *Thetford*, but soon after removed to *Norwich*; in the reign of *Richard* I. *Adam de Breideston* held a moitey,[7] and after him the *Katestuns* or *Castons*, which family had a lordship here before 3d *Henry* III. when a fine was levied between *Martin de Bodekesham*, and *Agatha* his wife, *Roger de Rude*, and *Margaret* his wife, and *Rob. de Katestun*, of 6s. rent in *Kateston*, and 3s. rent in this town, given them by *John de Kateston*, father of *Robert*, who held a moiety of the town, by the service of a knight's fee, of the Bishop of *Norwich*.[8] But soon after we find this moiety to be divided, 3d *Edward* I. between Sir *Robert de Caston*, and *John de Caston*, rector of this church, which *Robert* had the assize of bread and beer.[9] In the year 1300, *William de Caston* was lord; and in 1313, *Isabell*, relict of Sir *Rob. de Caston*, enjoyed it; and 20th *Edward* III. Sir *John de Caston*, held half a knight's fee of the Bishop of *Norwich*, and the Bishop of the King. This Sir *John* had two daughters and coheirs; *Elizabeth*, married to *Rob. Carbonel*, and *Alice* to *William Fastolf*; and in 1393, Sir *John Fastolf*, and in 1400, *William Fastolf* presented as lord to this church; but soon after 3d *Henry* IV. Sir *John Carbonel* was lord, and held it at half a fee of the Bishop of *Norwich*;[1] and in the same year settled the manor on himself and his wife *Margery* for life, remainder to *Tho. Peck*, clerk, and other feoffees, to be sold, and the money to be laid out in acts of piety, for the souls of himself, and his wife, and of Sir *Rich. Carbonel* and *Margaret* his wife; and in 3d *Henry* VI. the said *Thomas Peck* conveyed it to Sir *Robert Brews*, Knt. *John Fitz-Ralf*, *Oliver Gross*, *William Paston*, *John Manning*, *Henry Pakenham*, *Robert Mortimer*, and others; but this settlement did not take effect, for in 1433, *John Berney* of *Reedham* died seized of this manor of *Caston-Hall*, and *John* was his son and heir;[2] and in the family of the *Berneys* it continued, till the reign of King *Charles* I. when it was conveyed to the *Jermyns*, lords of the other part of the town; and in 1682, *Henry Jermyn* Earl of St. *Alban's* was lord; soon after this, it was sold to Mr. *Vincent* of *Little-Bukenham*; from him it passed to *Robert Partridge*, Esq. and on his death descended to his brother, *Henry Partridge*, Esq. whose son,

HENRY PARTRIDGE, Esq. is the present [1738] lord.

TOFT'S MANOR.

This lordship was held in the reign of King *Richard* I. by *Adam de Breideston*, and after by the family of the *Castons*; but in the reign of *Edward* I. it divided into two manors, one of which was held by Sir *Robert de Caston*, and this by *John de Caston*, 3d *Edward* I. who held a fourth part of the town; and in the 28th of the said King, a fine was levied between *John de Toft*, querent, and *John de Caston*,

[7] Rot. de Escaet. et Ward. Temp. R. 1. in Cur. Recept. Scij.
[8] Fin. 3 H. 3. Lig. 1. int. 11 et 12.
[9] Rot. Hund. in Cur. Scij. Westmon.
[1] Inquis. 3 Hen. 4 MSS. Herne.
[2] Esch. 22 Hen. 7.

defendant, (rector of this church,) of 12 messuages, 300 acres of land, 15 of meadow, 20 of pasture, 60 of heath, and 18s. rent, settled on *John de Tofts*;[3] and in 33d of the said reign, another fine was levied between *Richard de Tofts*, querent, and *Roger de Tofts*, defendant, by which the manor was conveyed to *Richard*; and by the inquisitions taken 20th *Edward* III.[4] it appears that *John de Tofts* held half a fee of the Bishop of *Norwich*, and the Bishop of the King, but 3d *Henry* IV. *Richard Gegge* was found to hold it, and in this family it continued till, by the marriage of *Margaret*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Richard Gegge*, Esq. it came to *John Austeyn*, Esq. about the reign of *Edward* IV.; and 10th *Henry* VII. a fine was levied between *Thomas Jermy*, Esq. and *John Austeyn*, and *Margaret* his wife;[5] and a fine was levied of the same manor, between the said *Tho. Jermy*, and *Hugh Coo*, and *Ann* his wife, daughter, as I imagine, of *Austeyn*, by which it was conveyed to *Thomas Jermyn*, and being thus united to his other manor, it continued in that family till it was sold to Mr. *Vincent*, as is above observed.

BIGOT'S, OR DORWARD'S MANOR.

This manor contained a moiety of the town, and was probably that part which was held by *Elias*, of the Bishop of *Thetford* at the survey, and after by *Jeffrey de Melton*, father of *Peter Le-Constable*,[6] and by his son *Reginald's* dying without issue, it fell to his three sisters and coheirs, *Alice* married to *Cockfield*, *Isabell* to *Birston*, and *Edith*, first married to Sir *Stephen de Asteley*, and after to *Holewell*; but *John de Cockfield*, son of the eldest sister, *Alice*, seems to have, on a division of the estate, this manor assigned to him, and *William Bigot*, or *Belet*, was in the beginning of *Henry* III.[7] found to hold a knight's fee here, of *John de Cockfield*, and he of the Bishop of *Norwich*.[8] In 3d *Edward* I. Sir *William Belet* held it; and in the 6th of the said King, was found to hold the manor of *Alfreton-Hall* in *Dunmow-Magna* in *Essex* for life, of *Ralph Bigot* his brother, son of *Ralph*, son of *Bartholomew*; Sir *William* was valet to *Henry* III. and married *Margaret*, daughter and heir of Sir *Walter de Marham* of *Marham*, son of *Mark de Marham*,[9] by *Ermelina* his wife, daughter of *Hugh de Montfort*. This Sir *William*, and *Margaret* his wife, conveyed lands there in trust to *Ingelram Belet*, 14th *Edward* I. which *Ingelram* was no doubt of the family, and was knighted in the 24th of the said King, at *Westminster*, with *Edward* of *Caernarvon*, the King's son, by bathing, having married *Avice*, daughter and heir of *Robert Bardolph* and of *Avice* his wife, daughter of *John de Lound*, and sister and heir of *Anselm de Lound*, lord of *Elmswell*, *Wyrham*, *Crimplesham*, &c. and *Ralph*, son and heir of Sir *William*, was found, 9th *Edward* II. to die seized of a capital messuage, lands, water-mill, &c. held by the service (as it is said) of paying 10s. to the

[3] Fin. 28 Ed. 1. L. 5. N. 144. Fin. 33 Ed. 1. L. 7. N. 31.

[4] Inquis. 20 Ed. 3.

[5] Fin. 10 Hen. 7. in Term. Pasch. N. 29.

[6] From Peter Le-Constable the manor of Melton-Constable takes its name.

[7] Inquis. Temp. Hen. 3.

[8] Rot. Hund. in Cur. Scij. Westmon. Esch. 6 Ed. 1. Cart. 54. H. 3. M. 9.

[9] Of this family see in Marham.

manor of *Melton*,[1] and *Walter*, his son and heir, was 23 years old, and Sir *Walter Bigot*, Knt. his son, died lord of this manor, and that of *Alfreton* in *Dunmow*, 49th *Edward* III. and *Walter*, his son and heir, was then aged twelve years, and *William Bigot*, his son, 23d *Hen.* IV. released to *John Doreward* and *Isabell* his wife, (mother of the said *William*,) all his right in the manor.[2]

This *Isabell* died 5th *Henry* VI. when her three daughters were found to be sisters and coheirs to their brother, *William Bygot*, who died without issue, *viz. Catherine*, wife of *Robert Hunt*, *Margaret*, of *William Galyon*, and *Elizabeth*, of *Richard Fox*; this *Robert Hunt*, and *Catherine* his wife, settled their part, 20th *Henry* VI. on themselves for life, remainder on *Thomas Dayrell*, and *Isabell* his wife, daughter of *Robert Hunt* and his wife, in tail; and 5th *Henry* VII. *Thomas Dayrell* was found to die seized of this manor, and *Thomas* was his son and heir, who died lord in the 21st of the said King, leaving his two sisters, *Anastasia* and *Beatrix*, his coheirs;[3] and on the marriage of the said *Anastasia* to *Thomas Jermyn*, Esq. he became lord of this part: 16th *July*, 15th *Elizabeth*, by an inquisition taken at *Norwich*, *Edm. Jermyn*, Esq. who who died 1st *February* last, without issue, was found to be possessed of it, being eldest son of Sir *Thomas Jermyn*, and Sir *Ambrose Jermyn* was his brother and heir, who, on 9th *August* in 19th *Elizabeth*, was found to die seized of it on the 7th *April* before, and *Robert* was his son and heir, aged 30. In 14th *Elizabeth*, *Edm. Jermyn*, Esq. fourth son of Sir *Ambrose*, died possessed, and left it to his son and heir, *William*, who dying on 12th *December* in 3d King *James*, it came to his brother and heir, *John*; and in 1684, we find it in the same family, when *Henry Jermyn* Earl of St. *Alban's* presented to the church; but soon after this, it was sold to Mr. *Vincent* of *Bukenham-Parva*, and by him to *Robert Partridge*, Esq. on whose death it descended to *Henry Partridge*, Esq. his brother, whose son

Henry Partridge, Esq. is the present [1738] lord.

How the other two parts of the manor that came to *Galyon* and *Fox*, by the marriage of the coheirs of *Bygot*, descended, I cannot say; but in the reign of *Henry* VIII. one *Oliver* had some right or share in it, and paid 3*s. per annum* due for *Norwich* castle-guard; and on an inquisition taken at *Norwich*, 22d *May*, 1st *Elizabeth*, *John Oliver* of *West-Tofts* died 23d *November* 1557, seized of it, and *William* was his son and heir, aged 21; and in 1572, *Edm. Wright*, Esq. held it; soon after this it came to the *Jermyns*, and so united to the other parts.

15th *Richard* II. *John Methwold* and others aliened lands here, and in *Langford* and *Shropham*, to the chantry in the church of *Thompston*; and the next year, *John Davy* and others aliened lands in this town, *Wyrham*, *Wirmegey*, and *Forham*, to the Prior of *Wirmegey*.[4]

The Prior of *Thetford* had lands here given him with the manor of *Santon*, by *Thomas Bodney*; and on 7th *August* 27th *Elizabeth*, the Queen, on the humble petition of *Henry* Lord *Wentworth*, grants

[1] Esch. 9 Ed. 2. N. 58.
[2] Claus. 13 Hen. 4. M. 18. Esch. 5. Hen. 6. N. 61.
[3] Esch. 5 Hen. 7. Esch. 21. Hen. 7.
[4] Esch. 15 Rich. 2. N. 86. Esch. 16. Rich. 2. N. 120.

to *Theophilus Adams*, and *Thomas Butler* of *London*, Gent. all the lands here belonging to the late priory of *Thetford*, which were 100 acres of land, meadow, and pasture; and 41st *Eliz.* they were possessed by *Edmund Jermyn*.[5]

The Abbot of *Couches* was taxed in 1428, for his temporalities here, *viz.* a mill, &c. at 6*s.* and the Prior of *Canterbury*, for his spiritualties, at 4*s.* 6*d.*

The tenths of this town were 3*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* 1*q.*

On *Monday* the 2d of *January*, 1720, an oaken coffin was found in a moist, springy place, in this town, by some workmen belonging to Mr. *Partridge*, who were making a ditch to drain the ground; near the place where it was found, is a piece of ground (a little east of the church) moated about, where formerly was the seat or hall of the *Castons*, and perhaps here might have been some neighbouring chapel; it lay SE and NW and was full of water; in it were the bones of the person interred, and a representation of a face, cut either in jet, or *Lancashire* coal, with an hole through the upper part of it, and also a blue cipher, which seemed to have been set in a ring, and several blue irregular beads, with a broken golden ferrule, which the workmen said slipt off a small piece of wood like a knitting-sheath; it was broken and bent outright by them; it probably belonged to some small crucifix: they are now [1738] in the hands of Mr. *Thomas Martin*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Mary*,[6] and is a very ancient building of flint stone, &c.; the nave is in length about 54 feet, and in breadth, together with the north isle, about 27 feet, and is covered with reed.

On the pavement, near the reading-desk, lies a marble grave-stone with the arms of

Partridge, *gul.* on a fess cotised between three partridges rising *or*, as many torteaux. Crest, a partridge rising *or*.

> In the Vault under this Stone lyeth the Body of ROBERT PARTRIDGE Esq. of Buckenham-House, Eldest Son of Mr. HENRY PARTRIDGE of Lowbrook, in the Parish of Bray in Berkshire; he departed this Life 26 Decemb. 1710.
>
> Proh Dolor! jam Virtus sola superstes.

In the wall on the south side is a place for the holy water, where formerly was an altar. The north isle is tiled, and not so antique as the nave, and has an ascent at the east end, where was another altar. At the west end of the nave stands a large square tower of flint, coped and embattled with quoins of freestone, in which hang four bells, the great bell is thus inscribed,

Virgo Coronata, Duc Nos ad Regna Beata.

This tower was begun about the end of *Henry* the Sixth's reign, or

[5] See in Santon, Pat. 27 Eliz. pat. 9. MSS. pen. Thomas Martin, Gent. de Palgrave, Suff.

[6] Here was also the gild of St. Mary, as appears from the will of John Dibney, rector of Ickburgh, 1518. Regr. Briggs, p. 17.

in the beginning of *Edward* the Fourth's;[7] round the water-table is an account of the benefactors, cut in stone, in old characters, in this manner:

Alle the	Begynners of the Werk.	Andro Hewke.	John Rolff.	John Oliver, and Amy hys Wyfe.

Wylyam Olyver.	Wyliam Rolff.	John Rolff. John Hewke.	Robert Rolff.	Sir John Ayse, Parson.

The chancel is of equal height with the nave, and has no arch to separate it, which shews the antiquity of the whole pile, being parted only by a screen; it is covered with thatch, and is in length about 33 feet, and 18 in breadth; here has been a vestry, as appears from the door (which led into it) on the north side.

Here lies a marble grave-stone, with this shield,

BARWICK, *arg.* three bears heads erased *sab.* muzzled *or.* Crest, a bear's head erazed *sab.* muzzled *or.*

Hic jacet BENJAMINUS BARWICK istius per 46 Annos Ecclesiæ Rector (una cum JUDITHA Uxore sua præmortuâ) Qui damnas Voti, hujus foret, ut et Consors Thori, idem persolvit, die Martij unde-vigesimo, Anno Salutis partæ 1669, posuit N. BARWICK. Nepos ejus Charissimus, præsensq; Ecclesiæ Rector, sequentis Dec. 1^mo. ejusdem loci gratum præstolans contubernium.

Adjoining lies another marble grave-stone with the arms of JERMYN, *sab.* a crescent between two mullets in pale *arg.* Crest, a talbot passant, gorged with a coronet,

Here under lyeth the Bodies of JOHN JERMYN, late of West-Tafts Esq. and also of THOMAS JERMYN, Esq. his Brother, a Pentioner of the Bodyes of the late King *JAMES*, and allso of King *CHARLES*, both of Blessed Memorie.

Another marble stone is thus inscribed,

Here lyeth the Body of JOHN HENMAN, late Curate of this Parish, and Rector of Great-Cressingham, son of Mr. WILLIAM HENMAN of Charing in Kent, he departed this Life the 26 of March, 1730, in the 35 Year of his Age.

Pius filius, fidus Amicus, Vir eximiæ Eruditionis, Ecclesiæ Decus.

In the upper window of the chancel, on the south side, is *Caston's* shield.

And there were anciently the arms of *Wright*, *Spring*, *Heigham*, *Francis*, *Berney*, and *Reedham*.

[7] Though it is certain the foundation was laid, and the tower was built as high as the water-table, in the reigns abovemention, yet it seems not to have been completed till a long time after, for in 1518, Wm. Olyver left to the edifying of the steeple, 6*s.* 8*d.* Regr. Gyles, Norw. fol. 125.

RECTORS.

3d *Edward* I. *John de Caston*, rector.

1300, 3 *Nov. Richard de Hemesby.* WILLIAM DE CASTON.

1313, 18 *Sept. Reginald de Denham.* ISABELL, relict of Sir ROB. DE CASTON.

1349, 11 *Aug. William de Letton.* Sir JOHN DE CASTON. He was also rector of *Bukenham-Parva*, and vicar of *Upton*.

1361, 23 *Sep. John Kok*, on the resignation of *Letton.* The Lady CATHERINE, relict of Sir *John de Caston.*

1393, 16 *Feb. Adam Smith.* Sir JOHN FASTOLFF, Mr. THO. BURGATE, and ROB. DE MARHAM.

1400, 4 *March, William Usher.* WILLIAM FASTOLFF.

1408, 10 *May, Thomas Peck.* JOHN CARBONELL; on an exchange with *Usher*, for the mediety of *Sydestrond.*

1421, 31 *May, Henry Flecke*, on the resignation of *Peck.* Sir JOHN CARBONELL.

1433, 24 *Jan. John Pryour*, vel *Powre*, on the death of *Flecke.* JOHN BERNEY, Esq. by virtue of the manor of *Caston-Hall.*

1451, 14 *Jan. John Vyce*, on the resignation of *Powre.* OSBERT MUNDEFORD, senior, attorney to *Osb. Mundeford*, junior, Esq. then in the King's service at *Calais.*

1486, 30 *May, Rich. Palgrave*, on the death of *Vyce.* ELIZABETH MUNDEFORD, of *Hockwold.*

1498, 11 *Oct. John Kechyn*, bachelor of the canon-law, on the death of *Palgrave.* JOHN BERNEY, Esq.

1518, 8 *Sep, John Galyon*, on the death of *Kitchen. Ditto.*

1521, 3 *July, Tho. Ward*, on the death of *Galyon. Ditto.*

1546, 6 *Aug. John Bowgeon*,[8] on the death of the last rector. JOHN HARWARDE, Gent. in right of his wife *Margaret*, widow of *John Berney*, Esq.

35th *Eliz. Richard Brown*; this rector said that there were (in 1603) 80 communicants in this parish.

1616, 8 *January, Robert Brown*, on the death of the last rector. Sir THO. BERNEY.

1628, 24 *October, Benjamin Berwick*, A. M. JAMES BERWICK of *Norwich*, Gent. by virtue of a presentation of this turn from the King, on account of lapse and simony.

1670, 22 *August, Nicholas Berwick*, A. M. on the death of *Benj. Berwick.* RICHARD GODBOLD, Gent.

1682, 21 *April, Benj. Berwick*, A. B. on the resignation of *Nich. Berwick.* HENRY Earl of St. *Alban's.*

1732, 13 *October*, the Rev. Mr. *Henry Harrison*, A. M. on the death of *Berwick.* HENRY PARTRIDGE, Esq. of *Magdalen* College, *Cambridge.* He is rector also of *Munford.*

This rectory is valued in the King's Books at 8*l.* 6*s.* 1*d. ob.* and by the late Act of Queen *Anne* is discharged of first fruits and tenths, being valued at 49*l. per annum* real value.

Andrew Hook, or *Hewke*, willed, in 1484, to be buried in this church, before the image of the *Holy-Trinity*, and gave to the building of the steeple 30*l.* and *John Olyver*, by his will in 1482, gave to the steeple 4 marks; both their names are on the steeple as before.

[8] Presbyter non conjugatus, satis doctus, residet, hospitalis, non prædicat, nec licientiatus. Nullum aliud. (sc. beneficium) Parkeri Certif.

LINFORD

Lies between *Mundford* and *Bukenham-Parva*, and may derive its name from the *British* word *hlyn, (palus,)* and so signifies a *fenny* or *miry ford*, or as some will have it, a spreading water, and in both these respects the passage over the river here to *Ickburgh* will very well answer, the ground near the water being boggy and a mere fen, two rivers uniting a little above the town. It may also derive its name from *llwyn*, which signifies, in the aforesaid language, a city or large town, and so may have respect to the *Iciani* of the *Romans*, which it seems to have also had some relation to, if not to have been part of it, having the same lords and owners at and before the Conquest; and as I have observed before, at the building of Mr. *Nelthorp's* house here, (in 1720,) two *Roman* urns were dug up; and in 1735, his gardener, digging in the plantation, about a furlong west of the house, fell on a pavement of flint-stones, under which he found a small *Roman* urn, in which were pieces of bones and ashes.

At the Conqueror's survey the town was held by two lords, *Walter Giffard*, and *Roger Bigot*, but the greatest part of it belonged to *Walter*, who was Earl of *Bucks*, as has been observed in *Ickburgh*, in which town, and here, he had 4 carucates and 35 acres of land, and 60 acres of meadow, which 14 freemen held in the time of the Confessor.[9] *Giffard's* part came by marriage (as I have mentioned in *Ickburgh)* to the Earls of *Clare*, and was held of them, being divided into two moieties or lordships.

One moiety was held by a family that assumed their name from the town, for in the 4th *John*, *Thomas*, son of *Jeffry de Lynford*, was lord, who purchased lands in the town of *Rich. de Rising*;[1] and 3d *Edw.* I. *Stephen de Lynford* had the assize of *bread* and *beer* here; but in the 34th of that King it was in the family of *Cressingham*,[2] when *Amisius*, (or *Amos*,) son of *Roger* of *Cressingham-Magna*, and *Agnes* his wife, settled it by fine on *John de Cressingham* their son, and *Maud* his wife; and in 1372, *John de Cressingham*, (son of *John*,) by his will, dated 22d *Feb.* bequeathed it to *Thomas* his son, and made *Emma* his wife, and *Will. de Bodney* his nephew, executors.

After this, Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. of *Bukenham-Castle*, was lord, who, by his will dated in 1447, ordered *John Brigges* of *Quidenham* to have an annuity out of it,[3] and that he should have the refusal, if he would buy it, which he accordingly did, and by his will dated in 1454, devised it to be sold to the Prior and Convent of St. *Mary* in *Thetford*, for eight-score marks; and by virtue of a license granted by King *Henry* VI.[4] the said Prior and Convent purchased of *John* Duke of *Norfolk*, Sir *Tho. Tuddenham*, Knt. *Tho. Weleys*, and *Will. Brigges*, the manor and advowson, and 80 acres of land, with the

[9] Of this, see more in Ickburgh, p. 233.
[1] Fin. Norf. 4 Joh. Lig. 2. N. 96.
[2] Fin. 34 Ed. 1. L. 7. N. 96. 103.
[3] Regr. Wylby, fol. 103.
[4] Regr. Thetford Abbat.

appurtenances here, and of *John Heydon*, and *John Swan*, one messuage and 350 acres of land, with the liberty of three folds in *Lynford*, and so the Prior became lord of the whole town, and held it till the dissolution of his house, and then King *Henry* VIII. in his 32d year, granted the whole to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, who being attainted in the 38th of the said King, it reverted to the Crown, and King *Edward* VI. 20th *Febr.* in his third year, granted it to *Richard Fulmerston*, and it came by the marriage of his daughter to Sir *Edw. Clere*, who was lord here; and on *July* 1, 23d *Eliz.* the reversion of it was granted by that Queen, to *Philip* Earl of *Arundel*,[5] a descendant of the aforesaid Duke of *Norfolk*, by whom it was sold to *Francis Mundford*, Esq. of *Feltwell*; and in 1603, was enjoyed by Sir *Edw. Mundford*, who then had his residence here, and his son Sir *Edward* dying in 1643, without issue, it was afterwards sold by his sisters and coheirs, to Mr. *Turner*, attorney at law, whose son, Sir *Charles Turner*, conveyed it, about 1717, to *James Nelthorp*, Esq. who built a very agreeable seat, with pleasant gardens, plantations, canals, &c. a little distance from the old hall, now the farm-house, and the only house in this place, besides the new hall.

From the inquisitions taken in the reign of *Henry* III. it appears that *William Baldwyn* held here a quarter of a fee of *Jordan Foliot*, and he of the Earl of *Gloucester*, and the Earl of the King, and this was the other moiety of *Giffard's* manor. In 8th *Edward* II. *Rich. Foliot* and his tenants held one fee and an half here, and in *Elsing*, *Geyst*, *Twiford*, &c. of the honour of *Clare*; but in 20th *Edward* III. *John le Spicer* and *Stephen Baldwyn* held the same of *John Camois*, and his parceners, and they of the Earl of *Gloucester* and *Clare*;[6] in 3d *Henry* IV. *Rich. Gegghe*, and his parceners, held of *John de Camoys*, one quarter of a fee, and he of the Earl of *Clare*, formerly *William Baldwin's*. After this, in the reign of *Henry* VI. it was conveyed with the other moiety, to the Prior and Convent of *Thetford*.

Here was also at the survey a little lordship held by *Roger Bigot*, which *Alstan*, a *Saxon*, was lord of in the Confessor's time. One *socman*, with 60 acres of land, and three of meadow, valued at 20*d.* and *Stanart* held it of *Bigot*.[7] This seems to be held in 9th *Edward* II. by *Margaret Cosyn*; and in 11th *Edward* II. a fine was levied between *Walter Gyzun*, and *Catherine* his wife, querents, and *Walter*, son of *Henry de Constantinople*, alias *le Goldsmith*, defendants, of 6 messuages, 250 acres of land, and 15*d.* rent here and in *Bukenham-Parva*, settled on *Walter* and *Catherine*, in tail; and 20th *Edward* III. *Will. Longstaff*, and *William*, son of *Stephen Geson*, was found to hold the eighth part of a fee, of *John de Sneterton*, citizen of *Norwich*, which, in 3d *Henry* IV. was held by *Will. Shepherd* and *William*, son of *Stephen Geson*, of *Tho. Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk*.[8] After this it was united in the reign of *Henry* VI. to the other manors, and with them conveyed to the priory of *Thetford*.

The tenths of this town were 2*l.* 2*s.*

[5] Pat. 3 Ed. 6. p. 3. Pat. 23 Eliz. p. 7.

[6] Esch. 8 Ed. 2. Inquis. 20 Edw. 3.

[7] Terr. Rog. Bigoti. H. Grimeshou. In Lineforda. ten. A. i. soc. lx. acr. T. R. E. semper dim. car. et i. serv. iii. acr. prati val. xx.*d.* hoc. tenet Stanart. (Domesd. fol. 107.)

[8] Fin. Ed. 2. L. 4. N. 3. Nom. Villar. Inq. Ed. 3. Inq. 3 Hen. 4.

The Abbot of *Conchis* in *France* was taxed for his temporalities here, in 1428, at 6*s.* and the Abbot of *Bury*, for his, at 1*d.*

The CHURCH of *Lynford* has been demolished a long time; it stood in the south-west part of the court-yard, leading to the new hall, its site is enclosed, and planted with *Scotch* firs, where may be observed several of the foundation stones, and here several human bones were dug up.

RECTORS.

17 *Edw.* I. *John de Benhale.*[9] PETER, son of *Gilbert de Beecham-Well.*

1327, *Peter de Berton.*

1333, 31 *May, Miles de Saxlingham.* ELIZABETH, relict of *Robert Aspale.*

1340, 12 *March, Edmund de Waterden. Ditto.*

1351, 9 *Apr. William de Wytton. Ditto.*

1351, 28 *July, John Blissed. Ditto.*

The patronage appears by this to be separated very early from the manor; in 44th *Edward* II. a fine was levied between *Eliz. Aspale,* and others, querents, and *Gilbert de Aspale,* deforciant, of the patronage, with three messuages, 300 acres of land, and several rents in *Cressingham-Magna, Pickenham-North, Hilburghworth,* &c. and the manor of *Hogeston,* in *Middlesex;* and in the 45th of that King, *Tho. de Heygham, William Runham,* &c. released to the Lady *Eliz. Aspale,* all their right in the advowson and lands aforesaid.[1]

1394. *John Smith.*

1394, 16 *May, Hen. Thurning,* on the resignation of *Smith.* THOMAS HOLDICH, of *Didlyngton.* He was rector of *Lesyngham,* and exchanged with *Smith.*

1395, 27 *March, John Erl,* on the resignation of *Thurnyng. Ditto.* He was vicar of *Peryton,* in the diocese of *Lincoln,* and exchanged with *Thurnyng.*

1402, 20 *May, Hen. Fitz-John* of *Stanfeld,* on the resignation of *Erl.* THO. HOLDICH, Esq.

1418, 16 *Oct. Hen. Flecke.* He was also rector of *West-Tofts. Ditto.*

1421, 31 *May, Tho. Peche,* on the resignation of *Flecke. Ditto.*

1421, 17 *June, Hen. Druing,* on the resignation of *Peche. Ditto.*

1421, 4 *Feb. William Palmer,* on the resignation of *Druing. Ditto.* He had the church of *Abington* in *Cambridgeshire,* and exchanged with *Druing.*

1426, 24 *Oct. Edw. Clerk. Ditto.*

Thomas Shropham. Ditto.

1446, 18 *Sept. Richard Sechitche,* canon of *West Derham;* on the death of *Shropham.* He had license to leave his abbey in this form: *Johannes* permissione divina, abbas monasterij Beate *Marie* de *West-Derham,* ordinis premonstratensis, Dioc. *Norwic.* dilecto nobis in Christo *Richardo Sechitche* confratri meo, in dicto monasterio

[9] Plac. Term. Pasch. 17 Ed. i.

[1] Fin. Div. Com. 44 Ed. 3. L. 6. N. 70. Claus. 45 Edw. 3, M. 20.

nostro expresse professo, et in ordine sacerdotali constituto, salutem in auctore salutis. Tibi ut ad quodcunque beneficium ecclesiasticum, curatum vel non curatum, etiam si hospitale, vel alia libera capella fuerit, quod tibi conferri contigerit, licite valeas promoveri, et idem canonice obtinere, licentiam concedimus specialem, teque post possessionem adeptam pacificam, vel quasi dicti beneficij, sive hospitalis, vel alias cujuscunque, cum suis juribus et pertinentijs universis, a monasterio nostro dimissum, atque exoneratum esse decernimus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium, &c.

1446, 10 *Febr. Simon Wygenhale,* canon of *West Derham,* on the resignation of *Sechitche.* THO. HOLDICH Esq. of *Wygenhale.*

After this, in 1455, the manor and advowson being sold to the Prior and Convent of St. *Mary* of *Thetford,* they obtained, in 1467, of *Walter Hart* Bishop of *Norwich,* an appropriation of the church, and on this appropriation, a pension of 3*s.* 4*d.* was to be paid yearly to the see of *Norwich,* from the monastery, and the church was served by a stipendiary curate till the Dissolution, and then coming into lay hands, the lord of the manor, as impropriator, was obliged to find a curate to supply it, though in the year 1598, on the 3d of August, I find by the institution books, that *Tho. Jackler,* A. M. was instituted, on the presentation of Sir *Edward Clere,* on the death (as it is said) of the last rector; but this is the only institution I have met with since that of *Wygenhale* in 1446. At present, the church being down, I do not find that there is any curate, or any allowance made to any person, the impropriator, as rector, making it a *sinecure.*

BUKENHAM-PARVA,

OR

LITTLE-BUKENHAM,

IS so called to distinguish it from the other towns of the same name in this county. At the survey we meet with two lordships here,[1] one held by *Hugh de Montfort,* and the other by *Roger,* son of Renard.[2]

HUGH DE MONTFORT had one carucate of land and 4 acres of meadow, which a freeman held in the time of the Confessor, and there was one carucate in demean, and half a mill, it was valued at 8*s. per annum;* the whole was one league long, and half a league broad, and paid 8*d.* of the 20*s. gelt;* the *soc* was in the King, and the Earl of *Norfolk.*

[2] Terre Hug. de Monteforti. Hund. de Grimeshou (Domesd. fol. 235.) In Bukenham i. lib. ho. T. R. E. i. car. terre semp. iiii. vill. et i. bor. et iiii. acr. prati, et i. car. in dnio. et dim. car. hom. dim. mol. et val. viii. sol et tota hab. i. leug. in longo et dim. in lat. et red. viii.*d.* de Gelto. Rex et Comes hab. socam.

This lordship was held of the *Montforts* soon after the Conquest, by a family that assumed their name from the town, and *William*, son of Sir *Ralph de Bukenham* had a charter for free-warren here, in *Ellingham*, and *Illington*, 38th *Henry* III.[3] and before this, in the 4th of King *John*, a fine was levied between *William de Bukenham* tenant, and *Petronilla de Mortimer*, petent, of the advowson of the church of *Bukenham-Parva*, and the moiety of a mill; and in the 3d year of King *Edward* I. *Simon de Nevyle* was lord, and had the assize of *bread* and *beer* of his tenants, and was patron of the church;[4] but in 1300, *Hubert Hacon* held it, and presented; after this, *Margery*, relict of *Roger Cosyn* of *Elyngham-Magna*, presented in 1313, as lady of the manor; and in 1323, *John Potys* of *Wilton;* but in 1337, Sir *Simon de Hederset*, Knt. was lord and patron, and 20th *Edw.* III.[5] Sir *John de Hederset*, *Edm. Le-Warde*, and *Edm. Le-Hall*, held here and in *Stanford* half a quarter of a fee of *Richard de Belhouse*, as of his manor of *Bodney*, which *Richard* held it of the King. In the years 1349 and 1357, *William de Hedersete* was lord and patron, but soon after, it was in the hands of *Rich. Gegge* of *Saham-Tony*, who presented to the church in 1367; and in 3d *Henry* IV. *Rich. Gegge* and *Edm. de Hall* held here, and in *Stanford*, half a quarter of a fee of *John Reyme* as of his manor of *Bodney*, and in this family of *Gegge* it continued till about the reign of *Edward* IV. when it came to *John Austeyn*, Esq. by the marriage of *Margaret*, one of the daughters and coheirs of *Rich. Gegge*, Esq.[6] After this, in *Easter* term, 17th *Henry* VII. a fine was levied between *Thomas Spring*, and others, querents, and *Margaret Austeyn* widow, defendant, of this manor, with lands in *Stanford* and *Linford;* and in *Michaelmas* term, in the 23d of the said King, another fine was levied between *Thomas Spring* and others, querents, and *Hugh Coo*, and *Ann* his wife, defendants, which *Ann* was daughter of *John Austeyn*, and *Margaret* his wife; and 2d *Edw.* VI. Sir *John Spring* died lord, and *William Spring*, Esq. his son and heir, had livery of it in the 1st of Queen *Mary;* this *William* was afterwards a Knight and lord of *Pakenham* in *Suffolk*, and died on 10th *Feb.* 42 *Eliz.* seized of this manor, and those of *Pakenham*, *Cockfield-Hall*, *Whatfield*, &c. in *Suffolk*, leaving *John Spring*, Esq. his son and heir, aged 40, who lived not a year after his father, the inquisition on his death being dated *Jan.* 2, 44th *Elizabeth*, by which it appears that he died *Nov.* 4, in the 43d of the same Queen, and *William* his son and heir was then 12 years old.[7] He died 16 May 1638. man. Eliz. of Sr Wm Spring Kt of Hill Hall Essex.

In the reign of King *James* I. we find it in the family of *Rich;* and in 1614, Sir *Robert Rich* (afterwards Earl of *Warwick*) presented as lord; but in the reign of King *Charles* II. Mr. *Appleton*, who married the widow of Sir *Robert Crane* of *Suffolk*, Bart. enjoyed it;[8] and

[3] Rot. Vascon. 38 Hen. 3, p. 1. 6.
[4] Rot. Hund. in Scaccarij West.
[5] Inquis. 20 Ed. 3.
[6] Cartular. Monachor. de Thetford, pen. P. L. N. fo. 16.
[7] In 1572, George Wright is said to be lord of Bukenham-Parva, but it is plain by the inquisitions above, that William Spring, Esq. was then lord; this Wright was indeed lord of a manor of West-Tofts adjoining, which extended into this town, but not otherwise, as I can find, unless it was about the end of Queen Elizabeth, and the reign of King James I.
[8] Collect. Le Neve, Armig.

Robert Fairford, Isaac Preston, and Mr. *Cradock,* conveyed it to Mr. *Vincent,* who built here the hall that is now [1738] standing, and is a neat pile of brick, on the summit whereof is a lofty lantern or turret, and on the top of this house he (being a very great humorist) erected a fish-pond, with a bason of lead to contain the water, and had pipes of lead which brought water by an engine from a canal in the gardens, into every room (as it is said) of the house: he also built an elegant stable, and other offices, and made a park. From this Mr. *Vincent* (who mortgaged it to Sir *Tho. Meers)* it came to *Robert Partridge,* Esq. who dying in 1710, it passed to *Henry Partridge,* Esq. his brother, and on his death, to his son *Henry,* who sold it about 1736 to the

Honourable *Philip Howard,* Esq. brother to the Duke of *Norfolk,* who now [1738] resides here, and is lord and patron.

The other lordship was held at the survey by *Roger,* son of *Renard,* who had a carucate of land, and 20 acres, valued at 11*s.* and the King and the Earl had the *soc.*[9]

This soon after came to the Earl *Warren,* and was held of him by the ancient family of *Mortimer* of *Atleburgh;* and in the reign of *Henry* III. *John Langetot* was found to hold half a quarter of a fee of Sir *Rob. de Mortimer,* and he of the Earl *Warren,* and the Earl of the King;[1] and 34th *Edward* I. *Nicholas de Langetot,* and *Margery* his wife, had it; but 9th *Edward* II. *Hen. de Walpole* was lord, a fine being levied in the 7th of that King, between *Henry de Walpole* and *Alice* his wife, querents, and *Nicholas Langetot* and *Margery* his wife, deforciants, by virtue of which it was settled on *Henry* and *Alice* for life, remainder to *Simon* and *Thomas,* their sons, in tail. In the 20th *Edward* III. Sir *John de Hederset* and *Jeffrey de Hall* held it of Sir *Constantine de Mortimer,* he of the Earl *Warren,* and the Earl of the King;[2] and in 3d *Henry* IV. it was in the hands of *Richard Gegge,* and so became united to the other manor, and hath continued so ever since, and for his lordship there is an yearly rent paid to the lordship of *Hilburgh* at this day.

There is nothing remaining of this old village, but the hall, and the miller's house.

The tenths were 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

The Prior of *Wirmegey* had lands here, taxed in 1428 at 6*d.;* and the Prior of *Bromhill* was taxed for his, at the same time, 6*d.*

The CHURCH has been so long demolished, that the very site of it is not known; it is said to be about the upper end of the canal in the gardens, near the garden-house; it was dedicated to St. *Andrew,* and there was in it the image of our Lady, as appears from an old will that I have seen, wherein a legacy was given to repair her *perke.*[3]

[9] Terre Rogeri Filij Renardi. H. de Grimeshou. (Domes. fo. 281.) In Bukenham vii. lib. hom. i car. terre. et xx acr. et vi. vill. semper ii. car. et val. xi. sol. Rex. et Coms socam.

[1] Inquis. temp. Hen. 3. Nom. Villar. 7 Ed. 2. L. 2. N. 72.

[2] Inquis. 20 Ed. 3. Inquis. 3 Hen. 4.

[3] A pedestal and niche that she stood in.

RECTORS.

1300, 9 *Feb. William de Caston,* HUBERT HACUN.[4]

1313, 28 *March, Tho. de Elingham.* MARGERY, relict of *Roger Cosyn* of *Elingham.*

1323, 17 *Sep. John Poteys,* of *Wilton. Ditto.*

1337, 16 *July, Will. de Letton.* Sir SIMON DE HEDERSET.

1348, 20 *March, John Reynolds,* on the resignation of *Letton.* He was vicar of *Upton* and exchanged with *Letton.* Sir JOHN DE HEDERSET.

1349, 15 *July, Ralph Broun,* of *Stanford.* WILL. DE HEDERSET.

1357, 18 *Aug Peter de Cretyng,* on the resignation of *Broun.* He was rector of *Colkirke,* in *Norfolk,* and exchanged with *Broun. Ditto.*

1367, 18 *Dec. William Coupere.* RICHARD GEGGE, of *Saham,* and JOHN his brother.

1394, 11 *Jan. Walter Body.* RICHARD GEGGE.

1404, 10 *Nov. John Sewale. Ditto.*

1408, 20 *Sep. Rich. Trapet. Ditto.*

1411, 17 *Sep. William Wybord,* on the resignation of *Trapet.* JOHN GEGGE.

1430, 3 *Oct. John Osmond.* Lapse.

1442, 26 *Feb. John Thetford.* RICH. GEGGE.

1471, 13 *Aug. William Ungot.*[5] JOHN AUSTEYN, Esq.

1484, 21 *Sep. Thomas Boteler,* A. M. on the death of *Ungot.* THO. BRAMPTON, of *Atleburgh.*

1505, 9 *Jan. Thomas Apulton,* on the death of *Boteler.* THO. SPRING, of *Lavenham* in *Suffolk. Apulton* was also rector of *Lavenham.*

1514, 7 *April, Robert Hansart.*

1535, 6 *Oct. Thomas Beal.* JOHN SPRING of *Hecham* in *Suffolk.*

1542, 23 *Sept. Will. Modyn,* on the death of *Beal. Ditto.*

1568, 3 *April, John Whitell,* on the death of *Modyn.* WILL. SPRING, Esq.

1581, 25 *June, Tho. Spark,* A. M. The QUEEN.

1597, 21 *Jan. John Newman* or *Newham,* A. M. *Ditto.* In his answer to King *James,* in 1603, he observes that there were then about 10 communicants here, and that they go to church and receive the sacrament at *Stanford,* the church of *Bukenham* being long since utterly decayed.

1614, 15 *July, John Pemberton.* Sir ROB. RICH.

1638, 5 *June, Nathaniel Waller.* The KING.

1708, 6 *Aug. Robert Simpson.* The QUEEN, by lapse. Rector also of *Feltwell* St. Mary.

1728, *William Williams,* on the death of *Simpson.* HEN. PARTRIDGE, Esq.

[4] Before this, in the beginning of the reign of Ed. I. we learn from Norwich Domesday, that Simon de Nevyle was lord and patron, and the rector had a mansion-house, and 20 acres of glebe-land; the rectory was then valued at 6 marks, procurations were 5*s.* synodals 20*d.* and Peter-pence 8*d.*

[5] See the inscription in Croxton church in this hundred.

This rectory is a *sinecure*, valued in the King's Books at 3*l.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 15*l. per annum*, is discharged of first fruits and tenths; synodals are 20*d.* Bishop's procurations 18*d.*

And thus we have passed through *Grimeshou* Hundred, which, according to the signification of its name, is a hilly, champaign, open country, the land being sandy and barren, unless improved by the farmer's industry, or by the flocks of sheep which are kept in almost every town in the hundred for that purpose, there being no where better mutton than this barren land affords, the sheep being not liable to the disease called the *rot*, as they often are in the more fertile parts of this county; the soil, though it is a sand at top, not only affords excellent chalk for lime, but good earth for brick, and in some places blue clay, which laid upon the land, makes an excellent manure, and produces abundance of corn. The rabbits also, which are on the most barren part, are not only the more excellent for that reason, but renders that, which would otherwise be of no use to be of equal value with much better land, so that by this means, though the champaign, or *fielding country* (as it is commonly called) may appear to the traveller to be of little value, either to the owner or occupier, it is in reality far otherwise, being rendered by these improvements as valuable as a far better soil.

The towns in this Hundred are valued to the land tax as follow,

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Bukenham	119	16	8	Methwold	1197	0	0
Colveston	139	16	8	Northwold	1052	1	8
Croxton	212	5	0	Santon	99	16	8
Cranwich	199	16	8	Stanford	299	13	4
Feltwell	1133	0	0	Sturston	209	15	0
Ickburgh	174	11	8	Weeting and Bromhill	560	5	0
Linford	189	16	8	West-Tofts	319	13	0
Mundford	273	13	4	Hockwold and Wilton	991	11	8

THE

HUNDRED OF WAYLAND.

WANELUNT, as it was anciently called, or *Wanelund*,[1] is bounded on the east with the hundreds of *Shropham* and *Fourhoe*, on the west by *Grimeshou* and *South-Greenehou*, on the south by *Shropham*, and on the north by *South-Greenehou* and *Mitford*. At the Conquest it belonged to the Crown, and paid 40*s*. by *Godric*, who farmed it of the Conqueror. It was given by King *John*, with the hundred of *Grimeshou* and manor of *Saham*, to Sir *Roger de Thony*, or *Tony*, and his heirs, from which time it passed with *Grimeshou* (as you may see at p. 148) till the year 1662, and then it was divided and sold by *William Crane*, of *Wood-Rising*, Esq.

Part of it came to the *Wrights*, and Mr. *Wright*, late of *Brandon* in *Suffolk*, son of the Rev. Mr. *Wright*, vicar of *Stepney*, enjoys it, and hath the *leets* of *Thompson*, *Griston*, *Caston*, *Ashill*, *Ovington*, and *Threxton*.

And part, *viz.* the *leets* of the *Carbrooks* to *Rob. Clayton*, Gent, afterwards Sir *Rob. Clayton* of *London*, Knt. along with *Carbrook* manors, with which they have passed ever since.

The hundred is a deanery of itself, denominated from *Breccles*, the head town at that time; it is subject to the Archdeacon of *Norwich*, had a bailiff and two coroners in *Edward* the First's time; it paid to the tenths 75*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*. clear. It was let at five marks in 1267, and at 3*l*. 5*s*. in *Henry* the Eighth's time; the manors of *Breecles*, *Watton*, *Saham*, *Stow*, and *Merton*, having their own *leets* belonging to them, render them independent of the hundred, which at this time [1738] contains 15 towns, of which I shall begin with *Breccles*, the ancient residence of the Deans of *Breccles*.

This deanery was taxed at 6*s*. 8*d*. and the Archdeacon of *Norwich* received of the dean for synodals every *Michaelmass*, 16*s*. 4*d*. for synodals every *Easter*, 16*s*. 4*d*. and for *Peter-pence* every *Easter*, 20*s*.;[2] it was in the Bishop's gift, who collated the following

DEANS.

1310, 7 kal. *June*, *Peter de Bosco*, *de Parva Elingham*, accolite.

[1] That is wet, squeazy land, and such is the whole hundred.

[2] Domesd. Norw.

1320, 11 kal. *Oct. Robert Atte Wode, de Elingham,* sub-deacon.
1323, 4 id. *June, Martin de Ixnyng,* sub-deacon. The Bishop's chaplain. Change with *Bosmere* deanery.
1323, 5 kal. *Dec. John de Meleburn,* sub-deacon, the Bishop's chaplain. *Ditto.*
1339, 19 *March, Rob. de Aysterby,* accolite.
1352, 6 *Feb. Thomas de Hemenhale,* accolite.
1377, 9 *Oct. John de Bosworth,* clerk.
1388, 8 *Oct. John Shepmeadow,* clerk.
1390, 10 *Nov. Joan Pykes,* clerk.
1398, 14 *Aug. James de Horsford,* clerk.
1400, 8 *Oct. Nicholas Broun,* clerk.
1404, 12 *Oct. Tho. Wylimott,* clerk.
1409, 3 *Aug. John Watlyngton,* priest.
1466, pen. *Sep. James Lawys,* at whose institution it was consolidated to the deanery of *Cranwich.*[3]

BRECCLES-MAGNA,

OR

GREAT BRECCLES.

The church of *Breccles-Magna* was dedicated to St. *Margaret,* and was appropriated to the priory of *West-Acre;* the rectory was taxed at 12 marks, the vicarage was valued at 6 marks, but was not taxed; it paid 15*d. Peter-pence.* There were two gilds, one dedicated to St. *Margaret,* the other to the *Holy-Trinity.*[4]

VICARS.

1305, 6 non. *July, Tho. de Stow-Bidon,* chaplain. The prior of *West-Acre.*
1331, 3 non. *March, John de Saxlingham.*
John de Salthouse, buried in the churchyard by the south church door, *anno* 1377.
1377, 30 *June, John Spinneys.*
John Peyntour.
1382, 10 *Nov. John Fincham,* buried in the churchyard in 1390.
1390, 26 *Apr. John Powe,* of *Tirynglon.*
1393, 17 *Sep. Will. Walman,* buried in the church in 1432.
1421, 21 *Nov. Stephen de Swafham,* alias *Paly,* on *Walman's* resignation.
1425, 10 *Jan. Will. Joynture,* resigned.

[3] See the Deans of Cranwich. [4] Domesday Norw.

1427, 13 *May. Rob. Langwade.*
1433, 17 *Feb. Will. Durant.*
1441, 12 *May, Bartholomew Lowell.*
1445, 19 *Apr. Nicholas Essex.*
1447, pen. *Feb. Rich. Garnon.*
1452. 7 *Nov. Rob. Hoper.*
1463, 3 *Oct. Roger Parke,* died vicar.
1502, 16 *Dec. John Bosom.* In 1504, *Robert Perry* was buried in the church, and gave 4 acres and an half of land in *Breccles-Field,* to find two wax tapers of a pound weight burning before the sacrament at the high-altar, and a messuage and 4 acres of land for a *certeyn* for ever, *viz.* the vicar to have a penny every *Sunday* in the year, to say *De Profundis* for the souls of *James, Thomas,* and *Robert Perry,* and if he neglects it, the poor to have it in alms for ever. He was a benefactor to the two gilds in *Breccles,* and the three in *Hockham.*
1510, 14 *Feb. Edw. Butterworth. Edmund Wanton* of *Breccles,* in 1507, gave three acres in *Puttock-Croft,* for a perpetual light before the holy sacrament and St. *Catherine.*
1521, 3 *Jan.* Sir *Thomas Lowthe,* who was the last presented by the convent.[5]
1542, 10 *July, Stephen Jonson.* The King.
Nicholas Louth.
1543, 30 *Apr. Edw. Buckeley.* MARY Dutchess of *Richmond.*
Robert Picto, resigned.
1563, 24 *May, Rich. Clegge.* The QUEEN. He died vicar.
1573, 17 *June, Thomas Atkinson.* FRANCIS WOODHOUSE, Esq. who joined the impropriation to the manor.
1620, 2 *Jan. Samuel Hardyng.* JOHN WEBB of *Breccles,* Esq. He resigned, but held it united to *Rockland* St. *Andrew.*
1628, 28 *Aug. Sam. Warren.* JOHN WEBB, of *Breccles,* Esq.[6] at whose death it became void, and was returned among the void livings at the Restoration, in 1662, and since hath had no incumbent instituted, it having been held as a *donative,* named to by the impropriator, who pays 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d. per annum* only, for the curate's stipend, and takes the whole profits.
1689, *Daniel Bret,* curate.
1709, *Samuel Rudland,* curate.
The Rev. Mr. *James Smith,* vicar of *Stow,* is the present [1738] curate.

The vicarage is 7*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* in the King's Books, sworn of the clear value of 13*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; it paid 3*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* to the tenths; 2*s.* synodals; the temporals of the Abbot of *Bec,* with the Prior of *Okeburne,* were taxed at 4*s.* and belonged to their *Wrotham* estate.

[5] 1533, William Prior of West-Acre leased this impropriate parsonage, with all the glebe in Great and Little-Breccles, at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, the tenant to pay all charges, and repair the chancel, and to let the vicar have the parsonage-close at 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, and St. John's land (which was to find a light before his image) at 4*d.* a year. Autog. pen.

[6] I subscribe to so much of this covenant as I already know, or shall hereafter know, to be agreeable to the word of God, laws of the kingdom, and my oaths formerly taken, JOHN WEBB, and then, the whole parish subscribes.

The temporals of *West-Acre* Prior were taxed at 3*s.*; the spirituals, *viz.* the appropriate rectory, at 12 marks.

This town is valued to the tax at 34*l. per annum.*

The CHURCH hath an ancient steeple joined to its west end, which is round at bottom and octangular at top; it hath only one bell, thus inscribed,

Nos, Prece Baptiste, salvent tua Vulnera, Christe.

The chancel and church are leaded, the south porch is tiled; on a black marble in the chancel,

Webb's arms impaling *Richardson.*

Here rests the Bodyes of JOHN WEBB, Esq; and of MARY his Wife, Daughter of Sir THOMAS RICHARDSON, Lord Chief Justice of England, She died March 10, 1656, aged 56. He Octob. 25, 1658, aged 70 Years.

Near this lies a small oval black marble, with these words only,

STAT. UT VIXIT, ERECTA.

This is placed over the coffin of *Ursula Webb,* daughter of the said *John Webb,* Esq. and *Mary Richardson,* wife of Sir *William Hewyt,* Knt. who was interred in an upright posture by her own desire, according to the purport of the *inscription.* By her lies her husband under a black marble, on which are the arms of,

Hewyt impaling *Webb,* with a raven for a crest, and this,

Here under lieth the Body of Sir WILLIAM HEWYT, Knight, who married URSULA WEBB, Daughter to JOHN WEBB, Esq; he died Apr. 4, 1667, aged 52 Years

Arms in the windows were,

BRECCLES.

Arg. a fess between two chevrons *or.*

Arg. three bezants, a canton *az.*

Breccles, at the Conquest was in three parts; the first part, in *Harold's* time, was held by 8 freemen, who had then five carucates, these were seized, with all their land, by the Conqueror, and laid to his manor of *Saham;* there were then 5 *socmen,* and half a carucate; and 15 acres, which the steward of *Saham* sold to *Eudo,* Earl *Ralph's* man, who was to hold them by the rent of a bridle;[7] this he added to

[7] Terre Regis in manu Regis. Wanelunt hund. (Domesd. fol. 3.) In Breccles viii. liberi homines Heroldi soca, ii. car. terre, tunc. v. car. post et m° iii. Hij sunt additi tempore Regis Willi. (sc. manerio Regis de Saham) ii. Bor. xx. acr. prati. In Breccles xv. acr. semper dim. car. v. soc. in Saham, et prepositus de Saham vendidit tempore Regis Willi. per unum frenum Eudoni Homini Comitis Radulfi, et jacuere in Elinegham, ad firmam Radulfi, et tenebat eos ea die qua forisfecit, et Robertus Blundus quamdiu habuit misterium habebat ex eis x. sol et viii.*d.* m° iterum in Saham et non reddunt censum ad Godric. Totum Breccles habet i. leug. long. et dim. lat. et xi.*d.* de Gelto. In eadem i. lib. in Saham xxvi. acr. et ii. acr. prati et dim car. et val. ii. sol. Rex. et Comes socam. In Breccles quarta pars unius acre et quedam consuetudo in pastura, hoc jacuit in Saham in tempore Regis Edwardi et m° similiter, sed Godricus eam revocat ad feudum Comitis Radulfi in Stou, dicens quod ipse eam tenuerit duobus annis antequam forisfaceret, et duobus annis postea. Ex hoc offert quidam famulus Regis de Stou, portare judicium.

the Earl's manor of *Elingham-Parva*, upon whose forfeiture, when *Robert de Blund* had the management of that manor, he received of them 10*s.* 8*d.* a year, but now they are laid again to the King's manor of *Saham*, which is in his own hands, and so they pay no rent to *Godric;* there was also another freeman, whose rent and services were worth 2*s. per annum*, besides a quarter of an acre, and right of commonage, which in the Confessor's time, and now, belongs to *Saham*, but *Godric* claims it as belonging to Earl *Ralph's* fee in *Stow*, and says that he farmed it of the Earl two years before he forfeited, and of the King two years after, and brings one of the King's men of *Stow* to prove it. *Breccles* was then a league long, and half a league broad, and paid 11*d. gelt*, and the King and the Earl had the *soc.*

The next part was held by a freeman in the Confessor's time, and contained a carucate of land, but at the Conquest it belonged to the King, and was farmed by *Godric*, who made it a *berewic* to *Sporle*, with which manor it was valued.[8]

The third part belonged to *Ralph de Tony*, who joined it to, and valued it with, his manor of *Necton.*[9]

BRECCLES MANOR.

The first part belonged to *William de Warren* Earl of *Sussex*, by gift from the Crown, and he gave it to *Thomas*,[1] son of *Godfrey*, son of *Albert* a *Frenchman*, who came over at the Conquest, along with the manors of *Grimston, Burnham*, &c. for which reason he assumed the coat of his lord, varying only the colour, *viz.* chequy *or* and *sab.* which the *Breccleses* always bore, though sometimes with a fess *arg.* This *Thomas* and his descendants assumed the name of *Breccles*, and oftentimes are called by the name of *Grymston*, both which manors belonged to them; at his death, *Peter*, his son, was made a Knight, and inherited, and at his death left it to Sir *Thomas*, his son and heir, who died without issue, leaving his manors and advowsons of *Breccles, Burnham, Grymston*, &c. to *Christian*, his only sister and heir, who died without issue, upon which her uncle *Peter* inherited, who died also issueless, leaving it to *Bartholomew*, his brother and heir, who left it to *Alice*, his daughter, who married to *John de Breccles*, and both were alive in 1276.

This *John* afterwards married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Jeffery*, brother of *Thomas de Grimstone*, who died without issue, so that his neice *Elizabeth*, at the death of *Agnes* his widow, inherited *Little-Breccles* manor; in 1286, he was attached for holding a whole knight's fee, and being no knight; this *John* purchased the lands, &c. that belonged to *Tony* at the Conquest, and so joined them to the manor; he left it to *Benedict*, his son and heir, who gave the advowson to *West-Acre* priory, according to the order of his father;

[8] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. (Domesd. fol. 32.) Hund. Wenelunt, In Breccles tenet i. lib. homo T. R. E. i. car. terre tunc iii. villi. post et modo ii. semp. i. serv. iii. acr. prati, tunc. ii. car. in dnio. post et modo dim. semp. i. car. hom. et i. car. et dim. posset esse, hoc est berewita de Sparlea, et est in pretio de Sparlea.

[9] Terre Radulfi de Toenio H. Wanelund. (Domes. fo. 127.) In Breccles i. Heroldi xl. acr. terre et dim. car. et i villan. et est in pretio de Neketuna.

[1] Spelm. Icenia. fo. 161.

he held *Grimston* manor and advowson, *Burnham* manor, and the mediety of the advowson of St. *Mary's* at *Burnham West-gate*, of the Earl of *Arundel*, this, and *Little-Breccles* manor, and had weyf and stray, a free bull and free boar, and a *leet* held by the King's bailiff, but all the amerciaments belonged to him: he died in *Edward* the Second's time, and was succeeded by *John Breckles*, his son and heir, who left it to *Benedict*, his son and heir, who had it in 1402; it seems *Constance*, his daughter, had it, for in 1441 she levied a fine of it to *William Warner* and others, in trust, by which it was settled on her brother, *John de Breckles*, who left it to his two daughters; *Alice*, married *William de Compton*, who left *John Compton*, whose daughter, *Margery*, died without issue, and her part went to the heirs of *Margery*, the other daughter of *John de Breckles*, which *Margery* married *Theobold de Thorlee*, and left a daughter only, named *Margaret*, who married to *Robert de Brome* in *Henry* the Fifth's time, and they left three daughters; *Katherine*, married to *Henry Sturmere*, in 1463; *Elizabeth*, to *Rob. Harington*; and *Margaret*, to *Will. Fenne*, who all joined with *Thomas* and *Hugh*, sons of *Will. Fenne*, and sold the manor to Sir *Edw. Woodhouse* of *Kimberley*, Knt. in 1469, he left it to Sir *Thomas Woodhouse*, his son, who left it to his second son, *John Woodhouse* of *Breccles*, who in the time of *Henry* VIII. married *Anne*, daughter of *William Spelman*, Esq.; and left *Francis Woodhouse* of *Breccles* their son and heir, who held it of *Rob. Southwell*, Esq. as of his manor of *Saham;* in 1551, he settled it on *Will. Yelverton*, who had it in 1564, and was found to hold *Grimston* and *Congham* manors, and to have license to settle this on Sir *Thomas Cornwalleis*, Knt. and *Tho. Shelton*, Esq.; but it was in trust, for in 1595, *Francis Woodhouse* aforesaid was lord of *Breccles-Magna*, and *Bule's* manors, which were soon after conveyed to *John Dowfyld* of *Euston*, Gent. *Will. Webb* of the same, and *Hen. Branthwait*, Esq.; who conveyed them to Sir *Rob. Gardiner* of *Breccles*, whose heir married *John Webb*, who was settled in the manor in 1619, after Sir *Robert's* death, and *Ursula Webb*, the heiress of that family carried it to her husband, Sir *William Hewit*, who died in 1667, and left it to *Gardiner Hewet*, Esq. who sold it to *Wormley Hetherset*, who gave it from *Edmund*, his only son, to his four daughters; *Jane*, married to *Thomas Squires* of *Elm* by *Wisbitch*; *Sarah*, married to *James Barker* of Shropham, son of *John Barker* of *Thorndon*; *Elizabeth*, to *Edw. Owen* of *Coventry*; and *Mary* to *Joseph Randol*, alias *Baylis*, of *London*, who purchased in all the parts, and left it to *Mary* his widow for life, who now enjoys it; remainder to Mr. *Rich. Baylis*, her only son, who married *Philadelphia*, granddaughter to Sir *Philip Ryley*, by whom he hath one son *Robert* an infant.

There is a separate fishery belonging to the manor, called *Breccles Mere*, and a good old seat, or manor-house, in which the present owner resides; it is called *Breccles-Hall*, but was not the site of the manor of that name, but of the capital manor of *Great Beccles*.

BRECCLES HALL, BULE'S, LINGWISE, OR DIVER'S MANORS,

Came from the Crown, and in 1280 belonged to Sir *Warine de Muntchensy*, which family granted off large parcels of it to divers

persons. In 1304, *William*, son of *William de Breccles*, and *William*, son of *Thomas de Breccles*, held 7 messuages, a mill, 88 acres of land, 10*s*. rent, part of it in *Breckles*, *Stowbydon*, *Bekerton*, *Griston*, and *Caston*. It continued sometimes in the *Breccles*; but in 1498, *Tho. Sayve* of *Breccles*, Gent. was buried in the chancel, and gave his manor of *Breccles-Hall*, in *Breccles*, after his wife's death, to *Osbert Sayve*, Gent. his son; in 1545, *James Payne* and *William Atmere* had the manor of *Lingwise*, alias *Divers*, in *Breccles*, settled on them, by *William Tassell* and *Margaret* his wife, when it contained 3 messuages, 60 acres of land, 10 of meadow, 70 of pasture, 2 of marsh, and 10*s*. rent. In 1577, *Francis Woodhouse*, Esq. was lord of *Breccles Hall*, and *Bule's* manors,[2] which he joined to the manor of *Great-Breccles*, with which they still continue.

STOW

Joins to the east side of *Breccles*, and is commonly called *Stow-Breccles*, to distinguish it from other towns of the same name; it was formerly called *Stow-Bydon*, from its ancient lords; Stou signifies a house, or place of habitation, and often, by way of eminence, a *church*, that being esteemed by the ancients the most eminent of all habitations. In the Confessor's days the whole village belonged to *Alfere*, a *Saxon*, who had 5 carucates in demean, and it was worth 10*l*. *per annum*. It afterwards came to Earl *Ralph*, upon whose forfeiture the King seized it, and let it to *Godric* at 12*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. a year, and as long as the *soke* belonged to it, *Godric* let it for 13*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. and 20*s*. income; but when the *soke* was taken away, it fell to 7*l*. for then the King had the parts of several manors, as *Caston*, *Griston*, *Thompson*, &c. which belonged to this, laid to their own manors, and so reduced the value of this. *Stow* was then two leagues long and half a one broad, and paid 10*d*. *ob*. 1*q*. *gelt*.[3]

[2] Bule's was a small manor or free-tenement in Stow and Breccles, so called from Will. Bule, who owned it in 1285.

[3] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. Wanelunt Hund. Domesd. fol. 31.) Stou tenuit Alfere T. R. E. v. car. in dnio. post et m° ii. tunc et post xvii. villi. m° xvi. semper ii. bord. tunc et pot x. serv. m° vii. xxx. acr. prati, semp. v. car. hom. silva x. porc semper i. mol. semper ii. an. et. xxviii. porc. xx. ov. In Katestuna, i. soc. xl. acr. soca in Saham et terra jacet in Stuo et in censu. Huic manerio jacent xxviiii. soc. iii. car. terre et xxxvi. acr. tunc valuit x. libr. quando recepit xii. libr. et xiii.*s*. et iiii.*d*. et Godricus eum dedit pro xiii. libr. et xiii.*s*. et iiii.*d*. et xx.*s*. de gersuma, quamdiu habebat socam. Modo postquam amisit socam, reddit vii. libr. et super sochemannos quos amisit, sunt vii. libr. Totum Stou habet ii. leug in long. et dim. in lato, et de Gelto x.*d*. et i. obulum et i. ferding.

BYDON, OR BEDON MANOR,

Continued some time in the Crown, but how long I cannot say; in *Henry* the third's time it was in the *Bydon* family; and in 1245, was held in dower by *Maud de Bydon*, daughter of *Thomas Fitz-Bernard*, and widow of *John de Bydon*, junior, afterwards married to *John de Bokesford*, the manor being then valued at 11*l.* 12*s.* and *Eugenia*, mother of *Thomas Fitz-Bernard*, had the custody of it, after the death of *John de Bydon*, junior, it being held of the King at half a fee, and was part of the honour granted to the *Bydons*, which *Humphry de Bydoun*, lord of *Kirby-Bidoun*, formerly held. In 1254, the aforesaid *Maud* died seized. In 1256, *Thomas*, son of *Robert*, was lord and patron of this church, he sold the manor this year to *Walter de Hide*, reserving the advowson and divers lands, and thus the manor and advowson were separated, the former of which, in 1273, was settled on the said *Walter*, and *Joan* his wife, by fine levied between them, and *Jeffry de Suthorp*, and *Margery* his wife, who reserved to themselves the advowson, which they had purchased, with the lands that *Thomas*, son of *Robert*, reserved upon his sale of the manor, all which lands they settled on *Walter*, and *Joan* their daughter, on her marriage with *Walter*; and in 1281, the said *Jeffry*, sold the advowson to *Eleanor*, Queen consort to *Edward* I. who gave it to *Marham* abbey;[4] but the manor, at the death of *Walter de Hide* and *Joan* his wife, returned to *Thomas Fitz-Robert* aforesaid, who held it of Sir *Baldwin Wake*, and it had a *leet* belonging to it, free-warren, and the assize of *bread* and *beer*. In 1285, *Robert le Veel* or *Vele*, and *Hawise* his wife, had it, it being the inheritance of *Hawise*, who brought an action against *Fulk Baynard*, for 60 acres of land and *Sandwade-Mere*, and recovered; in 1286, *Henry de Gildeford* held it for life of the said *Hawise* at half a fee, of whom *Robert de Aula* (or *Hall*) of *Thompson* held a 6th part, which he had assigned to *Robert Crowe* and *Agnes* his mother, who held it of him; the *Veles* held the whole of the heirs of *Wake;* in 1303, the said *Hawise*, then widow of *Robert le Vele*, settled it on *William Paynell*, and *Margaret* his wife, and her heirs. In 1337, *Thomas* Lord *Wake* of *Lydel*, and *Blanch* his wife, conveyed it to the Prior of *Hautamprize* in *Yorkshire*, and his church of St. *Mary* and the *Holy-Cross* for ever, and the prior regranted it to him and his wife for life, paying a rent of 10*l. per annum.* In 1345, the said *Thomas* held it at half a fee, and *Baldwin Buturt*, *Ric. de Alva*, and his tenants in *Thompson*, held a 6th part of it; in 1348,[5] *John Delves* held it of the Lady *Wake*, (her husband, before his death, having obtained the fee of it of the Prior) by the rent of a pair of gilt spurs a year, but the manor was charged with an annuity

[4] King Edward I. gave them for the health of his own soul, and that of his consort Eleanor late Queen of England, half an acre at Wiveton, and the advowson of Stow, by deed dated at Westminster, Feb. 6, 20 reg. and a fine was levied between Eleanor Queen of England, querent, and Jeffry de Suthorp, impedient, 10th Edward I. Ralf Walpole Bishop of Norwich appropriated it, and settled a vicar, whom the abbess was to present, by deed dated at Geywode, 14th March 1295.

[5] Thomas Lord Wake of Lydell, died seized this year. Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 541, where there is a large account of the Wakes.

of 26*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid to *Tho. de Budenhall, Henry de Cotton, Alexander de Bayton, John Wisham,* and their heirs. *Henry Delves* was brother and heir of *John,* but the inheritance was in the Earl of *Kent,* for *Edmund* of *Woodstock,* third son to King *Edward* I. married *Margaret,* sister and heiress to *Thomas* Lord *Wake,* and left issue two sons, *Edmund* and *John,* who dying without issue, *Joan* their sister inherited, who married Sir *Tho. Holland,* Knt. created in her right Earl of *Kent,* and Lord *Wake* of *Lydell,* which Earl became possessed of this manor; it came from the *Kent* family to *Ralph* Lord *Cromwell,* and in 1514, a moiety of it belonged to *William Fitz-Williams* of *Sprotsburgh* in *Yorkshire,* as descended from one of the heiresses of *Ralph* Lord *Cromwell,* and the other moiety to *Will. Knevet* of *Bukenham-Castle*;[6] and in 1521, *John Spelman* purchased of Sir *Edm. Knevet,* Knt. and *Anne* his wife, the moiety of the manor, and joined it to the other moiety that he had before, and it hath continued in that family ever since, *John Spelman* of *Narburgh,* Esq. being the present [1738] lord. The large water called *Sandwade,* now *Stow-Mere,* belongs to this manor.

BEKERTON MANOR,

Is that part of the town which lies next the *Bek* or river, and is sometimes called *Bekerton-Hamlet,* and *Bekerton,* alias *Water-House* manor. The most ancient lord that I meet with after the Conquest, was *John de Rudham;* in 1253, *Ralf de Camois,* senior had a charter, for free-warren here; in 1315, *Ralf de Camois,* his son, was lord, who settled it on *Elizabeth* his wife the year following; in 1379, Sir *Thomas Camois,* Knt. lord of *Camoys,* settled it on *Robert Braybrook* Bishop of *London,* and other trustees; in 1401, Sir *Thomas Camois,* was lord of this, and trustee of *Stow-Bidon* manor; in 1423, it was in the King's hands by the death of Sir *Thomas,* who granted it with the custody of *Hugh Camois,* his cousin and heir, to Sir *Gilbert* and Sir *John de Ryghley,* Knts. and *Ric. Iskelay;* in 1425, Sir *John Ryghley,* Knt. released to *Gilbert Ryghley,* Knt. *Rob. Ryghley,* Esq. and *Ric. Iskelay,* chaplain, all his right in this manor, which he had with several others, of the gift of *Katherine Golding,* formerly wife of *Richard de Golding,* and daughter and heir of *William Cranewell.* Soon after this, it came to the *Spelmans,* which family had been concerned here for some time, for in 1369, *John Spelman* had lands here; in 1385, a fine was levied between *John de Wolterton,* clerk, and *John Spelman* of *Bekerton;* in 1432, *Henry Spelman* of *Bekerton* was lord, he it was that first built *Bekerton-Hall,* part of which is now standing, and is a good old building, called the *Water-House, Bekerton Hall,* or *Spelman's Place.* In the parlour window I saw these shields, *viz.* SPELMAN, quartering *gul.* a chief *erm.* impaling quaterly, a chevron between three crescents, and a chevron between three leopards faces. SPELMAN, impaling MANNING, and BROTHERTON'S arms. This *Henry* died this year, and was buried in the churchyard, leaving *John* and *Robert* his sons; *Isabell* his wife was to have her dwelling in his principal mansion, for life: she died in 1444, and was buried by him; in 1460, *John Spelman,* Esq. was

[6] See vol. i. p. 378.

buried in the church, *Robert*, *John*, and *William* were his younger sons, and *Katherine* and *Agnes* his daughters; he left this manor to *Henry*, his eldest son, and his manor of *Crow's Hall* to *Marion* his wife for life; in 1470, *Henry Spelman* held it of *Roger Grimston*, Esq. as of his manor of *Elingham-Parva* by fealty, and 13*s.* 4*d. per annum*; in 1471, he was dead, and *William Spelman*, Esq. was lord in the latter end of *Henry* VII. and in the beginning of *Henry* VIII.; in 1541, *John Spelman* purchased *Bedon* manor, and so was lord of the whole town, and *Thomas* was his son and heir; in 1561, *Francis Spelman*, Esq. settled *Bekerton* manor, two fold-courses, &c. on *Sampson Hoopes*, in trust; in 1570, *John Spelman* was lord of *Crow's Hall* and *Bekerton*; and in 1601, *Robert Rolf*, Esq.; in 1622, *Bridget* his widow; in 1626, *Brampton Gurdon* of *Easton* was lord, in whose family it hath continued ever since, *Thornhaugh Gurdon* of *Letton*, Esq. being now [1738] lord.

CROW'S HALL MANOR

Was part of *Bedon* manor, granted to *Hawise Le-Vele* and *Henry Le-Gildeford*, to *Robert de Aula*, or *Hall*, who sold it to *Robert Crowe* and *Agnes* his mother, who held it at the twelfth part of a fee of *Bedon* manor; in 1287, *Jeffry Crowe* had it, and so many parts were bought in, that it is said to contain a fifth part of *Bedon* manor. In 1405, *Richard Berney*, Knt. was lord; in 1460, it was united to *Bekerton* manor, and hath continued so ever since; the manor of *Cursons*, of which I find the name only mentioned, being united also at the same time.

The Church hath a square tower, and three bells; it consists of a nave and chancel covered with thatch; there are no memorials, though there have been several of the *Spelmans* interred in it. *Weaver*, p. 821, tells us that *William Spelman*, Esq. who died in the reign of *Henry* VII. (it should be *Henry* VIII.) is buried under a fair tomb, which was taken down to rail in the altar the more conveniently. The register informs me that *Grace*, wife of *John Spelman*, was buried here in 1548.

It is dedicated to St. *Butolph*, and was appropriated to the Abbess of *Marham*, before the Council of *Lateran*, the appropriation was valued at 16 marks, and the vicarage, of which the Abbess was patroness, at 5 marks and an half, but was not taxed; it paid 21*d. Peter-pence*, and there was an annual pension of x.*s.* paid by the vicar to the abbey. It was valued in the King's Books at 4*l.* 19*s.* 4*d. ob.* and was sworn of the real value of 19*l.* 18*s.* before the augmentation.

VICARS.

1303, 7 kal. *Oct. Walter de Banham*, priest.
1310, 14 kal. *May*, *John de Marham.*
1322, 6 kal. *May*, *Robert de Wys* of *Ingham.*
1335, 9 kal. *May*, *John de Bokenham-Ferry.*
1349, 19 *June*, *Henry de Branton.*
1349, 18 *Aug. William Ernald* of *Palgrave.*
1399, 25 *Oct. John Kemp* of *Hengham.*

1413, 17 *Oct. Will. Orlyons,* on *Hengham's* resignation.
1433, 14 *Aug. Richard Whitbred,* on *Orlyon's* resignation.
1436, 23 *May, William Patrington.*
1440, 16 *Dec. Thomas Payn.*
Thomas Dawys.
1473, 27 *Aug. John Taylor,* on *Dawys's* death.
1511, 1 *April, Robert Bullman.*
The above were presented by the Abbess and Nuns of *Marham.*
1542, 17 *April, John Disse.* The KING.
1546, 10 *March, Thomas Cheveler.* THO. HARE, citizen and mercer of *London.*
1548, 30 *July, Thomas Grene,* on *Cheveler's* resignation.
1554, 5 *June, Edward Shord,* on *Grene's* death.
1556, 12 *February, William Harrison.*
1581, 18 *April, Leonard James,* NICH. HARE, Esq. He had *Rockland St. Peter.* (See p. 477.)
1608, 13 *Jan. John Lewthwait,* A. M. SARAH JAMES, widow.
Robert Pooley, senior, resigned.
1663, 24 *Oct. Robert Pooley,* junior. ROB. POOLEY, senior.
1690, 31, *Jan. John Wightman,* at *Pooley's* death. JAMES SMITH.
1693, 12 *Oct. James Smith,* on *Wightman's* resignation. JOHN SMITH, LL.B.
1719, 30 *Sept. Henry Goodrich,* on *Smith's* resignation. JAMES SMITH, clerk.
1720, 13 *June,* The Rev. Mr. *James Smith,* the present incumbent, on *Goodrich's* cession. He is now patron.

The impropriation with the advowson of the vicarage was first granted to *Nich. Hare,* citizen and mercer of *London,* by *Henry* VIII. who left it to *Nich. Hare,* Esq. who sold it to *Humphry Marshall* and *Walter Averell,* and they to *Rob. James* of *Little-Ellingham,* who, in 1587, settled it on *Leonard James,* his son, and *Sarah* his wife; after this, a license of alienation was granted by King *James* I. on which it was sold to *Anthony Style,* who conveyed it to *Edward Bulwer* in 1622, and he in 1655, sold it to *Rob. Pooley* of *Great-Fraunsham,* clerk, who left it to *Christ. Pooley,* and he to his son, *Robert Pooley* of *Beetly,* clerk, who in 1665, left it to *Christopher Pooley,* of St. *Michael's Coslany* in *Norwich,* who sold it to *John Smith* of *Reymerston,* clerk, who gave it to his son, Mr. *James Smith,* vicar here, and he, in 1719, settled the impropriation on the church, and procured the Queen's bounty, by which means the whole is joined, and it is become a rectory, with the addition of an estate of 10*l. per annum,* purchased with the bounty-money; the said Mr. *Smith* left it to his son, the present [1738] patron. While the convent held the impropriation, the vicar was endowed with a sixth part of the great tithes.

The Abbess of *Marham* was taxed for her spiritualities at 16 marks.
The Prior of *Bukenham* for his temporals at 25*s.* 8*d.*
The Prior of *West-Acre* for his, at 6*s.* 8*d.*
It paid 3*l.* 8*d.* to the tenths.
Here was a gild dedicated to the *Virgin Mary.*
It is valued to the tax at 379*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

CASTON

CHURCH is dedicated in honour of the *Invention* of the *Holy-Cross*, was valued at 15 marks, and paid 20*d*. *Peter-pence*;[7] there is a noble new house built by Mr. *Shuckburgh*, and about 60 acres of glebe. There was a gild dedicated to St. *Mary*, and there were two lights continually burning in the church before the images of the *Virgin* and St. *Nicholas*. The rector anciently paid a pension of xi.*s. per annum* to the patron; it stands in the King's Books by the name of *Caston* alias *Coston*, valued at 11*l*. 19*s*. 2*d*. and pays 1*l*. 3*s*. 11*d*. yearly tenths, first fruits are 1*l*. 15*s*. 3*d*. and the synodals are 2*s*.

RECTORS.

1305, 5 id. *May, Tho. Thorneye.* WILL. DE CASTONE.

1333, prid. id. *Nov. John de Lenn*, priest. Sir JOHN DE CASTON, Knt. He resigned.

1338, 18 *May*, Sir *Soloman de Swaffham*, priest. *Ditto.* Change for Bishop's *Eccles.* He resigned.

1374, 31 *March, John Barbour.* CATHERINE, relict of Sir *John de Caston*, Knt. He was buried in the chancel.

1377, 31 *Jan. John de Burewell. Ditto.* He made the stalls, forms, and pavement on the north side of the choir.

1391, 8 *August, John Sad.* CATHERINE, Lady of *Caston.* He was buried in the churchyard, by Sir *John Caston's* tomb, under the north chancel wall.

1421, 13 *July, Thomas Peck.* Sir JOHN CARBONELL, Knt. He was buried in the church, on the south side between the image of the Blessed Virgin of *Pete*, and the image of St. *Christopher.*

1453, 20 *June, Edward Elys.* JOHN BERNEY of *Caston*, Esq.
Edmund Morle died rector.

1473, 20 *Aug. Ambrose Ede.* WILL. TENDALE, Esq. He died rector.

1502, 1 *May, William Peper.*[8] JOHN BERNEY of *Reedham*, Esq.

1504, 18 *Febr. John Treman*; he resigned. *Ditto.*

1510, 19 *Oct. John Crew*; he resigned. *Ditto.*

1531, 30 *Sept. John Weymer*; he died rector. *Ditto.*

1533, *John Beckham*, rector. *Ditto.*

1541, 20 *July, Robert Blundeston*; he resigned. *Ditto.*

1558, 17 *July, Richard Holmes*; he died rector. HEN. BERNEY, Esq.

1558, 13 *Aug. Gregory Madys*, resigned. *Ditto.*

1559, 22 *March, John Blacklock*, resigned. *Ditto.*

1572, 29 *July, Richard Browne*, resigned. *Ditto.*

1575, 23 *June, Edmund Gelson*, died. *Ditto.*

1579, 15 *Aug. Will. Laurence*, resigned. *Ditto.*

[7] Doms. Norw.

[8] He was buried in the chancel in 1504.

1585, 3 *Febr. Will. Buck;* he resigned. THO. BERNEY of *Reedham,* Esq.

1598, 14 *Aug. Christopher Sutton.* ALICE BERNEY, widow. He held it united to *Wood-Rising.*

1618, 1 *June, John Sutton;* he died rector. WILL. IRELAND, assignee of *Alice.*

1634, 20 *Dec. John Beckham*; he died rector. HENRY SCOTTYNG, &c.

1679, 7 *May, Samuel Gray,* died. RICH. BERNEY, Esq.

1681, 5 *Oct. Charles Seppens,* died, united to *Scoulton.*

1691, 9 *Dec. John Dawney,* died, united to *Roydon.*

1705, 7 *April, James Smith.* ANNE MARTELL, widow.

1720, 20 *April, George Shuckburgh,* at *Smith's* death; he died rector. JOHN COTTON, Esq. and ROGER BURGOIN.

1733, 20 *April, John Lloyd,* A. M. on *Shuckburgh's* death.

1735, 26 *May,* the Rev. Mr. *Henry Burgh,* clerk, A. M. on *Lloyd's* resignation, is the present rector. JOHN COTTON, Esq. patron.

The church and chancel are thatched; the tower is square, and hath five bells in it; there are now no memorials, save one or two of the following arms, all which were in the windows in 1664.

MORTIMER, quartering FITZ-RALF.

HERLING, quartering MORTIMER, with GONVILE on a coat of pretence, supported by two unicorns.

The basket and garter for *Chamberlain,* and CHAMBERLAIN'S arms.

HOLDICH'S arms. BERNEY, HEVENINGHAM, and GISSING.

CASTON quartering BERNEY.

BERNEY with an annulet *sab.*

CASTON, *gul.* a chevron between three eagles displayed *arg.* The same with a label *az.* The same with a mullet *sab.*

In a north window of the chancel were two effigies of the *Castons,* one a knight kneeling, armed *cap-à-pié,* with a surcoat of *Caston;* the other, a woman kneeling, with the same arms on her gown.

Gul. a chevron between three bulls regardant *or.*

Vert, a chevron between three eagles displayed *or.*

In 1381, *Katherine,* widow of Sir *John de Caston,* Knt. was buried under the north chancel wall in the churchyard, by Sir *John Caston,* her husband.

There is an ancient inarched monument of the founder (probably one of the *Castons)* in the north wall of the church.

The temporals of the Prior of *Lewes* in this town were valued at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and were lands given them by the Earl *Warren,* part of which the Prior assigned to *Robert Mortimer,* in exchange for lands which he gave the Prior in *Hecham.*

The present valuation is 47 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

There is an old house cross the road at the end of the steeple, said to be an inn for the reception of pilgrims on the *Walsingham* road, and hard by, stands an old cross.

On *Caston* common there is a tree grown in a very unusual manner, it was first a large willow, on the head or tod of which, an acorn, the key of an ash, an elder-berry, and a hasle-nut were lodged, (probably carried thither by the birds,) all which took root in the dirt and rotten

part on the tod, and so run downwards till they reached the earth, and rooted in it, and continued growing till they split the body of the willow open, and so the first roots which ran from the tod to the earth are become a tree, and the outward rind of the willow being standing, there are five sorts of trees conjoined, *viz.* an oak, an ash, a willow, an hasle, and an elder.

CASTON HALL MANOR.

The whole town at the time of the Confessor was demean of the Crown, till *Harold* aliened it, and granted it to divers men, to be held freely of him, four freemen had 104 acres of land, and three acres of meadow, one *socman* had 10 acres, &c. and another *socman* had 40 acres in *Stow*, which belonged to this manor, though it was valued in *Stow*, to which it was joined by the Conqueror, as the two first parcels were afterwards to this manor, though at first by the Conqueror's own order they were laid to his manor of *Saham*. The town itself was given by that Prince to *William* Earl *Warren*, and was a league long, and half a league broad, and paid xi.*d. gelt*;[9] it is called *Castetun*, and *Castletun*, or the *Castle-Town*, (because it was dependant on, and belonged to the castle of *Lewes*,) and now by contraction *Caston*. The manor was held of the Earl *Warren* very early in King *John's* time; *Rob. de Caston*, who was sirnamed from the town, had it; in 1200, *Will. de Katestune* and *Ela* his wife; in 1218, *Peter de Nerford* settled the advowson on *Rob. de Katestune*, by which it is plain that the manor and advowson continued in the Earl *Warren* till he separated them, the *Castons* being infeoffed in the manor, and the *Nerfords* had the advowson, both which were now joined, and hath continued so till lately. *John de Caston*, father of this *Robert*, was lord here, and of a manor in *Secheford*. In 1274, Sir *Rob. de Caston*, Knt. was one of the King's justices to enquire concerning the tenures of the manors of this and *Grimeshoe* hundreds, and had at the same time the assize of *bread* and *beer* allowed him in his manor, with *weyf* and *trebuchet*, all which had been immemorially enjoyed. In 1280, *John*, son of *Robert de Caston*, lived at *Norwich*; in 1285, *William*, son of *Ralph de Caston*, and *Cecily* his wife, had lands here and in *Stow*, settled on them by *Henry*, son of *John de Caston*; and this year Sir

[9] Terra Regis in manu Regis. (Doms. fol. 3.) Wanelunt Hund. In Casteltuna iiii. liberi homines Heroldi, ciiii. acr. terre, et sunt additi huic manerio (sc. de Saham) postquam Rex advenit, suo precepto, tunc iii. car. et dim. et. m° similiter, et iii. acr. prati.

(Fol. 4.) In Castetuna i. soch. x. acr. terre, dim. car. et simili modo (sc. manerio Regis de Saham) v. sol. et iiii. den.

Terre Regis quam Godricus servat, (fol. 31.) In Katestuna i. soc. xl. acr. soca in Saham et terra jacet in Stuo, et in censu.

Terre Willi. de Warenna, (Doms. fol. 90) Wanelund Hund. In Catestuna iii. liberi homines i. car. terre, tunc ii. bord. modo x. et xii. acr. prati, semper ii. car. et val. xvii. sol. et iiii.*d.* super ii. habet. Rex et comes socam, et antecessor Johis. nepotis Walerami de tertio. hoc pertinet ad Castellum de Lauues. (sc. de Lewes) Totum habet i. leug. in longo et dim, in lato et xi.*d.* de Gelto.

In Toftes iiii. liberi homines. i. car. terre et dim. tunc. vii. bord. m°. xvii. xx. acr. prati, semper v. car. semper i. molin. silva viii. porc. et val. x.*s.* et habet vi. quar. in long. et iiii. in lat. v.*d.* de Gelto, hoc est pro escangio. Tofts is part of Rockland, (see vol. i. p. 473,) and this part of Caston passed as a separate manor, called Kirkehall, as you may see at p. 479, vol. i.

Rob. de Caston, Knt. lord here, gave lands in *Norwich* to St. *Giles's* hospital. In 1286, *Will. de Caston* had free-warren allowed him in his lands here, and in 1292, the manor was settled by Sir *Robert de Caston*, on *Will. de Caston*, and *Margaret* his wife, who were patrons in 1305. In 1328, Sir *John de Caston*, Knt. held a knight's fee here, and in *Rockland-Toft*, *Tomson*, *Bykerton*, *Shipdham*, *Griston*, and *Rudham*, with the churches of *Caston* and *Grimston*, of the Lord *Bardolph*, as of his manor of *Wirmgeye*, which belonged to *Reginald de Warren*, a younger son to the second Earl *William;* in 1309, *John*, son of *Roger de Caston* was lord, which I take to be this Sir *John*, who was not then knighted; in 1345, *Will. de Burgh*, and *Solomon* rector of *Caston*, held it as trustees; in 1355, Sir *John de Caston*, Knt. claimed a fee at the inthronization of the Bishop of *Norwich*, and threatened to bring a power of armed men and take it,[1] upon which the King wrote to *Guy de St. Clere*, sheriff of *Norfolk*, and *John Mayn*, his serjeant at arms, to make proclamation that none should dare to appear armed at that solemnity. Sir *John* died before 1374, and was buried in the churchyard, by the north chancel wall, leaving *Katherine* his wife,[2] who held it to her death, and then it descended to her daughters,

ELIZABETH, married to Sir *Robert Carbonel*, son of Sir *William Carbonel* of *Badingham* in *Suffolk*, and

MARY, married to *William Fastolf;* but upon the failure of issue,[3] the whole came in 1401, to *Thomas*, son of *Robert Carbonel*, of *Badingham* aforesaid, who held it of Sir *Thomas Bardolph*, and he of the Earl of *Arundel*, as Earl *Warren*. In 1421, Sir *Robert Carbonel*, Knt. was lord, and in 1424, Sir *John Carbonel*, Knt.[4] and *Margery* his wife, had it for their lives, and after to remain to *Tho. Peck*, clerk, who in the said year confirmed it to *Robert Brewse*, Knt. *John Fitz-Rafe*, *Oliver Groose*, *Will. Paston*, *John Manning*, *Henry Pakenham*, *John Roys*, and *Robert Rous*, in trust for Sir *Rich. Carbonel*, who settled the manor on Sir *Tho. Tudenham* for life, and after on Sir *Will. Phelip*, Sir *Henry Inglose*, Knts. *Oliver Groose*, and *John Fitz-Rauff*, his feoffees, and died in 1431, leaving *John Carbonel*, his son and heir, two years old, who died without issue, leaving Sir *Robert Wingfield* his next heir. In 1441, *John Berney* of *Redham*, Esq. died seized of the manor and advowson, and gave it to his son *Philip*, who by will dated in 1453, gave this and *Caston's* manor in *Shipdham* to *John* his brother in fee simple, but *Henry Berney*, Esq. was patron from 1558 to 1579; in 1506, *John Berney* of *Redham* left it to *John*, his son and heir, who held it with *Barries* manor in *Rockland-Tofts*, *Caston*, and *Thompson;* and in 1527, left them to *John*, his son and heir, who died seized in 1558, of *Caston Hall*, and *Barries* in *Caston*, and *Thompson;* in 1570, *Henry Berney* of *Redham* was lord, in which family it continued till *Rich. Berney*, Esq. who died in 1695, mortgaged it to Mrs. *Anne Martell*, who presented in 1705; and in 1709, they were sold to pay Mr. *Berney's* debts, by decree in Chancery, to

[1] Rymer, vol. v. p. 869. See Caston-Hall in West-Tofts, p. 257.

[2] 1375, Sir Will. Bardolf is said to be lord and patron, but he was only lord of the fee, it being held of the honour of Wormgey.

[3] In 1398, Will. Caston, Esq. descended from this family, was Comptroller of the town and castle of Calais in France.

[4] He died in 1424, and was buried in Badingham church.

Colonel *Windham* of *Earsham*, who conveyed the advowson to *John Cotton*, Esq. but kept the manor, *Joseph Ash Windham*, Esq. being now [1738] lord.

BARRIE'S MANOR

In *Caston* and *Thompson*, is now united to *Caston Hall*, the style of the court running thus: *Caston Hall* in *Caston*, *Barrie's*, and *Thompson*. This came to the *Castons*, by Sir *Rob. Caston's* marriage with *Joan*, or *Jane*, daughter of *Rich. Barry*, and by *Margaret* their daughter and heiress; it went to her husband, *Will. de Redham*, whose daughter and heir, *Margaret*, married *Thomas*, son of *John Berney* of *Witchingham*, who settled at *Redham*, and his son *John* became possessed of *Caston Hall*, as is before observed, to which manor it hath been joined ever since.

In 1570, *Rob. Southwell* of *Woodrising*, is said to have a manor here, at this time, Mrs. *Dey's* of *Scoulton*; but I take it to be only part of *Scoulton Newlands* that extends hither, for I find no mention of any other but the aforesaid manors in any evidences, save that in 1662, *Caston Tenths*, with many other manors hereabouts, were parcel of the possessions of *William Crane*, Esq. of *Woodrising*, or of *Edward Crane*, Gent. and *Mary* his wife, for they levied a fine thereof to *Robert Clayton*, Gent. afterwards Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. whose heir possessed them. I imagine this may be part of *Carbrook* manor extending hither.

The next parish that we meet with, is

ROCKLAND ST. PETER,

Of which I have treated under *Shropham* hundred, vol. i. p. 473, &c. to which I refer you, and shall pass on to *Elingham*, with which it is in some measure concerned, their constables and surveyors being the same.[5]

[5] Atlas, page 344, mistakes much, both as to there being four parishes, and Tofts belonging to Robert de Bellemont, which should be applied to Toft Monachorum, in Clavering Hundred.

ELINGHAM-PARVA,

OR

LITTLE ELINGHAM,

JOINS to *Rockland* and *Elingham-Magna*, and was the lordship of *Aluric*, a freeman in the time of the Confessor. It was held at 2 carucates, and had 4 *villeins*, 2 *bordars*, 4 servants, and 20 acres of meadow belonging to it, 2 carucates being held in demean, and another might be added, it was very woody at that time, the mast or shack being sufficient to maintain 100 hogs; there were 12 beasts, 24 hogs, 37 sheep, 34 goats, and 5 *socmen* that had each a cottage, and half an acre of land, and were obliged to look after the stock. The whole was valued at 4*l.* and was risen to 4*l.* 3*s.* at the survey. The town was about 3 miles long, and 3 broad, and paid 10*d.* *Danegelt* out of every 20*s.* taxed on the hundred; the King first let it to *Robert Blund*, after the forfeiture of Earl *Ralph*, to whom he had given it, and at the survey *Godric* farmed it, and the Earl *Warren* had 6 freemen here, who held 80 acres of land.[6]

The first lord that I meet with since it came from the Crown, was Sir *William Wisham*, Knt. who had it in 1110; he granted an annuity of 10*l.* a year out of it to *Tho. Lathe* and *Katherine* his wife, of whom it seems as if he had formerly purchased it; in 1218, *Will. de Mortimer* of *Attleburgh* held a fee here and in *Tofts*, of the Earl *Warren*, which shews us that that Earl had a grant of it from the Crown; in 1227, *Giles de Wachesham* settled on *Alan de Crepinges*, the customs and services due for half a knight's fee here, to be held of *Giles*, at half a fee and xi.*d. per annum*.[7]

[6] Wanelunt Hund. Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. (Domesd. fol. 31, 32.) Elingham tenuit T. R. E. Aluricus liber homo, ii. car. terre, semper iiii. villan, et ii. bord. tunc. iiii. serv. xx. acr. prati, semper ii. car. in dominio et ii. car. et dim. hominum, silva c. porc. et i. car. posset esse in dominio. semper xii. animal. et xxiiii. porc. et xxxvii. ov. xxxiiii. capr. et v. soc. de ii. acr. et dim. tunc et post valuit iiii. libr. modo, iii. libr. blancas et iii. sol.

Huic manerio jacebant vi. soc. ea die qua Radulfus forisfecit, qui reddebant xvi. sol. Roberto Blundo, et modo sunt in Saham teste Hundredo. Totum habet i. leug. et dim. in longo, et in lato et x.*d.* de Gelto.

In the account of the King's manor of Saham, these socmen are said to hold 25 acres in Breccles, and that the steward of Saham sold them to Eudo, Earl Ralph's man, who laid them to Elingham, and let them to Earl Ralph, who held them at his forfeiture; and upon the King's seizing them, he let them to Robert Blund, who during the time he farmed Earl Ralph's land of the King, received 10*s.* 8*d.* a year from them, but upon Godric's taking that farm, the King laid them to his own manor of Saham, and so Godric received nothing from them. See this in Domesday, printed under Breccles.

Terre Willi de Warenna. (Doms. fol. 90.) Wanelund. In Ailincham vi. liberi homines lxxx. acr. terre, tunc i. car. m°. i. et dim. tunc. ii. bor. modo iii.

[7] This fee continued held of the Wacheshams.

In 1274, *Wido* or *Guy de Butetort* was lord and patron, and had assize of *bread* and *beer*, and free-warren in 1286; in 1296, the manor was held of *Will. de Mortimer* of *Atleburgh*, and *Alexander* of *Elingham*, held it of *Constantine*, son of *Will. de Mortimer*, at one fee, and *Constantine* held it of *Robert de Montealt*, and he of the King; but *Constantine*, as capital lord of the fee, returned his answer upon an inquisition, that he held it of the Earl *Warren*; in 1315, *Guy Butetort* was lord, and in 1317, Sir *John de Botetort*, senior, was lord and patron, and in 1322, sold the manor and advowson to *Robert de Bures* and his heirs for ever; and in 1324, the said *Robert* purchased of *Tho. Carbonel* and *Olive Berry* or *Barri* his wife, all the rents and services belonging to the manor of *Barries* in *Rockland-Tofts*, for lands which laid in this town: in 1327, Sir *John de Wisham* was lord, and had free-warren allowed him; he died seized in 1335, and in 1339, *John de Wisham*, his son, granted to Dame *Hawise* his mother, all his estate in *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Sussex*, *Surrey*, *Kent* and *Worcestershire*, with this advowson, and those of *Sheldesey* and *Chirchull* in *Worcestershire*. In 1340, the manor and advowson were intailed for want of issue of *John Wysham*, on *John*, son of Sir *Andrew de Bures* and his heirs, remainder in fee to *John Wysham*, who was lord, and presented in 1387, and in 1395: in 1400, Sir *Will. Wysham*, Knt. and *Margaret* his wife, granted 10*l. per annum* out of this manor, to *Katherine* wife of Sir *John Wysham*, his mother; in 1408, *Tho. Lathe*, Esq. was patron, who had married *Alice*, daughter and heiress of Sir *Will. Wysham* and *Margaret* his wife; and in 1411, the said *Thomas*, *Alice*, and *Margaret*, settled it by fine on *John Fitz-Ralf*, Esq. *Const. Mortimer*, and his other trustees; and in 1432, *John Fitz-Rauf*, Esq. was lord and patron, and held it in 1420, of *Tho. Beaufort* Duke of *Exeter*, as parcel of the honour of *Wormgeye*, and it passed to *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *John Fitz-Ralf*, Knt. sister and coheir of *Will. Fitz-Rauf* her brother, and her husband Sir *Rob. Chamberlain* of *Gedding* in *Suffolk*, Knt. and of *Bernham-Broom* in *Norfolk*, who presented in her right, in 1454; he was succeeded by Sir *Edw. Chamberlain* of *Berham-Broome*, his elder brother Sir *Ralph* dying without issue, but *Elizabeth* his mother held it for life, and presented in 1505; Sir *Edward* left it at his death to *Leonard Chamberlain* of *Little-Elingham*, his third son, who was lord in 1554, whose son, *John Chamberlain*, mortgaged it in 1570 to *Rob. Flint*, Gent. who presented in 1580, and afterwards it was sold by *Chamberlain* to Sir *Thomas Pettus*, who gave it with his daughter, *Elizabeth*, in marriage to *Rowland Okeover*, Esq. who mortgaged it to *Will. Colgrave* of *London*, Esq. to whom it was afterwards conveyed by decree in Chancery, Sir *John Pettus* and *Horace Pettus* confirming the title; at *William's* death, it descended to *Henry Colgrave*, his son and heir, who sold the advowson to the Rev. Mr. *John Cater*; he possessed it about one year only, and was succeeded by his brother, *William Colgrave*, Esq. who is now [1738] lord.

The CUSTOMS of the manor are, that the fine is at the lord's will; the eldest son is heir; and it gives no dower. There is no *leet* now kept, though it is said to be appendant to the manor, and as such was kept about fifty years since. They cannot fell timber on the copyhold without license, which by custom hath been always compounded for, at a third part of the clear value.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Peter*, was valued at 10 marks, and paid 12*d*. *Peter-pence*. It had two gilds belonging to it, one of St. *Peter*, and the other of St. *John* Baptist; in 1663, they had license to sell a bell, and in 1671, another to lessen the chancel.

It is a rectory, valued in the King's Books at 7*l*. 1*s*. 10*d*. *ob*. but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 41*l*. 18*s*. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and hath been augmented by the present rector, who hath procured the bounty, and settled a portion of the impropriate tithes of *Great Elingham* for that purpose.

This town paid 4*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*. to the old tenths, and is now valued at 39*l*. 14*s*. 2*d*. to the tax.

The monks of *Thetford's* temporalities were valued at 10*s*. *per annum*.

RECTORS.

1317, 4 non. *Mar. Hugh Perpunt* of *Kilverdeston*. Sir JOHN DE BOTETOURT, Knt.

1349, 9 *Sep. Walter Atte Oke* of *Bredefield-Magna*. HAWISE DE WYSHAM, Knt.

1387, 30 *Jul. Rog. de la Hay*, priest. Sir JOHN DE WYSHAM, Knt.

1395, 11 *Oct. William Lenchewyk*. Sir WILL. WYSHAM, Knt. He resigned.

1395, 11 *Oct. Rob. Couclyf*, change with *West-Acre* burgh.

1408, 8 *Aug. Will. Okele*. THO. LATHE, Esq.

1408, 29 *Nov. Stephen At Lathe*. *Ditto*. On *Okele's* resignation.

1432, 8 *Oct. Roger Robin* of *East-Bradenham*. JOHN FITZ-RAUF, Esq. He was buried in the church.

1454, 16 *April, Tho. Melton*, on *Robin's* death. Sir ROB. CHAMBERLAIN, Knt.

1484, 20 *Nov. John Folsham*, on *Melton's* resignation. *Ditto*.

1494, 14 *June, Ric. Aston*. ROGER ORMESTON, Esq.

1505, 15 *Jan.* Mr. *Peter Ashton*. Lady ELIZ. CHAMBERLAIN, widow.

1506, 7 *Nov. Rich. Billington*.

1508, 6 *Oct. John Hardingham*. Lapse. On *Ashton's* death.

1530, 15 *March, Arthur Buckley*, on *Hardyngham's* death. EDWARD CHAMBERLAYN, Esq.

1554, 7 *July, Richard Hatley*, priest, on *Buckley's* deprivation. LEONARD CHAMBERLAYN, Esq.

1561, 22 *Sept. John Middletone*. Lapse.

John Gildensleeve; he resigned.

1580, 21 *March, Rob. Evat*. ROB. FLYNT, Esq.

1608, 11 *Jan. John Warde*. JOHN HODSON, clerk, for this turn. He held it by union with St. *Swithin* in *Norwich*, of which he was patron.

1647, 27 *July, Philip Cornwaleys*, A. M. on *Warde's* death. Sir THO. PETTUS, Bart.

1647, 24 *Aug. John Jermy*, A. M. on *Cornwaleys's* resignation. *Ditto*.

Rob. Chawner; he died rector.

1672, 6 *Jan. Tho. Bond*, A. B. Lapse.

1727, 21 *Dec. Humphry Bickley*, A. B. on *Bond's* death. JOHN CATER, clerk, united to the major part of *Atleburgh*.

1728, 15 *April,* The Rev. Mr. *John Cater,* the present [1738] rector, on *Bickley's* resignation, who is also patron, and holds it united to the vicarage of *Elingham-Magna.*

There is a neat parsonage-house, built by Mr. *Cater,* adjoining to the north-west part of the churchyard, to which belong about 32 acres of glebe; the town contains about 20 houses, and 150 inhabitants.

The tower is square, and stands on the south side of the church, and serves for a porch; there is only one bell; the church and chancel are tiled, the N. vestry is ruined: it is neat and clean, being new repaired and beautified; in the windows I saw these arms,

Chequy *or* and *gul.* a fess *erm. Or* a saltire ingrailed *sab.;* and *Gul.* three round buckles *arg.*

There is only this inscription on a brass in the chancel,

Here lyeth the Corps of Robert Flynt, under this Stone.
Whose Godly Death, did prayse his Lief, he beinge gone,
Ten toward Branches he hath left, which shall ensue,
Borne of a dertuous Wight, by Birth from Wountague.

GRISTON.

GRESTON, or *Griston,* as it is called in *Domesday,* signifies the *Grass-Town,* and indeed it is a soil that produces abundance of it.

The CHURCH here was dedicated to St. *Margaret,* and was appropriated to the Prior and Convent of *Bukenham;* it was valued at 20 marks, and paid 18*d. Peter-pence.* There were four gilds in this church; St. *Mary's,* St. *Peter's,* St. *Margaret's,* and St. *John's,* and there was a light called St. *Mary's* light. In 1446, there were new bells, and in 1477, the steeple was rebuilt as it now stands, with great part of the church, which was then rededicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul,* who had a gild erected also to their honour, to which *Will. Ferror* was a benefactor in 1492, as also to the light of St. *Mary,* in the churchyard. In 1495, *Henry Palmer* of *Griston* gave 5 acres and half a rood in *King's Grove* furlong, for a *yereday,* to be kept for him and *Alice* his wife on *Whitsun-Monday,* as long as the world stands, and tied all his messuage called *Gilberd's* for it. He also gave to the church and town of *Girston,* 10 acres in *Girston* and *Watton-Field,* 3 roods at *King's-Grove,* 3 roods at *Little-Kirk,* 2 roods at *Kykynham,* 1 acre at *Martin-Gate,* 1 acre and an half at *Shortwyn's-Croft,* by the land of the vicar of *Girston South.*

RECTORS AND VICARS.

1213, Master *Andrew de Fordham.* Rob. de Caston.

1299, *Ralf de Eboraco,* or *York.* In 1297, Rob. de Caston presented this *Ralf,* and the Bishop (though *Robert* brought the King's writ) would not admit him, but answered, he was of a notorious character, for which reason the Bishop was excused.

1301, 14 kal. *Oct. William Barri.* Rob. de Caston.

1304, 11 kal. *Aug. Richard de Hale.* Joan de Caston.

1330, 8 kal. *Mar. Edmund de Cokefield.* Cicely, relict of Sir *John de Cokefield,* Knt.

1349, 22 *Aug. William Hulle* of *Keteringham.* Sir Rob. Bishop, rector of the mediety of *Hetersete.*

1349, 8 *Oct. William,* son of *John Walter* of *New Bukenham,* at the nomination of the Bishop of *Norwich,* and presentation of the Prior, *Will. Bateman* Bishop of *Norwich* having this year appropriated the church to the priory, on condition the Bishop should always nominate to the Prior, who should present the vicar at his nomination, and also pay the Bishop a yearly pension of 16*s.* 8*d.* In 1550, Bishop *Thirlby* released to the King the pension due out of this rectory.

1357, 17 *Dec. Tho. Attehow de Methewold.* The Bishop nominated to the Prior.

1358, 6 *May, Tho. Percy* Bishop of *Norwich* assigned the vicar his vicarage-house, which was to be the south part of the rectory-house, and the vicarage was endowed with 18 acres of arable land, a foldage, and many days works in autumn, the whole altarage, tithes of wool, hay, flax, milk, wood, whether *silve cedue, aut arborum decimabilium,* turf, hemp, mortuaries, and all small tithes.

1361, 24 *Nov. Rob. Attedam de Wrotham.*

1395, 23 *March, Roger Lenthale.*

1405, 13 *Jan. Tho. Neve* of *Watton,* died in 1420.

1420, 18 *Jan. Henry Bryce* of *Wygenhale.*

1433, 19 *June, William Orlyouns* of *Thuxton.*

1442, 22 *June, Thomas Savage.*

1449, 12 *May, John Estweyth.*

1469, 16 *Dec.* Brother *John Plattyng,* canon of *Bukenham.*

1482, 22 *July, John Browne.*

1521, 11 *May, Richard Drake,* A. M. on *Browne's* death.

- - - *Draper.*

1526, 13 *Nov. Richard Mylgate,* resigned.

1529, 15 *Febr. Denis Owers,* deprived.

The above thirteen were nominated by the Bishop, presented by the Prior.

1554, 6 *March, Richard Murton.* Lapse.

1560, 18 *June, John Blacklock.* Lapse. United to *Caston.*

1578, 16 *Oct. Thomas Matthews.* The Queen.

1585, 13 *May, Thomas Bolland,* resigned. *Ditto.*

1587, 27 *Aug. Launcelot Griffin. Ditto.*

1633, 25 *Febr. Samuel Warren* of *Christ's* college, *Cambridge;* he resigned, and was after rector of *Merton,* and had *Breccles.* The Bishop of *Ely,* by grant from the Queen, in exchange, who is now

patron, and the following vicars were presented by the Bishops of that see.

1654, *Samuel Leader,* minister of God's word at *Griston,* was admitted vicar there, *Febr.* 2.

1661, 5 *Octob. Robert Masters;* buried 1st *March,* 1687.

1688, 1 *Sept. Robert Harsnet;* he resigned.

1694, 9 *Nov. John Berry;* he resigned.

1699, 7 *Oct. John Ellis.*

1713, 23 *Oct. William Tanner,* on *Ellis's* cession, now rector of *Redenhall,* &c,

1723, 15 *Nov.* The Rev. Mr. *John Borret,* the present [1738] vicar, on *Tanner's* resignation. The KING, *Ely* bishoprick being void.

This vicarage is valued in the King's Books at 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d. ob.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 28*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths.

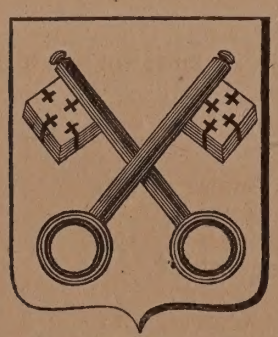
It paid 2*s.* synodals, and 6*s.* 8*d.* procurations.

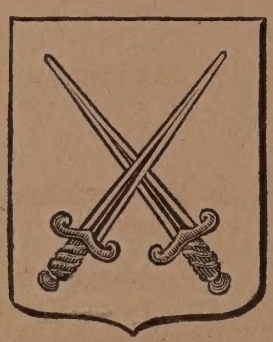
The Prior of *Castle-Acre's* portion was valued at 20*s.*

This town paid 6*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* to the old tenths, and is now valued at 36*7l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the tax.

The spirituals of the Prior of *Bukenham* were valued at 20 marks.

The church hath a fine tower, adorned with the following emblems of St. *Peter* and *Paul,* cut in stonework at the bottom:





There are four bells; the nave is leaded; there is a north porch tiled, as is the chancel, which is new repaired. In 1679, Doctor *Owen Hughes,* Commissary to the Bishop, and Official to the Archdeacon of *Norwich,* directed a commission to be certified of the state of the chancel, and upon its being found in a ruinous condition, he sequestered the impropriate tithes to repair it, and it was repaired accordingly.[8] This is an instance of the Bishop's or Archdeacon's power to sequester impropriate tithes, if the owners or their farmers

[8] Cum manifeste apparet, quod cancella, cella, sive adytum, ad ecclesiam parochialem de Griston, per diversos annos elapsos delapidata fuit, et est, et jam magnam patitur ruinam, per injuriam et supinam negligentiam firmariorum rectoriæ appropriatæ ibidem, et verisimiliter in pejori ruinoso statu cadet in posterum, in scandalum jurisdictionis ecclesiasticæ, in remedium opportunum in ea parte, authoritate nostra ordinaria subito adhibeatur, omnes et singulos fructus, &c. sequestramus, &c.

refuse or neglect to repair the chancels, which we see too often in a ruinous state.

There is a loose brass in the chest, which came off a stone in the chancel, thus inscribed,

Orate pro Anima Magistri Johannis Mannyng qui obiit xxvii° die Mensis Aprilis Anno Domini M°cccc°xxii° cujus Anime propicietur Deus Amen.

On an old stone in the nave.

Orate pro Anima Willi. Palmar, qui obiit v° die Novembris, Anno Domini M°ccc°lxxxiiii° cuius Anime propicietur Deus Amen.

The family of the *Palmers* are of great antiquity in this town; in 1295, *Peter Le-Paumer* had a good estate here.

On another old brass,

Orate pro Anima Alicie Palmer que obiit ix° die Decembris Anno Domini M°ccc°lxxviii°.

This on a brass that came off a stone by the pulpit,

Orate pro Anima Edmundi Buckenham Generosi.

In 1278, *Robert de Bukenham* had an estate here.

On the font,

A° Dni. 1568, was thys Steple Tope newe set up to the greate Coste of landed Men.

On a brass,

O Pater, O Trinitas, Fili cum Flamine Sacro,
Virgineumque Decus Reparatrix atque Ruine,
Cuncta creans Nichilo, Manning succurre Johanni,
Fac tecum vivat Regno sine Fine beato.
Anno Milleno Duingenteno quoque terno,
Mensis Septembris obiitque Penultima Luce.

The windows were formerly very fine, but are now imperfect; in a south chancel window was an effigies of one of the *Caston* family, in his surcoat of arms.

In a north church window was the effigies of Sir *Simon Palmer*, with this,

SIRE SIMON PALMVR DE GRESTEEN.

Az. a lion rampant *gul.* in chief three cinquefoils *or*.
ORMESBY, *gul.* a bend compone *or* and *az.* between six croslets *arg.*
MORTIMER, *or* florette *sab.* and CASTON's arms.
Gul. six *ermines.*

The altar-stone, with a cross at each corner, lies in the nave, and the other stones that came off the two low altars are placed as stiles in the churchyard, their crosses remaining on them.

In a north window is a priest in a pulpit, preaching to a large congregation, with this in labels,

Nos predicamur Christum Crucifixum.

And this,

Nonne est hic qui expugnabat?

Some of his audience have the word Jesus from their mouths, some are kneeling, and others prostrate; this is perfect, and is a curious painting.

In another place was the devil with cloven feet and ass's ears, sitting in a throne, as a king, with his crown and robes; a vast press of people crowd to make their address to him; there are kings with their crowns on, pressing forward, the little devils with long ears and tails flying over them, and this broken label,

* * * * Exaltet eum * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * in Ecclesia.

In 1698, Mr. *John Borret* died *May* 25, and was buried *May* 27; he was an ingenious man, and good antiquary, an exact herald, and laborious collector of historical affairs relating to this county, to whose labour I own myself much indebted for many things which I find in his collections only, the originals being now lost; the Rev. Mr. *John Borret*, his son, is the present vicar, to whom I am much obliged for supplying me with several materials towards this work.

BORRET's arms are, *arg.* three boars heads erased *sab.* Crest, a boar's head erased *sab.*

These arms are born by Mr. *Giles Borret* of *Earsham*, only that branch hath born the field *or*.

GRISTON HALL MANOR.

This town was a *berewic* to *Sporle* in the Confessor's and Conqueror's time and the chief part of it, which constituted this manor, belonged to a freewoman in the Confessor's time, who held it as part of *Sporle* manor; it was seized by the Conqueror and let to farm to *Godric*, and was after held by a family sirnamed from the town.[9]

Another part was held by *Roger Bigot*, of whom *Ralf Fitz-Walter* held it, and both these parts made up this manor, which was afterwards held of the *Fitz-Walters*.[1]

In 1227, *Richard de Rupella* settled 120 acres and divers rents on *Henry de Grestun* and his heirs; in 1256, *William*, son of *John Bozun*, and *Henry*, son of *Henry de Grestun*, paid 6*d.* a year to the Prior of *Alvesbourn*, in 1272, *Dionisia de Montchensy* had some concern in it; in 1274, *John de Griston* was lord, and had the assize of

[9] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. Wanelunt Hund. (Doms. fo. 32.) In Grestuna, lxxx. acr. terre tenuit i. libera femina T. R. E. semp. i. vill. tunc v. bord. semper i. serv. xi. acr. prati, semp. i. car. in dnio. silv. xxiiii. porc. semp. xii. porc. et xi. ov. et hoc berewita est appretiatum in Esparle.

[1] Terra Rogeri Bigoti. H. Wanelunt. (fo. 127.) In Grestuna i. liber homo xxviij. acr. terre dim. car. et iii. acr. prati, et val. x. sol. In Grestuna, iiii. liberi homines xxvj. acr. quod tenet Radulfus filius Galteri, de Rogero (Bigot) et val. iiii. sol. In hoc nichil habuit antecessor Rogeri nisi commend. Rex et Comes socam (fo. 301.)

bread and *beer, weyf* and *trebuchet,* and held it of the honour of *Clare* at half a fee in 1314; in 1315, *Robert Fitz-Falter* and *Richard Copsey* were returned as lords here; in 1345, *John de Griston* held a quarter of a fee of the honour of *Clare,* which formerly belonged to *Roger de Griston;* and in 1398, *John de Griston* was lord, and in 1401, held it of the honour of *Clare,* which was held by the heirs of the Earl of *March;* in 1341, it was in the Bishop of *Ely's* liberty, whose bailiff appointed the constable; it afterwards was in the *Cliftons,* and passed with *Bukenham* to the *Knevets,* and in 1541, *Edmund Knevet* sold it to *Edmund Grey* and his heirs; in 1558, *John Grey* of *Methwold,* Esq. gave it to *Will. Grey,* his son, who sold it to Mr. *Thomas Dunthorn,* who was lord in 1572, and *William Dunthorn* was his son and heir. It after belonged to Sir *Thomas Barney* of *Park-hall* in *Redham,* and came to *Henry Barney,* his second son, who died 23*d Nov.* 1638, possessed of it, and held it of the honour of *Clare,* with 36 acres held of *Saham-Tony* manor by fealty, and 34 acres held of *Carbrook* by fealty, and *Henry Barney* of *Griston* was his son and heir. It now [1738] belongs to *Leonard Batchelor,* Esq. of *Norwich.*

The *leet* belongs to the hundred, and is kept with *Caston* and *Thompson leets,* and each town hath it kept there every third year.

THE RECTORY MANOR

Always belonged to the rectory, which was never appendant to the other manor, for at the survey, *William* Earl Warren had the advowson, and 10 acres of land, which Earl *Ralf* had laid to his manor of *Stou,* and so it belonged to that manor, and soon after was joined to *Caston* manor, and the *Caston* family, as lords of *Caston* presented.[2]

In 1330, it belonged to the *Cokefields,* and continued a rectory till 1349, and at the appropriation, the rectory manor came to the Prior of *Bukenham,* with the chief of the glebes and the great tithes; and at the Dissolution came to the crown, where they continued till Queen *Elizabeth* settled them in exchange on *Ely* bishoprick, to which the manor, great tithes, and advowson of the vicarage now belong. It is held by lease of the see, by Mr. *Patrick,* fellow of *Catherine-Hall* in *Cambridge,* grandson to Dr. *Patrick,* late Bishop of *Ely.*

The king's manor of *Saham* extended into this town, and this is part of *Saham* outsoken.[3]

[2] Terre Willi. de Warrena. H. de Wanelund. (fo. 93.) In Grestuna i. ecclesia, et x. acr. terre. hoc calumpniatur Godric iacere tempore Radulfi Comitis in Stou, et homines de hundredo, eam testantur ad feudam Willi. de Warrenna, et quidam Regis homo vult ferre indicium, quod iacuit in Stou quando forisfecit se Radulfus et uno anno prius et uno anno postea.

[3] Terra Regis in manu Regis. (Doms. fo. 3.) Wanelund H. In Gristuna xix. soc. i. car. T. R. E. tunc iiii. car. post et mo. iii. et ii. A. prati. In Grestuna ii. libr. hoes. Heroldi vii. acr.

OVINGTON.

UVYTONE CHURCH is dedicated to St. *John* the Evangelist was valued at 9 marks, and paid 17*d*. *Peter-pence; Roger Bigot* gave the monks of *Thetford* a portion of tithes here, which was taxed with their revenues in *Watton*;[4] here were two gilds, one dedicated to St. *John* the Evangelist, and the other to St. *Margaret*. There are 16 acres of glebe.

RECTORS.

1304, 7 id. *Dec. Will. Bozun.* PETER BOZUN.
1314, 10 kal. *Nov. Robert Bozun.* JOHN BOZUN of *Wissingset.*
1334, 4 non. *Nov. John* son of *Richard de Ixnyng. Ditto.*
1349, 2 *Aug. John Galt* of *Breccles;* he resigned. *Ditto.*
1357, 3 *Sept. Peter Styward;* change with *East-Tudenham. Ditto.*
1366, 26 *Jan. John de Belton, Super Dam.* WILL. BOZUN.
1398, 22 *July, William Hervy.* JOHN BOZOUN of *Wissingset.*
1409, 29 *Oct. John Hare;* change for *Keninghall.*
1421, 21 *Sept. Nicholas Richeman.* RICH. BOZOUN.
1421, 2 *Nov. Rob. Syer;* changed for *Wood-Norton* St. *Peter,* with
1424, 28 *Sept. Andrew Valentine. Ditto.*
1445, 20 *Apr. William Short;* he resigned. *Ditto.*
1448, 16 *Apr. John Elom;* buried in the chancel. *Ditto.*
1458, 8 *Nov. Thomas Petty,* clerk. JOHN PECOCK of *Norwich,* and MARGARET his wife.
Richard Chaterys. Ditto.
1462, ult. *Sept. John Fyer;* he resigned. *Ditto.*
1470, 19 *Jan. Richard Hayton;* he resigned. *Ditto.*
1494, 28 *March, John Danby.* ELEANOR BOZOUN.
1496, 15 *March, Robert Pennell. Ditto.*
1507, 30 *March, Rob. Plume,* on *Pennell's* death. THO. CRESSYNERE, Esq. in right of *Eleanor Bozun,* his wife.
1531, 21 *March, Thomas Martyn.* ELEANOR CRESSENER, widow.
----- *Thyrkyl,* priest.
1543, 17 *Nov. John Baxter,* on *Martyn's* resignation.
1548, 15 *April, Ambrose Irby;* he resigned. JOHN BOZOUN, Esq.
1556, 6 *Oct. John Winter. Ditto.*
1558, 28 *April, Ambrose Irby,* on *Winter's* death. *Ditto.*
1559, 6 *Dec. James Robinson,* on *Irby's resignation. Ditto.*
1566, 24 *June, Thomas Brittayne,* on *Robinson's* death. ROBERT BOZOUN, Esq.
1587, 8 *Jan. Thomas Woodward.* THO. LYNGWOODE.
John Trundell.
1601, 19 *May, Henry Rice.* THOMAS LYNGWOODE and ROBERT WIGHTMAN.

[4] Mon. Ang. 664.

1603, 22 *Febr. Robert Canham. Ditto.*
1626, 27 *July, Edward Rye,* A.M. on *Canham's* death. THO. WRIGHT, Gent.
1632, 5 *Febr. Edmund Eade,* S.T.B. on *Rye's* resignation. *Ditto.*
1655, 21 *Jan. Samuel Smith.* JOHN WRIGHT. He died rector.
1667, 17 *July, Robert Myett.* THO. WRIGHT, Esq.
1682, 11 *Sept. John Burrell,* A.M. The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of *Cambridge,* who are now patrons.
1683, 7 *Febr. John Wells,* on *Burrell's* resignation.
1702, 11 *Aug. Nathaniel Spalding,* on *Wells's* resignation.
1706, 20 *May, Peter Needham,* on *Spalding's* resignation.
1711, 5 *Jan.* The Rev. Mr. *William Ewin,* clerk, A.M. on *Needham's* cession; he is the present [1738] rector.

The church and chancel are thatched; there is a square tower and one bell, but no memorial of any kind; it is valued at 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d. ob.* and being sworn of the clear value of 37*l.* 5*s.* it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths. The temporals of the Prior of *Pentney* were taxed at 70*s.* 10*d.* This village paid 3*l.* 10*s.* to the tenths, and is now valued at 403*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the King's tax.

BOZUN'S MANOR.

This town at the survey must be included in *Saham,* for I have found no mention of it in *Domesday,* but that one carucate which belonged to *Saham* was given very early to the *Bigots,* and by them infeoffed in the family sirnamed *De Saham,* together with the advowson, to be held at one fee. In 1202, *Robert de Saham* conveyed it to *Roger Bozun;* and in 1227, the said *Robert* granted the advowson which belonged to this carucate, to *Peter Bozun,* son of *Roger,* and his heirs, who now was lord and patron. In 1256, it was returned that *John Bozun* was lord, and held a whole Knight's fee, but was not yet knighted; and in 1263, he had a charter for free-warren in *Oviton.* There was another half fee here, which was granted from the Crown to the *Marshalls;* the record called *Testa de Nevill* tells us, that *William Talebot* held it of *Will. Mariscal,* junior, and that it was worth 20*l.;* this belonged to *Baldwin de Rosey,* in *Henry* the Third's time and soon after to *Peter Bozun,* who, in 1306, held one part of the Earl *Warren,* the other of the Earl *Marshall,* and was sole lord and patron. In 1460, *Will. Bozun,* Gent. gave it, after his mother's death, to *John* his son, with the advowson, and the advowson of *Wissingset,* after the death of *Alice* his wife; he divided it again, and kept the great manor, which was in *John Bozun* in 1345; in 1432, *Rich. Bozun* held it of *John Mowbray* Duke of *Norfolk,* at one fee, as of his manor of *Forncet;* in 1450, *Richard Bozun* of *Wissingset* gave it to *Margaret* his wife for life, who married *John Pecock* of *Norwich,* and it continued a long time in this family, though sometimes in trustees hands; in 1558, *Thomas Townsend* of *Testerton,* Esq. released all his right in the manor and advowson, to *John Bozun* of *Studdey,* Esq. who, in 1568, conveyed it to *Will. Smith,* and he, in 1579, to *Richard Wightman* and *Tho. Lingwood;* in 1584, *Wightman* conveyed his moiety to *Ambrose Clench,* and *Michael Beberton,* in

trust for his own and his wife's life, remainder to *Rob. Wightman*, his son, and his heirs; *Robert* conveyed it to his brother, *Nicholas Wightman*, who purchased the other moiety of *Agatha*, daughter and heir of *Thomas Lingwood*, who died seized in 1605, when it was held of *Forncet* manor by one fee, and 2*d. per annum*; in 1606, *Nicholas Wightman* sold it to *Robert Wright*, who in the year following conveyed it to *Thomas Wright*. In 1655, *John Wright* was lord, and in 1667, *Thomas Wright* of *Downham*, Esq. sold it to the Chancellor, Master, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, who are now lords and patrons.

WOODHOUSE MANOR

Passed as is before observed, till *Peter Bozun* divided it from *Bozun's* manor; and in 1324, *John Butetort* and *Maud* his wife held it for life, and *Tho. Butetort* was their son and heir; it after came to *Robert de Stutvile*; and in 1432, *Catherine* Queen of *England* was lady; in 1557, *John Jenny* sold it to *John Ives*, with the fold-course, from whom it came to the *Calibuts*, and was given to Mr. *Repps*; it was late the lady *Potts's*, who sold it *Thomas Wright* of *Herling*, Esq. whose second son, *Robert Wright*, Esq. is now [1738] lord.

The Knights *Templars* in 1221 had lands here, as belonging to the *Commandry* of *Kerbrook*, and their tenants here were quit of toll throughout all *England*, as the rest of their tenants always were, by grant of *Henry* III.; in 1312, *William de la More*, the last Master of the *Templars* in *England*, died in the Tower of *London*, several of the knights being sent to monasteries to repent, by the Archbishop and Provincial *Synod*; and in 1314, their lands here were seized, and given to the *Hospitalers* of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, and were assigned to their *Commandry* of *Kerbrook* aforesaid.

This town (like most of the villages standing on the rivulet) takes its name from it, *Uvyton*, *Eaffington*, or *Offington*, (for it is thus called in old evidences,) being no more than the town of pasture land lying by the water.

MERTON,

MERETUNA, MERTON, or MARTIN, as it is now called, took its name from some *meer*, or large standing water within its bounds, for such is the *Saxon* word Mere. During the Confessor's reign it belonged to

AILID, who then held it at three *carucates* and one *virgate*, there being wood enough to maintain 240 hogs, and a walk for 150 sheep; there were then 29 tenants or *socmen*, who held 2 *carucates* of land among them, and one *socman*, who held 20 acres of land belonging to the manor, which laid in *Grestuna* or *Griston*; the whole manor

was worth 5*l.* afterwards rose to 6*l.* and in the Conqueror's time was worth 8*l. per annum.* The town was then two miles long, and a mile broad, and was taxed at 15*d.* to the *geld.*[5]

At the Conquest it fell to the Conqueror, who gave it

RALPH BAINARD, BAIGNAR, or BAYNARD,[6] one of his principal *Normans,* who came over with him, (along with *Hatestuna,* or *Bunwell* manor, which always passed as this did, till it was sold by the *De Greys* to the *Buxtons,*) he left it to

JUGA BAYNARD, his widow, who was succeeded by

JEFFRY BAYNARD, her son and heir, who was succeeded by

WILL. BAYNARD, who taking part with *Helias* Earl of *Mayne, Philip de Braose, William Malet,* and other conspirators, against *Henry* I. lost his barony of *Baynard's* Castle, which, upon his forfeiture, was given by the King to

ROBERT, a younger son of *Richard Fitz-Gilbert,* progenitor to the ancient Earls of *Clare,* from which *Robert,* the noble family of the *Fitz-Walters* descended, of which family the manors of *Merton,* and *Hadeston* or *Bunwell* were always held, as of *Baynard's* castle, the head of the *barony,* by a younger branch of the *Baynard* family, to which these manors were given before the forfeiture, so that they were never forfeited, but continued in that branch, till *Isabell,* a coheiress of it, carried them to Sir *Thomas de Grey,* her husband.

The first of this younger branch that I meet with was

Sir ROBERT BAYNARD, Knt. lord of this manor; I am apt to believe he was son of *Ralf,* brother to *Jeffry Baynard,* father to *William Baynard* that forfeited his barony; this Sir *Robert* was a great favourer of the monks of *Lewes,*[7] to which house he confirmed 60 acres of his demeans in this town, and divers tenants, with the advowson of the church, and the tithes of the corn of his manor, the advowson of the church of *Ristone,* and two parts of the tithes of his manor of *Hadestonhall,* or *Bunwell,* all which they had enjoyed from the time of the illustrious King *Richard,* as

Sir FULK BAYNARD, son and heir of Sir *Robert,* says in his deed of confirmation, which is dated in *Lewes* chapter-house, in the presence of Sir *Osbert de Cailly,* Sir *John de Ingolvesthorp,* Sir *Robert de Caston,* Knts. &c.; this *Fulk* married *Petronilla,* daughter of *Rob. Mantel* of *Essex,* with whom he had all *Robert's* land in *Semplingham* or *Shimpling,* in *Suffolk,* after the death of *Ralf Mantel,* who held it for life; this *Fulk* had two sons,

JEFFRY BAYNARD, his second son, was a priest, promised to be provided for by the Prior of *Lewes,* to the value at least of 20 marks *per annum,* with some ecclesiastical benefice in *Norwich* diocese, and therefore in the mean time, the Prior gave him to farm all his

[5] H. Wanelund. Meretuna, tenuit Ailid T. R. E. iii. car. tre. et i. virgata tunc et post xvii. vill. m° vi. tunc et post iii. bor. m° i. tunc et post vi. ser. m° nullus. silva ccxl. porc. xxxvi. acr. prati semp. iii. car. in dnio. tunc iiii. car. hominum. post ii. m° nul. tunc v. runcin. m° iiii. tunc cxviii. anim. m° xxii. semp. xxiiii. porc. tunc. cl. ov. m° lxxxx. semper xxix. soc. ii. car. terre cum omni consuetudine, preter vi. tunc vii. car. post, m° vi. et in Gres-tuna i. socheman. xx. acr. tunc valuit c.*s.* modo vi. lib. sed reddit viii. li. Totum habet i. leug. in long. et dim. in lato, et xv.*d.* de Gelto.

[6] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 461.

[7] Mon. Ang. vol. ii. fo. 909. Ganfredus Bainardus et Radulfus frater eius dederunt monachis apud Lewes ecclesiam de Essenduda in Norf.

lands in this town of *Merton*, paying only the rent of 4*s.* and two pounds of wax *per annum* to the chief lord, with all the tithes of the demeans of *Fulk Baynard*, for which he was sworn to be faithful, and to pay his rent, and not to alien any of it, and that the parson for the time being shall not by his means intrude into the messuage or tithes: Sir *Fulk Baynard's* seal, and the dean of *Kerbrook Comandry's* are annexed to it.[8]

Sir FULK BAYNARD, eldest son and heir of Sir *Fulk*, held 8 fees and an half in *Merton, Hadeston*, &c. of *Robert Fitz-Walter*, as of his barony of *Baynard* castle;[9] in the time of *Henry* III. he held in *Merton* one fee, of which *John de Gurney* held one quarter of him; he confirmed all the gifts of his ancestors to *Lewes* monastery; in 1225, King *Henry* III. granted *Fulk Baynard* a license to have a market at *Merton*; in 1256,[1] he was fined for not being knighted, and was obliged to take that honour; in 1271, he had lands at *Hadenham* in *Cambridgeshire* settled on him and *Alice* his wife, by *John* and *Phillippa de Ditton*, whose daughter she seems to be.

In 1274, he had assize of *bread* and *ale* in *Merton, Weyf, Trebuchet*, and free-warren, and paid 28*s.* rent for this and *Hadeston*, every 24 weeks, to the guard of *Baynard* castle. In 1286, he was one of the three or four conservators of the peace for this county, an office then of great trust, succeeded by those now called *Justices of the Peace*;[2] he died in 1305, and left

Sir ROBERT, his son and heir, who was lord here in 1315, and at his death left it to

FULK BAYNARD, his son and heir, who in 1327 held 8 fees and an half of *Rob. Fitz-Walter*, in *Hadeston, Martin, Bunwell, Carleton, Tibenham, Tompson, Threkeston*, and *Therston*; this *Fulk* left three daughters his coheirs; *Isabell, Emme*, and *Maud*; *Isabell* married Sir *Thomas de Grey*, Knt. and had *Merton, Bunwell*, &c.[3] for her share, in whose family it hath continued ever since.

There were many younger branches of this *Baynard* family, that had good estates in other parts of *Norfolk*; but as they had no relation to this place, I omit mentioning them; nay so late as 1565, *Will. Baynard*, gent. had lands in *Merton*.

The family of the GRAIS, GREYS, GRAAS, or GRAYS, for by all these names they are spoken of in ancient evidences, are all descended from

ANSCITIL, or ANSCHITIL DE GREY, a *Norman*, who came in with the Conqueror, being sirnamed from the place of his residence, and had large possessions of that Prince's gift;[4] the *Peerage*, p. 148, gives us a higher account of this family, but it being conjecture only, I chose to go no higher than *Anschitil*, whose son, *Richard de Grai*, was a benefactor to *Eynesham* abbey, and was succeeded by *John de Grey*,[5] his son and heir, whose second brother, *John de Gray*, was

[8] Autog. pen. Camerar. Scacij. inter Cartas divers. Dioc. et Ligula Norwic. Dioc.

[9] Testa de Nevil.

[1] Cart. H. 3. Mem. 20.

[2] Of their office see Philpot's Description of Kent.

[3] Esc. A° 2. E. 3.

[4] Cambd. Remains, p. 92. Stow, fol. 106.

[5] This John, the eldest brother by Hawise his wife, left issue, Robert, the eldest, married Beatrix, the heiress of Will. de St. Luke; Walter the second son, was Bishop of Litchfield in 1210, and of Worcester in 1213, and Archbishop of York in 1216, which he held to his death in 1255. &c.

Bishop of *Norwich*, and his third brother, *Henry de Grey*,[6] was in great favour with *Richard* the First,[7] as is evident from the grant that Prince made him of the manor of *Turroc* in *Essex*, in the year 1194, and that he was in the good graces of his successour, King *John*, is evident, not only from the confirmation of his predecessour's grant, but from his publick charter of special privilege, to hunt the hare and fox in any lands belonging to the Crown, excepting the King's own demean parks.[8] Neither did he loose his prince's favour after this King's death, for *Henry* III. his successour, in the very first year of his reign, gave him *Grimstone* manor in *Nottinghamshire*, which was part of the possessions of *Robert Bardolph*, to support him in his prince's service.[9] After this he married *Isolda* or *Odeyne*, sister[1] and coheir[2] of the said *Robert*, and in 1224, had the third part of all his estate in his wife's right.

John de Grey, his uncle, was also a great favourite of King *John's*, who, in the first year of his reign, made him Archdeacon of *Gloucester*;[3] and the very next year, *viz.* 1200, *Sept.* 24, Bishop of *Norwich*, and afterwards Chief Justice of *England*, in all which posts he behaved so well, that the King would fain have made him Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but was outwitted by the Pope; in 1211, he was made Lord Justice of *Ireland*, where he staid two years; he died as he returned in his Embassy from the Pope, at *Pictou*, *Oct.* 24, 1214, and was buried in his cathedral at *Norwich*.[4]

Henry aforesaid left four sons by *Isolda* his wife, *viz.*

1. *Richard*, whose principal seat was at *Codnovre* in *Derbyshire*, of whom you may see in Mr. *Dugdale's* Baronage, vol. i. fol. 709, his descendants being parliamentary barons, their lives and noble actions being there recorded.

2. *John*, who was sometime Justice of *Chester*, and progenitor to the noble families of *Grey* of *Wilton*, *Ruthyn*, *Groby*, Marquis *Dorset*, and Viscount *Lisle*, the generations and transactions of which families are recorded in the aforesaid volume fol. 712, &c.

3. *Will. de Grey*, or *Graa*, third son of the said *Henry*, was first of *Landford* in *Notinghamshire*, then of *Sandy-Acre* in *Derbyshire*,[5] and after of *Cavendish* in *Suffolk*;[6] he left

John de Gra of *Cavendish*, Esq. his son and heir, and *Henry Grey*, his second son.

4. *Robert de Grey* of *Rotherfield*, whose family is largely treated of in the aforesaid author, fol. 723, they also being parliamentary barons.

Sir *Tho. de Grey* of *Conerth* in *Suffolk*, Knt. son and heir of *John de Grey*, Esq. of *Cavendish*, afterwards of *Greyshall* in *Cavendish*, was married before 1306, to *Alice*, daughter and sole heiress of Sir *Rich.*

[6] Mr. Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 709, mistakes in saying this Henry was the first of this noble family mentioned in our publick records.

[7] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 79.

[8] Cart 1 Joh. Mem. 29.

[9] Claus. 1 H. 3. m. 12.

[1] Not neice (as Mr. Dug. says) see Mon. Ang. vol. ii. p. 645. b. fol. 684. i. vol. Bar.

[2] There were three sisters, one married a Foliot, and had Jordan Foliot, and another a Paynell, and had Ralf Paynell.

[3] Le Neve's Fasti, fo. 303, &c.

[4] Atlas, p. 370. Godwin de Præsul. p. 484.

[5] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 79.

[6] Deed S. D.

de Cornherd, or *Cornerth*, Knt.[7] after which match, perceiving the paternal arms of *Grey* to be born by so many families, he totally omitted them, and assumed those of *Cornherd*, which he and his descendants to this day have born as their paternal arms, *viz. az.* a fess bween two chevrons *or*, which arms the *Cornherd*, or *Cornerth* family took in imitation of the *Bainards*, their superiour lord, of whom they held a great part of their estate, whose arms are the same exactly as *Cornherd's*, only the field and chevrons differ in colour. In 1321, *Tho. de Grey*, and *Alice* his wife, held divers lands in *Great Cornerth*, of *Rich. Cornerd*, their father, value 5*l.* 3*s. per annum*, and of the Abbess of *Malling*, lands worth 10*s. per annum*; of the said *Richard* a messuage and one carucate of land there, worth 4*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* and also *Cavendish* manor, worth 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d*, at one fee, and also of *William de Buteveyln*, one messuage, one carucate, and 60 acres of land, one acre of meadow, and 10*s.* rent in *Little-Conerd*, *Bures*, *Newton*, *Waldingfield*, *Illeigh*, *Preston*, *Torp*, and *Lillesey*, worth 3*l.* 11*s. per annum*, at the 4th part of a fee; and also they held more of the inheritance of the said *Alice*, a messuage and one carucate of land in *Bernardeston*, of *Arnold de Mounteney*, by the service of one halfpenny to the *scutage* when laid, which house and carucate were worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per annum*. *Thomas* died in 1321, *Alice* his wife surviving him; in 1322, she settled lands on her sons, *Roger* and *John*.

Sir *Thomas de Grey*, Knt. their son and heir, succeeded, and married *Isabell*, eldest daughter and coheir of *Fulk Baynard* of *Merton*, Esq. and had *Merton*, *Bunwell*, &c. for her share; he came and settled at *Merton*, in the ancient seat of the *Baynard's*, whose arms he always bore, quartered with his own (or *Cornerth's*) in her right, and their posterity have always done the same. In 1337, they settled the manor of *Merton*, lands in *Hockwold*, the manor and advowson of *Bunwell*, on themselves in tail, *Merton* manor being then held by *Katherine*, widow of *Fulk Baynard*, in dower. In 1345, he held one fee in *Merton*, of *John Fitz-Walter*, who held it of the King, which was lately *Fulk Baynard's*, one quarter of which *Thomas Gernoun* held of the said *Thomas*; this quarter of a fee in *Merton* was first the inheritance of the *Bardolfs*, given by *Robert Bardolf* with *Isolda* to *Henry de Grey*, her husband, in whose family it continued till one of them infeoffed it in the *Castons*; in the time of *Henry* III. *William de Caston* held it of *Hugh Bardolf*, who held it of the King in *capite*; in 1345, *Thomas Gernoun* held it; in 1401, *Tho. Jermyn* held it; in 1453, *Robert*, son and heir of *Henry Pakenham*, Esq. deceased, appointed *Will. Pakenham* of *Shropham*, his attorney, to deliver to *Will. Mounteney*, citizen and skinner of *London*, *Rich. Caus*, Gent. and others, seizin of all his lands, rents, services, &c. in *Merton*, *Thomson*, *Watton*, and *Griston*, which *Henry Pakenham*, his grandfather, and *Henry* his father, *William Mounteney*, clerk, *John*, rector of *Cressingham-Parva*, now dead, had of the feoffment of *Tho. Gernon* of *Threxton*, cousin and next heir of *John Gernon* of *Merton* aforesaid. At their deaths they left it to Sir *Roger de Grey* of *Merton*, Knt. who, by

[7] Conerd, Cornard, Cornerthe, and Cornheard, a good family, lords for many ages of Cavendish and Cornerd in Suffolk. From Mr. Rices's MSS. of Suffolk Gentry, now in Mr. Anstis's hands, who lent it Dr. Tanner. John de Cornherd was sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk four year years successively in King John's time, viz. in 1206, 7, 8, 9. See Fuller's Worthies, sub. tit. Norf.

will proved in 1371,[8] declares that he had infeoffed Sir *William Bawde* priest, and others, in his manors of *Cavendish, Little-Cornerth,* and *Preston* in *Suffolk,* and *Merton* in *Norfolk;* he ordered his father Sir *Thomas Grey's* debts to be paid, and that *Alice* his wife should have an annuity of 20 marks *per annum,* and Mr. *Thomas Grey,* his brother another of the same sum, the manor of *Little-Heneye,* worth 10*l. per annum,* to go to two priests yearly. The profits of his manor of *Hadeston* or *Bunwell,* to raise portions for his two daughters, and if *Thomas* his son die before either of his daughters marriages, then their fortunes to be at the disposition of Sir *William Bawde.* The will is dated at *Dover,* and is in *French.*

Thomas de Grey, his son and heir, died a minor, leaving two sisters.

Margaret, after married to Sir *Thomas Shardelowe,* and

Joan, to *Thomas Pynchbeke,* and then this manor was divided into three parts; *Tho. Grey,* clerk, their uncle, had one third part, which in 1388 he settled on *Pynchbeke* and his wife, and so they had two thirds, and Sir *Tho. Shardelowe* and *Margaret* his wife the other third, the whole being intailed for want of issue of the neices, on *Tho. de Grey,* their uncle, and his heirs, as it seems they did; for in 1402,

Tho. Grey, clerk, held this manor, and the whole of the estate of the *Greys* of *Norfolk,* and died possessed of it before 1404, for in that year,

Fulk de Grey, Esq. son of *Fulk de Grey* and *Margaret* his wife, nephew and heir to *Tho. de Grey,* clerk, had livery of his estate in *Norfolk* and *Cambridgeshire,* being lord of *Vernon's* manor in *Elm* in *Cambridgeshire,* in right of *Eleanor Vernon,* his mother, *Merton,* &c. he married *Eleanor Bernardeston,* and was succeeded by

William de Grey of *Merton,* Esq. who married *Christian,* daughter and coheir of *John Manning* of *Great-Elingham;*[9] by his will dated 3d *Nov.* 1474,[1] ordered his body to be buried in St. *Peter's* church of *Merton,* by *Christian* his wife; his stone now lies in the middle alley, it had four escutcheons, the first with *Grey's* arms still remain, the second was *Grey* quartering *Baynard,* the third was *Grey* quartering *Manning,* and the fourth was *Grey* impaling *Manning,* and this inscription,

> Orate pro Animabus Willi: de Grey Armigeri et Christianæ uxoris eius, Filie Johis: Mannynge nuper de Ellingham Magna Gener: et pro Animabus omnium Benefactorum suorum, et pro Animabus pro quibus tenentur. Qui quidem Willus: obiit in festo Sci: Martini Epi: Anno Dni: Mcccclxxiv, Dicta Christiana obiit in festo Sci: Petri ad vincula ⁂⁂⁂⁂

William de Grey of *Merton,* Esq. his son and heir, had two wives, *Mary,* daughter of Sir *Hen. Bedingfield* of *Oxburgh* in *Norfolk,* and *Grace,* daughter of *Thomas Teye,* Esq. widow of *Francis Hethe* of *Worlington,* to whose two daughters he was guardian; *Agnes,* the second, dying young, was buried at *Merton, Margaret,* the second, married *George Bokenham* of *Snitterton,* Esq. after the death of his

[8] Regr. Haydon, in Arch. Epi. Norw. fol. 6, 7.

[1] Regr. Gelour in Archiv. Norw. part 2. fol. 169, 6.

[9] Hist. Norf. fol. 329.

first wife, *Christian*, daughter of *William de Grey*, her guardian.[2] In 1492, Sir *Henry Grey* of *Keteringham*,[3] settled that manor by will, for want of heirs of the body of *Anne*, his daughter-in-law, wife of *Tho. Hevenyngham*, Esq. on this *William* and his heirs, but I cannot say positively how near related they were; in 1494, he held the manors of *Merton* and *Hadston*, alias *Baynard's* in *Bunwell*, of *John Ratcliff* Lord *Fitz-Walter*, and *Edmund* was his son and heir. Against the north wall, there is a monument for this *William* and his two wives, the brasses are all remaining, save the inscriptions, which are torn off, his effigies, in armour, with the arms of *Grey* and *Baynard* quartered, is in a kneeling posture, having his helm lying by him, a scroll, and *Grey's* arms quartering *Baynard* over his head, behind him are his five sons in loose gowns, with a disrobed scroll over their heads; opposite to him is *Mary Bedingfield*, his first wife, kneeling, with her three daughters behind her; over her head is another imperfect scroll, and the arms of *Grey* quartering *Baynard*, impaling *Bedingfield*, quartering *Tudenham*. Behind them, is *Grace Teye*, his second wife, behind her, their two daughters with dishevelled hair; over her has been a scroll, besides the arms of *Grey* quartering *Baynard*, impaling *Teye* of *Essex*, a fess in chief three martlets, in base a chevron.

Edmund Grey, Esq. his son and heir married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *John Spelman*, Knt. and died seized of this and *Bunwell* manor in 1548, and is buried in the chancel, with this inscription fastened on a brass on the north chancel wall, with *De Grey* quartering *Baynard*, impaling *Spelman*,

Here by underneath lyeth Edmund de Grey
Esq; who married Elizabeth ye Dowghter
of Sir John Spelman Knt. and deceased this
present Life the 20th Day of Auguste 1548.

Thomas de Grey of *Merton*, Esq. eldest son of *William de Grey*, by *Mary Bedingfield*, his first wife, did not inherit his father's estate; he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Rich. Fitz-Lewes*, Knt. but had no children; after her death he was ordained priest, and lived forty-one years in orders, and dying in an advanced age, lies buried with his wife in the south isle, for whom there is this inscription on a brass plate against the wall,

In this Ile lyeth buried under one Stone
Thomas de Grey Esquire and Elizabethe his
Wife, Dowghter of Sir Richarde Fitz-Lewes
Knight, and after her desease made himselfe,
Preast and so lived xli yeares and departed
out of this Lyfe the first of Septembre 1556.

Arms: *De Grey* quartering *Baynard*, impaling *Fitz-Lewes*, a chevron between three trefoils.

[2] Hist. Norf. fol. 287.

[3] He was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1433, and is named among the principal gentry of Norfolk. Fuller's Worth. p. 265, 269. John Gray, Esq. his brother, was sheriff in 1449.

Thomas de Grey, Esq. son and heir of *Edmund*, married first *Anne*, daughter of *Henry Everard* of *Lynsted* in *Suffolk*, Esq. secondly, *Temperance*, daughter of Sir *Simond Carew* of *Anthony* in *Cornwall*, by whom he had no issue; she outlived him, held *Bunwell* in jointure, and remarried to Sir *Christopher Heydon* of *Baconsthorp*, Knt.; he died seized of *Hadston* or *Baynard's* manor in *Bunwell*, held of the Earl of *Sussex* at one fee, *Berryhall* manor in *Ellingham*, late *Manning's*, held of the Earl of *Sussex* as of his manor of *Atleburgh*, the advowson of *Bunwell*, held of Sir *Thomas Lovell* by fealty, and 13*s.* 4*d.* rent; the manor of *Merton*, held of the Earl of *Sussex*, as of his manor of *Woodham-Walter* in *Essex*, parcel of *Fitz-Walter's* alias *Baynard's* barony, 300 acres of land, 100 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, 1000 acres of marsh, and 300 acres of bruary, a fold-course and commonage for 100 cows, in *Tompson*, *Griston*, *Watton*, *Totington*, and *Merton*, held of the Queen in *capite*, by the 20th part of a fee.[4] He was buried under a fair marble at the east end of the south isle, having three shields on it, two at the head, *viz.* his own arms impaled with his two wives:

EVERARD, on a fess between three stars, three mullets.
CAREWE, three lions passant. And at his feet
GREY and BAYNARD quartered. The inscription is,

Here under lyeth intombed the Body of Tho. de Grey Esq. Sonne and Heyre of Edmund de Grey Esq. who deceased the 12 of May 1562, and had to his first Wife Anne Everode Daughter of Henry Everode of Lingsted in Suffoke Esquier, and to his second Wiffe Temperance the Daughter of Sir Wymonde Carewe of Anthony in Cornewell Knight, whose Soul God Pardon.

Thomas de Grey, Esq. his son and heir, was only seven years old at his death, and so became ward to Queen *Elizabeth*, but died a minor in 1556; his estate went to his uncle,

Rob. Grey, Esq. who had livery of it that very year he married *Anne*, daughter of Sir *Tho. Lovell*, Knt. and died *Feb.* 28, 1600, and is buried in the chancel, on the south side of which, against the wall, is a monument with the effigies of *Time* at the top, with the mantle, crest, and arms of *Grey* impaling *Lovel*, *arg.* a chevron *az.* between three squirrels sejant *gul.* and this inscription,

Hic
requiescunt Robertus de
Grey Armiger qui obijt 28 Die
Februarij Anno domini 1600 & Ætatis suæ 70.
Ac Anna Uxor ejus, Filia Thome Lovell
de Harlinge Militis. Ex quorum nato unico & Hærede, Gulielmo
de Grey milite per
Doam: Annam Uxorem ejus, Filiam Jacobi
Calthorpe de Cockthorpe milit: Conjugio
jam per triginta Annos beatè continuat: prodijt hæc clara Soboles,

[4] Inquis. post mortem. capt. apud Norwic. Jul. 4 Eliz.

Filij.	Filiæ.
Robertus, eorum	Elizabetha, Defuncta.
Filius primo-genitus	Barbara, nupta Tho.
Ætate sua sex Mensium,	Guybon Armigero.
Ex hac vita migravit.	Anna, nupt: Cottono
Anno Dom. 1606.	Gascoigne Gen: defunct.
Robertus, Modo	Ellena, nupta Talmach
Hæres apparens.	Castle Armigero.
Jocobus,	Dorothea, nupt: Jacobo
Edmondus,	Reynold Armigero.
Gulielmus, defunct:	Maria.
Phillipus, defunct:	Penellope.
Gulielmus Superstes.	Elizabetha defuncta.
	Catherina defuncta.
	Jana.

Antecessorum Memoria, Honore magis et longiùs viget,
Quando eorum Pietas & Providentia, in Posteris suis relucent.
Anno Dni: 1652.

Sir *William de Grey*, Knt. only son and heir of *Robert*, was as eminent for his probity as descent; he married *Anne*, daughter of Sir *James Calthorp* of *Cockthorp*, Knt. and died *Oct.* 19, 1632, seized of *Merton, Bunwell, Berry Hall* in *Ellingham*, a manor in *Bichamwell* and *Cawston's* manor in *Conard-Parva*, with the lands commonages, and faldage aforesaid, and lies buried in the chancel by his father, leaving

Sir *Robert de Grey* his son and heir, 20 years old at his father's death, who was knighted, with *Christopher Athoe* of *Bichamwell*, Esq. by King *Charles* the First, *June* 23, 1641;[5] he married *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheir of *William Bridon* of *Ipswich*, Gent. and died in 1644, and was buried in the chancel under a large grave-stone, having a brass shield at each corner,

1. Grey or Cornerthe impaling Calthorp.
2. Grey, *viz.* barry of six with an annulet for difference,[6] impaling Bridon a bend ingrailed.
3. Grey with the annulet single.
4. Bridon single. In the middle is a brass escutcheon with mantle and crest, *viz.*

First Grey with an annulet; second Grey, alias Cornerth; third Bainard; fourth Manning; and this inscription,

> Here under lyeth the body of Sir Robert de Grey Knt.
> (Sonne and Heyre of Sir Robert de Grey, Knight, late
> of Merton deceased) who married Elizabeth one of the
> Daughters and Coheyres of William Bridon late of
> Ipswich Gent. and had issue by her. William late
> deceased, Barbara and Anne now iving, and de-
> parted this Life the 20th Day of October Anno Dni: 1644.

[5] Walkley's Catal. p. 143.

[6] He assumed the original coat of the Greys, and should have born it with a mullet, as third son, and not an annulet, as fifth son, for they are descended from a third son.

At his death

James de Grey, Esq. his next brother, succeeded; he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Martin Stutevile* of *Dalham* in *Suffolk*, Knt.; they are buried under a black marble in the chancel, with the following inscriptions. *De Grey's* crest.

1. GREY, *viz.* barry of six with an annulet.
2. GREY, alias CORNERTHE.
3. BAINARD,
4. A bend.
5. A fess indented *erm.* between six croslets.
6. MANNING; all impaling.

STUTEVILE, a saltier ingrailed *ermine*.

Exuviæ
Viri Honorabilis Jacobi de Grey Armigeri, Filij
Secundi Gulielmi de Grey militis, et dominæ
Annæ Uxoris suæ, qui ex Elizabetha, Filia
Martini Stutfield de Dalham in Agro
Suffolciensi militis, charissimâ Sponsa prolem
Reliquit, Gulielmum de Grey Armigerum, Filium
Unicum, Elizabetham, Susannam et Annam,
Filias; et tertio Die mensis Junij Anno Dni: MDCLXV, Spiritum Deo
reddidit, et in
Pace hic requiescit, Carnis resurrectionem
Expectans Gloriosam, in Adventu Salvatoris
Domini nostri Jesu Christi.
In memoriam Conjugis clarissimi
Et merentissimi
Marmor hoc
Reponendum curavit.

Also under this stone lieth the Body of Elizabeth de Grey Daughter of Sir Martin Stutevile of Dalham in the county of Suffolk Knt. She Departed this Life upon the 15th Day of September 1696 in the 80th Year of her Age, her wholl Life having bene a continued Example of great Vertu & Prudence.

WILLIAM DE GREY, Esq. their only son succeeded, who was burgess in Parliament for *Thetford* in 1685, and married *Elizabeth*, sister and coheir of *Tho. Bedingfield* of *Darsham* in Suffolk, Esq.

THOMAS DE GREY, Esq. his son and heir, succeeded, he was chosen for *Thetford* in 1705, and again in 1708, and since that time hath worthily served in parliament for the county, and is now justice of the peace, as many of his predecessors have generally been. *Wednesday* 7th *June*, 1721, an Act of Parliament passed for discharging several estates in the county of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* from the uses contained in the marriage settlement of *Tho. de Grey*, Esq. and for settling other estates in the said counties to the same uses. The said *Thomas* is now [1738] lord and patron, and hath issue by *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Will. Windham* of *Felbrigge* in *Norfolk*, Esq. *Thomas de Grey* of *Christ's* college, *Cambridge*, who is clerk in the secretary's office, *Will. de Gray* of *Trinity Hall* in *Cambridge*, *Elizabeth* married to the Rev. Mr. *Edward Chamberlain*, rector of *Cressingham-Magna* in *Norfolk*, and *Catherine*, now single.

As to the arms, in all MSS. visitations, &c. per *Hawley*, claren. temp. *Edward* VI. per *Harvey*, claren. temp. *Elizabeth*, per *Bishe*, claren. *anno* 1664, they have constantly used the arms of *Cornerd*; and in *Bishe's* visitation, the quarterings are thus entered:

1. GREY, alias CORNERD, *az.* a fess between two chevrons *or.*
2. BAYNARD, *arg.* a fess between two chevrons *az.*
3. BARNSTON or BERNARDESTON, *az.* a fess dancette *er.* between six croslets *arg.*
4. MANNING, quarterly *az.* and *gul.* over all a cross patonce between three trefoils slipped *or.*

Crest, on a torce of his colours, a dragon's erased *or.*

Monuments in the church of St. *Peter* at *Merton*, besides those already taken notice of, are

A grave-stone in the church, which a MS. tells me, was for

"Mary Wife of William de Gray son and heir of William de "Grey, and Sister to Edmund Bedingfield Esq; she died Apr. 5. "1480."

Arms were GREY or CORNERTH impaling BANIARD. GREY quartering BANIARD, impaling BEDINGFIELD, quartering TUDENHAM.

It appears by the same MS. that formerly in the north and south windows opposite to one another, in the entering into the chancel, stood the coat of *De Gray* or *Cornerth* quartered with *Baniard*, erected in 1403. And in a south window, at the upper end of the church, was the effigies of St. *Edmund*, in his princely robes, holding in his left hand an arrow; and lower in the same window was depicted the portraiture of Sir *Robert Clifton*, Knt. kneeling, with his hands held up, in armour, with his mantle and coat of arms thereon, quartered with *Caily's*, with a book before him, and in a scroll from his mouth,

Sancte Edmunde ora pro nobis.

In the same window was an effigies of a *De Grey* kneeling, on his mantle his coat armour impaled with *Baniard*, and this,

Orate pro Animabus Roberti Clifton[7] militis ac [Will.] de Grey Armigeri, et pro bono Statu Alicie nuper Uxoris eorundem et pro quorum ⁼⁼⁼⁼⁼⁼⁼

By which it appears, that she put it up after the death of both her husbands, their souls being prayed for in it. This is now gone.

On a stone in the south isle, plated with brass, there are two hands holding a heart, upon which the word Credo, and from the heart two scrolls; on the first, Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit; on the second, Et in novissimo Die Surrect ⁼⁼⁼⁼⁼ Salvatorem meum.

Hic Jacet Alicia quondam Uxor Johis: Fyncham Filii senioris Johis: Fyncham Que quidem Alicia fuit filia Thome Bedyngfeld Armigeri et Soror Marie Grey, et que quid: alicia ob. xvii die Maii A Dni: Mcccclxiiii cuius aie: ppiciet: deus.

The arms were FINCHAM, three bars and a bend *erm.* impaling BEDINGFIELD, but are now lost.

[7] See Hist. Norff. fol. 256.

There is a stone in the nave disrobed of its brasses, but had this inscription,

Orate pro Anima Christianæ Buckenham nuper uxoris Georgii Buckenham filiæ Willi: de Grey Armigeri, que obiit xiii die Junii Anno dni: Mcccclxxxii et pro Anima Agnetis Heth, quondam Filie Francisci Heth Armigeri que diem clausit extremum, viz. xxiiii Maii Mcccclxxxiiii.

On a stone in the chancel, having *De Grey's* arms in a lozenge,

Here lyeth the Body of
Anne the Daughter of
James de Grey Esq; late of
this Parish, She died Febr. 4. 1702
in the 50th Year of her Age.

On a stone near the former, having the same arms,

Here lyeth the Body of
Susan de Grey
Second Daughter of James de Grey
Late of this Place Esq.
By Elizabeth de Stutvillee
Daughter of Sir Martin de Stutvillee
Of Dalham in the County
Of Suffolk Knt.
She
departed this Life the 30th Day of
Dec. 1697 in the 47th Year
Of her Age
In
Affection to whose Memory her
Brother in Law Sir William Rant
Of Thorp Market in this County
Knt. hath at his own Charge
Caused this Marble
To be laid.

On a white stone.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. Mary Warren
Who exchanged this Life for a better
Dec. 8. 1661. To whom God grant a joyful Resurrection

In the windows of the church there were formerly the arms[8] of
GREY impaling BAYNARD, and the following arms.
BERNARDESTON, *az.* a fess dancette *erm.* between six croslets *arg.*
BANYARD. MANNING. BEDINGFIELD. SPELMAN. EVERARD. CAREW. LOVELL. And
TEYE of ESSEX, *arg.* a fess between three martlets, and a chevron *az.*
CLIFTON and CAILY quartered, quartering ALBANY.
BURNELL, *arg.* a lion rampant - - - - in a bordure ingrailed
GREY, impaling a chevron between three trefoils slipped.

[8] E MSS. penes J. Anstis, Garter, E. 26, fo. 10.

The chancel is tiled, and the south porch, the nave, south isle, and north porch, are leaded, the steeple is round, having in it three bells; its roof is flat, but formerly was pyramidal.

The seat of THOMAS DE GREY Esq. who is lord and patron, stands a little distance from the church, on the south-west part.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Peter*, was given by *Jeffry Baniard*, and confirmed by *Roger Baniard*, his son, and *Fulk Baniard*, his grandson, to the monks of St. *Pancrace* at *Lewes* in *Sussex*; namely, the church and parson of *Merton*, with his land, and also the tithes of the demean lands of the Hall, and 80 acres of his gift. The rectory, in *Edward* the First's time, was valued at 13 marks, the Prior of *Lewes's* portion at 10 marks, Peter-pence 19*d*. It is in the archdeaconry of *Norwich*, and deanery of *Breccles*; the temporals of the Prior of *Lewes* were taxed at 41*s*. 3*d*. *William*, son of *John Bacon* of *Griston*, gave to *William* Prior of *Lewes* his right in a messuage and 46 acres of land, 2*s*. 6*d*. rent in *Merton*, all which revenues continued in that monastery till its dissolution, and then came to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, and were after sold to the *Greys*. It stands in the King's Books by the name of *Marton* alias *Merton*, and is valued at 6*l*. 5*d*. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 40*l*. 5*s*. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and so is capable of augmentation.

This town paid 3*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. to the tenths, and is valued at 24*l*. to the land tax.

RECTORS.

1266, *Roger de Skerning*, the Bishop's nephew. The *Prior* of *Lewes*.

1295, *Will. de Berdewell*. FULK BAYNARD promised the monks, that if they would present

Walter de Berdewell, his chaplain, their rectory should receive no damage by it; and therefore, in 1302, the Prior presented him.

1310, 2 non. *June*, *Thomas de Bautre*, by the Pope's provision, by *John de Abbatsbury*, canon of the church of *Sarum*.

William Packet; he resigned.

1324, prid. non. *Maij*, *Edmund de Vienna*, in exchange for *Faringho* in *Lincoln* diocese.

Robert Vause; he resigned.

1350, 5 *Feb*. *John Jay*, priest. In 1374, there was a composition made between the Prior and Rector, by which the rector was for ever to have all their portion of tithes in *Merton*, with a toft called *Lewes-Yard*, and 50 acres called *Lewes-Lond*.

William Bulcock, LL. licentiat.

1388, 3 *Dec*. *Tho. Large*, change with a prebend in *Astely* in *Warwickshire*.

1409, 5 *Sept*. Sir *William Large*, priest, on Sir *Thomas Large's* resignation.

1448, 28 *Apr*. Sir *Peter Lock*, priest, Master of *Thompson* Coll. on *Large's* death.

1505, 6 *Aug*. Sir *Richard Crofts*.

1507, 10 *Sept.* Sir *John Pory*, chaplain.

John Harrison was the last presented by the PRIOR.

1557, 14 *Apr. Bernard Hall*, on *Harrison's* death. THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk.*

1560, 12 *Oct.* Mr. *Edward Marsh*, on *Hall's* resignation; he had *Threxton.* THO. DE GREY.

Ambrose Simpson; he resigned.

1580, 6 *May, Henry Ryce.* Lapse. He was deprived.

1590, 21 *Dec. John Cross*, A. B. buried *May* 31, 1620, the same day with *Margaret*, wife of *Tho. Cross*, rector of *Threxton.* THO. HOPKINS, LL. B. patron for his turn only.

1620, 30 *Aug. Tho. Cross*, united to *Threxton*, buried here 1640. WILL. DE GREY.

1640, 21 *Sept. Tho. Reynolds*, on *Crosse's* death. ROB. DE GREY, Esq.

1676, Mr. *Samuel Warren*, rector, buried, anno æt. 77.

1676, 18 *Oct. Joshua Chadwick*, A. M. buried in 1695.

1731, *Alexander Croshold*, rector, buried *Dec.* 14, 1731.

1731, 12 *Feb.* The Rev. Mr. *John Borret*, clerk, is the present [1738] rector, and holds it united to *Griston.* THOMAS DE GREY, Esq. is the present patron.

Marriages from the Parish Register.

1593, *Christopher Craigge*, A. M. to *Anne Dover.* 1600, *Will. Graye*, Esq. to *Anne Calthorp*, Gent. 1617, *Tho. Gibbon*, Esq. to Mrs. *Barbara de Grey.* 1623, *Cotton Gaskin, (Gascoign,)* Esq. to Mrs. *Anne de Grey.* 1630, *Tolmach Castle*, Esq. to *Hellen*, daughter of Sir *William de Grey*, Knt.

1631, *James Rannols*, Esq. to *Dorothy*, daughter of Sir *William de Grey*, Knt. 1633, *Edward Bullock*, Esq. to *Mary*, daughter of *Anne de Grey.* 1634, *John Palgrave*, Esq. to *Anne Paston*, widow, *(Paston.)* 1639, *Christopher Attoo*, Esq. to *Penelope*, daughter of Sir *William de Grey.* 1686, Sir *John Rouse* of *Henham* in *Suffolk*, Bart. and Mrs. *Anne Wood.* 1734, the Rev. Mr. *Edward Chamberlain* (rector of *Cressingham-Magna)* and Mrs. *Eliz. de Grey.*

Burials in this church.

1600, *Anne*, wife of *Rob. Gray*, Esq. 7 *March.* 1600, *Rob. de Grey*, Esq. 10 *Sept.*

1616, *William;* 1618, *Elizabeth;* 1621, another *Elizabeth;* 1628, *Philip;* 1631, *Catherine*, all children of Sir *William de Grey*, Knt. who was buried himself in 1632.

1631, *Mary*, daughter of *Talmach Castle*, Esq. 1636, *William*, son of *Robert de Grey*, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife. 1644, Sir *Robert de Grey*, Knt. 1656, *Barbara*, daughter of *James de Grey*, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife. 1662, the worthy Lady *Anne de Grey*, widow, formerly espoused to Sir *William de Grey*, Knt. 1665, *James de Grey*, Esq.

1686, Major *William de Grey*, Esq. *Flebilis omnibus, nulli flebilior quam mihi.* I. C.

1687, *Elizabeth de Grey*, his widow. *Ingens dolor stupet.*

1687, *William*, their son. 1689, Major *Edmund de Grey*. 1696, Madam *Elizabeth*, relict of *James de Grey*, Esq. 1697, Mrs. *Susan de Grey*. 1702, Mrs. *Anne de Grey*.

1717, Mrs. *Elizabeth de Grey*. 1717, *William*, son of *Thomas de Grey*, Esq. 1727, *Charlott*, daughter of *Thomas de Grey*, Esq.

WATTON.

WATTON, or WADETUN, as it is anciently spelled, may signify the town by the *ford*: paban in the *Saxon* language signifies to *wade* over a river, and pabe the *ford* or place that people go over at; and accordingly there are divers *fords* over the river, that runs between this town and *Saham*.

At the time of the Confessor it was in two manors, *Aldred*, a free-woman, held the head manor at five carucates, which *Ralf Fitz-Walter* held of the Conqueror's gift, there being four carucates in demean, wood sufficient for its mast to maintain 400 swine, and a church with 20 acres of land belonging to it, worth 1*d*. an acre; the manors were each worth 4*l*. *per annum*, the town was a league long and half a league broad, and paid 13*d*. *ob*. out of every twenty shillings that the hundred raised to the gelt or tax, but at the survey the whole was joined, and reduced to 7*l*. *per annum*.[9]

The whole continued in the *Fitz-Walters* till *Ralf Fitz-Walter*, with the consent of *Maud* his wife, gave the advowson of the church, and near a third part of the town, to the Prior of the monks of *Thetford*, in which house it continued to its dissolution, when it was conveyed with the impropriate rectory and the advowson of the vicarage, to the Duke of *Norfolk*, by the name of *Monk's-Wick Manor* in *Watton*, and was after purchased by *John Wright*, and *Thomas Holmes*, who sold it to *William de Grey*, Knt. who sold it to the lord of *Watton Hall* manor, to which it hath been joined ever since.

WATTON HALL,

Or the head manor, came from the *Fitz-Walters* very early to the *D'engaines*, and went with *Ada Dengaine* to *Robert de Vallibus*, or

[9] Wanelund H. Wadetuna tenuit Aldreda libera femina T. R. E. v. car. terre m° tenet Ranulfus filius Galteri. tunc et post ix. vill. modo nullus. Tunc et post xi. bor. modo xii. semper iii. serv. xxx. acr. prati. semper iiii. car. in domnio. tunc et post iiii. car. hominum m°. iii. silva cccc. porc. modo i. mol. semper iii. runcin. et xiii. animal. modo v. et xxxv. porc. m°. xxx. et xvii. ov. modo lxii. hic iacent xv. soc. T.R.E. modo xxiii. lxxxii. acr. semper iiii. car. Idem. tenet. i. ecclesia xx. acr. et val. xx.*d*. Hec villa fuit in duobus maneriis T. R. E. unum quodque valebat iiii.*l*. modo totum val. vii. libr. Et habet i. leug. in longo, et dim. in lato, quicunque ibi teneat, et de xx. sol. de Gelto xiii.*d*. et i. obulum.

Vaux, her husband, who had livery of it in 1139, as of his wife's inheritance,[1] but did not descend to his son with the rest of his estate, being granted (as we must suppose) by him to *Robert de Vaux*,[2] his uncle, upon his seating himself in *Norfolk;* at his death, *William*, his eldest son, succeeded, and left it to *John de Vaux*, his third son, who obtained a charter for a weekly market to be held in this manor every *Friday;* but in 1204, there was a writ brought to enquire whether it was not prejudicial to the market of *Saham*, and it being found so, the charter was recalled; but before the expiration of this year, *Oliver de Vaux* having the manor conveyed to him by his brother, by his great interest with the King, obtained a new charter, in which the market was granted to be held every *Wednesday*, as it is at this day; afterwards finding the liberties of the people much injured, he became one of those barons that met together at *Stanford* in an hostile manner, and sent the King word to *Oxford*, that if he did not restore the people their ancient liberties, they designed to possess themselves of all his castles and lands, for which this and his other lordships in *Norfolk* were seized on; but after, upon his submission, they were restored; in 1237, he granted to *Richard de Rupella*, or *Rokele*, the half of his manor, to be held of him by knight's service, which is at this day called *Rokele's* manor; in 1249, *William*, his son, had the court here; he died issueless, and *John* his brother succeeded him, who granted a messuage to *Richard de Wadeton*, or *Watton*, this was the rise of *Watton's* free tenement, which was afterwards joined to the manor of *Curson's*; he was one of those barons that stood against King *Henry* III. in defence of their liberties, but he soon left them, and ever afterwards adhered firmly to the King, who having proved his fidelity, immediately after his victory at *Evesham*, made him Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and in 1266, Governour of *Norwich* castle:[3] in 1276, *Edward* I. granted him a *Saturday* market at his manor of *Repham*, and a fair there, on the eve, day, and morrow, of the Feast of St. *Peter* and *Paul;* in 1280, he had a pillory, *trebuchet*, assize of *bread* and *beer*, and a weekly market in this town, with liberty of free-warren allowed him in *Eire;* and in 1282, upon the marriage of his daughter *Maud* with *William de Ros*, he settled the manor on them and their heirs; and in 1286, the said *William* and *Maud* were found to be seized of the manor and the aforesaid privileges; and at the death of this *John de Vaux*, A°. 16th *Edward* I. his whole estate was divided between his two coheirs, *Petronill*, married to *William de Nerford*, who had *Thurston*, *Shotesham*, *Apleton*, *Holt*, &c. in *Norfolk*, *Wisete* in *Suffolk*, *Abyton* in *Cambridgeshire*, and others, to the number of 25 fees, and *Maud*, married to *William de Ros* as aforesaid, had *Refham*, *Hackford*, *Watton*, half *Holt*, *Cleye*, &c. in all about 19 fees.[4] *William de Ros*, son of *William* and *Maud*, inherited this manor, and gave it to *John*, his youngest brother, for life, who died seized of it about 1337, and having no issue, *William*, his brother, now called *William de Ros* of *Hamlake*, was repossessed of it, and at his death in 1342, left it to *Margery* his wife for life, who was found to hold it of the Earl *Marshal* at one fee;[5] in 1358,

[1] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 525, where by mistake it is called Hocton.
[2] He founded Pentney priory.
[3] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 526.
[4] Ibid. fol. 549.
[5] The account of this manor in the Atlas, p. 342, is false, the Norfolk family were not lords, for the Bigods,

she was married to *Thomas Arundell*, who was lord here in her right: she went a pilgrimage to *Rome*, returned safe to *England*, and died in 1372, so that it never came to *William*, her son and heir, who was an active warriour in *France*, 20th *Edward* III. and was in that great expedition for raising the siege of *Aguyllon*, which the Duke of *Normandy* had laid with 100,000 men, after that, in the battle of *Cressy*, and after that, the same year, in the battle of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, where the King of *Scots* and his nobles were taken prisoners; next year he went into *France* with the *Black Prince*, and was at the winning of *Calais;* but in 1351, going a pilgrimage to the *Holy Land*, he died without issue, leaving *Thomas*, his brother, 14 years old, his heir, who at his mother's death inherited this manor; he was also a brave man, being in the *Black Prince's* service at the battle of *Poicters*, where *John* King of *France* was taken prisoner; in 1383, he and *Beatrix* his wife, widow of *Maurice Fitz-Morris* Earl of *Desmond*, and daughter of *Ralf* Earl of *Stafford*, were seized of this manor, and *John* was their son and heir, but did not inherit till after his mother's death, for his father, who died this year, left it to her for life, and afterwards she married Sir *Richard Burley*, Knt. who was lord here, whom she also survived, and at her death in 1414, it went to this *John*, then Lord *Roos* of *Hamlak*, her son and heir, who was also a great warriour, and as Mr. *Dugdale* tells us, no less eminent for his piety, as is manifest from his pilgrimage that he made to *Jerusalem*, in which he died, at *Paphos*, in the isle of *Cyprus*, by the bad air of the country, *Aug.* 6th, 17th *Richard* II. without issue, leaving Sir *William de Ros*, Knt. his brother, his heir, who was some time Lord Treasurer of *England*, and died in 1414, leaving it to *John* Lord *Roos*, his son and heir, who in 1419, was seized of this manor and a fishery belonging to it; but being unhappily slain about this time in the *French* wars, with *William* his brother, *Thomas* Lord *Ros*, his brother, inherited: he following the example of his gallant ancestors, had the fate of a short life, dying in 1430, leaving *Thomas* his son, then an infant, his heir, who had livery of his inheritance in 1445, though he was not of age; he always faithfully adhered to the *Lancastrian* interest, for which, 1st *Edward* IV. he was attainted in Parliament, and his lands seized into the King's hands, and soon after he died at *Newcastle*, leaving *Edmund*, his eldest son, his heir, who was forced to flee beyond sea in his youth, but was restored by Act of Parliament 1st *Henry* VII. but this manor, after the attainder in 1462, was given to *Richard Rosse* and *Robert Wessingham*, who restored it when it was reversed. This *Edmund* died in 1508, and the manor went to Sir *Thomas Lovell*, Knight of the Garter,[6] who married *Isabell*, one of the sisters and coheirs of the said *Edmund* deceased, and Sir *Robert Manors*, who married *Eleanor*, the eldest sister; and in 1534, *Thomas* Lord *Roos*, son of Sir *Robert*, was lord of this, *Holt, Cley, Sniterly, Hackford-cum-Whitwell, Houghton*, &c. or a moiety of them; after this, it was sold seemingly to the *Gynneys*, for in 1570, *Thomas Gynney* was lord, and then it came to the *Palmers*, and *Thomas Palmer* was impropriator, lord of *Monk's-Wic* and patron: in 1609, *Edward Palmer*, Gent. of *Testerton* presented: it seems they were joined in

Mowbrays, &c. were only capital lords of the fee, by grant of the Fitz-Walters, this manor being held of the Norfolk family, as of their manor of Forncet.

[6] Hist. Norf. fol. 218.

Sir *Edward Barkham*, Knt. for in 1608, he had purchased *Curson's* manor, in 1632, was lord of *Watton-Hall, Monk's-Wick*, patron, and impropriator, and so continued till after 1660, when it was sold to Mr. *William Samwell*, of *Deans-Yard, Westminster*, who died 1676, leaving it to *Anne* his wife, daughter of Sir *Denner Strut* of *Little-Warley* in *Essex*, Bart. who after his decease, remarried to *John*,[7] third son of Sir *Philip Woodhouse* of *Kimberley*, who died in 1718, and she in 1720, and it went to *Anne*, daughter and heir of *William Samwell*, Esq. who married *William Henry Fleming*, Esq. the present [1738] impropriator, lord, and patron, the said *Anne* dying in 1728.

CURSON'S MANOR

Was made up of divers parcels of the manors of *Watton Hall* and *Rokele's*, sold off at different times; *William Curson* of *Watton* held a tenement and about 20 acres of land, which became the site of this manor in *Henry* the Third's time; *William Curson* purchased half a fee of *Richard de la Rokele* in *Watton*, which was ever after held of *Rokele's* manor; *Richard de Watton* had a free tenement here, of the grant of *John de Vaux*, which, in 1272, he sold to *Alexander de Boterwick*, and after it was joined to this manor; in 1345, *Alexander Cursoun* held it at a quarter of a fee, of *Peter* and *Mary de Stremby*, as of their manor of *Rokele's*; it after went to *Peter Cursoun*, and in 1401, *Rob. Curson* had it, and held it of *John Copledick's* manor of *Rokele's*; in 1453, *Henry*, son of *Henry Pakenham*, Esq. had it, and after divers purchases, it was sold by *Thomas Sharp* to Sir *Edward Barkham*, as is already observed, who joined it to his other manors.

ROKELE'S MANOR,

Now called *Rockell's*, received its name and rise from *Richard de Rupella*, (that is, *of the Little Rock*,) or *Rokele*, who obtained the first grant of it from *Oliver de Vaux*, lord of the town in 1237, and in 1287 it was in one of that name, but whether the first purchaser or his son, I cannot say, most likely it was his son, for he was lord in 1315; in 1345, *Peter de Stremby* and *Mary* his wife held it at half a fee, of the capital manor; in 1385, *Leonard Kerdeston* had it, and the same year *John Copledike*, Knt. who was in possession of it in 1401; in 1432, *Will. Heton* owned it; in 1504, Sir *Hen. Colet* and *Christian* his wife had it settled on them by fine, having purchased it of *Hugh Denys, Tho. Hobbys, Roger Lupton*, and *Jeffry Topps*; in 1563, *Dionise Topps* forfeited it to the Crown, and the Queen granted it in exchange to *Roger Carew*; and in 1613, *Anthony Carew* sold it to *William Heighoe*; and the same year *William Heighoe* conveyed it to *James Jurden* in trust for *Robert Heighoe*; in 1672, *Thomas Scott* the elder of *Watton*, by will left it to *Tho. Scott*, his grandson, he having purchased it of *Tho. Heighoe*. It now belongs to *Peter Barker*, Gent. who resides in the manor-house, which stands about half a mile north-east of the town, against the common called *Watton-Green*.

[7] The Atlas says he had a pleasant seat here, p. 342, which was far from it, before the present lord made some additions to it. The Antiquities of Malvern Priory, p. 32, says that he died at Malvern, June 26, 1718, aged 62 years.

This is a small market town situate just into the wood land, but near the *filand* or open part of the country; it is a good thoroughfare, and its market is no despicable one, great quantity of butter being sent through this place to *Downham-Bridge*, from whence the factors return it to *London* by water. There are several annual fairs here, one on *Michaelmas* day, another on St. *Simon* and *Jude's* day, &c. but I do not meet with any account of them, in any evidences that I have seen.

The town's name is oddly expressed by a *rebus* or *device* carved on the market-cross, *viz.* a *W* a *Hare* and a *Tun*, now a hare being often called by the country people *Wat*, that joined with the *Tun*, cannot fail of making *Wattun*, though for further direction the *W* is prefixed.

The CHURCH was placed by the old manor-house, (which is now quite demolished,) and stands between the present town and *Watton-Green*, no doubt but fixed so at first for the joint convenience of the tenants of the several lordships, which induced the capital lord to fix his house near it; it was built in all appearance about *Henry* the First's time by *Fitz-Walter*, and dedicated to St. *Giles*, though it seems about *Henry* the Sixth's time to have been re-dedicated to St. *Mary*; there were three gilds held in it, one of St. *Giles*, one of St. *Mary*, and one of St. *John* Baptist. It was given, as before observed, by *Ralf Fitz-Walter*, to the Prior of *Thetford*,[8] who got it appropriated to his house, the impropriation being valued at 20 marks and the vicarage at five marks;[9] the said *Ralf* gave the farm, lands, and house that *Ernal* the priest, who was then rector, held of him, with all the tithes, and also 60 acres of his demeans, called *Eilewardes-Hage-Wood*, and divers rents, &c. which constituted that manor called *Monks-wick*, they being taxed for their temporal rents belonging to it at 15*s.*

The vicar at the impropriation had all the small tithes settled on him, and an annual portion out of the great tithes, of 26*s.* and 8*d.* which is now paid by the impropriator, out of the *Wic* farm every *Lammas* day; he is also to repair the chancel, but the vicar was to pay the Peter-pence, which was 13*d.* a year, 1*s.* 8*d.* synodals, and was to have the tithe wood of the parish, and all *mortuaries*, which are still paid according to the statute; he hath also a vicarage-house and 10 acres of glebe. It is valued in the King's Books at 7*l.* 5*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 49*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is in the deanery of *Breccles*, and archdeaconry of *Norwich*. The town paid 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to the tenths, and is valued at 677*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the land tax. The Prior of *Pentney* had temporals in this town valued at 4*s.* *per annum*, given by *Robert de Vaus*, the founder, *viz.* 15 acres called *Crundale*,[1] and 13 acres held by *Richard* the *Weaver*. The church is very small, which shews that the town is increased since its foundation; it is only 20 yards long, and including the two isles, 11 yards broad; the steeple is round at bottom and octangular at top, having three large bells in it, on the first is this inscription,

O. VIRGO. VIRGINUM. ORA. PRO. NOBIS. AD. DOMINUM.

[8] Doms. Norw.
[9] Mon. Ang. vol. i. 665. Hist. 444.
[1] Mon. Ang. vol. ii. fol. 19, apud Wadyngton, as it is there called.

The north porch, two isles and nave are leaded, the chancel being tiled; the remains of a curious crucifix carved in stone on the front of the north porch may still be seen.

In a window in the south isle are the arms of *Thetford* priory, as at p. 115. There are three or four stones disrobed of brasses, under which probably some persons of distinction were formerly buried; one had four shields of arms on it; near this stone *John Berry* the late vicar is interred.

In the south isle lies a stone for *Mary* wife of *Richard Hamond*, who died March 26 1710. Aged 28 years 5 months.

In the middle isle is a stone for *Deborah* wife of *Thomas Scott*, Gent. who died 22d Aug. 1713, and *Tho. Scott*, Gent. who died June 7th. 1729, aged 76.

On a mural monument against the north chancel wall,

SAMWELL, *arg.* two squirrels sejant endorsed *gul.* impaling WOODHOUSE, and his crest of the hand and club. On a coat of pretence. STRUTT, *sab.* a chevron *arg.* between three croslets fitchee *or.*

> Sacred to the Memory of Ann Wodehouse Daughter of Sir Denner Strut of the County of Essex Baronet, Widow of William Samwell, Esq. Lord of this Mannour and Patron of this Living, and also of John Woodhouse Esqr. of this county. Obijt 19 Aug. 1720. Æta. 72, and lyeth interred underneath.

Against the same wall, on another monument, are the arms of FLEMING, *gul.* a frette *arg.* impaling SAMWELL, crest, a snake wreathed, holding a chaplet *gul.*

> Hic sitæ sunt Reliquiæ Annæ Fleming, Filiæ Gulielmi Samwell Armigeri, de Comitatu Northampt: et Willmi: Henrici Fleming, de hac Parochia Armigeri, Uxoris, Exemplar Virtutis et Religionis pientissimum relinquentis, Animam Deo reddidit, Aprilis vicesimo octavo 1728, Anno Ætatis Quinquagessimo quarto; Hic quoque jacet Blanch Allen, supra-memorati Willi: Henrici Fleming Mater, obijt XVII° Augusti MDCCXXIX, Anno Ætatis LXII°.

A stone in the north isle is laid over, *Henry Jarvis* of *Watton*, Gent. who died the 10th of March 1660 Aged 59 Years.

There is a hatchment of the arms of TOOLY, *arg.* on a chevron ingrailed *sab.* three escalops of the field, for *Henry Tooly*, late vicar, who was buried here.

There are three half acres of land belonging to this parish, two of which lie in the field, and the third in the *Lammas* meadows.

There are also *alemes-houses* with half an acre of land, founded by *Edward Goffe* of *Threxton*, who died in 1612, and is buried at *Saham*; the following clause concerning these alms-houses is taken from his will: "I will that four of the poorest aged couples dwelling in Watton, shall have their dwelling in the alms-houses during the term of their natural life, and also an annuity of 5*l.* per annum [for ever] granted out of my houses and lands lying and being in Griston, to be equally divided amongst them yearly, during the time of nine years, at four several payments, [viz.] at the feasts of

" the Annunciation, St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, " and the Nativity of our Blessed Saviour, and in the tenth year, " only the sum of 50*s.* and the other 50*s.* to be laid out in repairing " the alms-houses, if need require at the discretion of the feoffees."

In 1673, on *Saturday* the 25th of *April*, there happened a most dreadful fire in this town, which burnt down above 60 houses, besides barns, stables, and outhouses, the butchers' shambles, &c. to the value of 7450*l.* and goods to the value of 2660*l.* for which there was a brief granted to gather all *England* over till the 20th of *Sep.* 1675.

Between this town and *Merton*, on the left hand, lies *Wayland Wood*, commonly called *Wailing Wood* from a tradition of two infants murdered by their uncle in this place, of which the ballad or old song of *The Two Children in the Wood* is said to be made; the original of which tradition I do not find; the name is a plain corruption of *Weyland*, and is the very demean of and gives name to the hundred, as is plain from the Sheriff's *turn* which was always kept at a certain place in this wood, which is now [1738] owned by *Tho. de Grey*, Esq.

VICARS.

1302, 13 kal. *June*, *Ralf de Frezinfield.* PRIOR of *Thefford.*
1306, 4 kal. *May*, *William de Foderinghey*,
1335, 3 id. *Jan. John Dounyng* of *Westhorp.* By the POPE's provision.
1349, 15 *Oct. Rich. Seyne* of *Hockham.* MARY Countess of *Norfolk*, by the King's grant, who had seized the advowson, as belonging to an alien priory.
1361, 12 *March*, *John*, son of *Robert Stalworth* of *Methwold*, deceased. Lapse.
1366, 22 *March*, *Will. Warner*, on *Stalworth's* resignation. The PRIOR of *Thetford.*
1372, 10 *Oct. John Swyket*, on *Warner's* resignation. The KING, on account of the alien priories.
1373, 31 *Jan. Rich. Markaunt*, on *Swyket's* resignation. *Ditto.*
1378, 9 *March*, *Richard Bully* of *Reydon.* PRIOR of *Thefford.*
1387, 7 *July*, *William Cranbum*, on *Bully's* resignation. *Ditto.*
1394, 6 *Oct. Nicholas Taverner* of *Wymundle.* *Ditto.*
1395, 26 *Nov. William Manton* of *Wortham*, on *Taverner's* resignation. *Ditto.*
1400, 16 *April*, *John Drury* of *Croxton.*[2] *Ditto.*
1401, 29 *Aug. William Stene* on *Drury's* resignation. *Ditto.*
1415, 14 *Sept.* Sir *Clement Rollesby.*
1418, 3 *March*, Sir *Nicholas Talpe*, priest, of *Tilneye.*
1427, 6 *March*, *Jeffry Isaac* of *Beccles*, priest, on *Talpe's* resignation.
1448, 15 *Nov. Thomas Bevyr*, resigned.
1454, 30 *July*, Sir *Robert Thornton*, priest, resigned.
1457, 24 *April*, Sir *John Cappe*, chaplain.
1462, 8 *April*, Sir *John Godwyn*, chaplain.
1481, 12 *Feb.* Sir *William Smyth*, priest, alias *Perysson*, resigned.
1490, 2 *Jan.* Sir *John Daunby*, priest, died in 1528.
1528, 2 *June*, Sir *Thomas Palmer*, chaplain. PRIOR of *Thefford.*

[2] See vol. i. p. 154.

1557, 25 *June, Maurice Hughes* on *Palmer's* resignation. THOMAS Duke of *Norfolk.*

1560, 30 *Oct. John Rede,* priest, on *Hughes's* death. THOMAS PALMER.

1571, 10 *Jan. Hugh Turner.* HENRY TURNER. United to *Threxton.*

1609, 3 *Aug. Robert Canham,* A. M. on *Turner's* death. EDWARD PALMER, Gent. of *Testerton.*

1626, 7 *July, Robert Taylor,* A. B. on *Canham's* death. *Ditto.*

1632, 9 *Aug. William Forster,* on *Taylor's* death. EDWARD BARKHAM, Knt.

1660, 20 *Oct. Henry Tooley,* on *Forster's* cession. Sir EDWARD BARKHAM, Knt. and Bart.

1681, 17 *May, Andrew Hatley,* A. M. on *Tooley's* death. ANNE, wife of *John Woodhouse,* Esq. of St. *Margaret's Westminster,* in *Middlesex.*

1691, 26 *Aug. John Berry,* A. M. on *Hatley's* death. JOHN WOODHOUSE, Esq.

1730, 30 *Sept.* The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Pigg,* the present [1738] vicar, on *Berry's* death, who holds it united to *S. Pickenham* rectory, to whom we are much obliged for his excellent sermon preached at the assizes at *Thetford, March* 19, 1735, when he was chaplain to *William Henry Fleming,* Esq. the present patron, who was then high-sheriff of the county.

SAHAM-TONY

CHURCH is dedicated to St. *George,* who had a large gild held in his honour here, and a chapel, with his sepulchre in it; there were three other gilds, *viz.* of the *Holy Trinity, our Lady,* and St. *Peter.* The rectory was valued at 40 marks, and had a vicarage in the rector's gift, valued at 6 marks, the portion of the Abbot of St. *Katherine's, de Monte Rothomagensi,* or *Roan,* in *Normandy,* who was patron of the rectory, was valued at 40*s.*;[3] it paid 7*s.* 7*d. ob.* procurations, and 3*s.* 4*d.* synodals, and 2*s.* Peter-pence. In 1286 the *vicar* proved before the Justices Itinerant, that he was intitled to a *mortuary* at the death of any parishioner, and recovered a horse for the mortuary then in dispute;[4] in 1375, the Bishop certified the rights of the vicar, but upon the statute to endow the vicarages, the rector withdrew presenting to the vicarage,[5] and so it came to be an absolute rectory, as it now

[3] This pension is paid by the rector to the Master and Fellows of New College in Oxford.

[4] Placita Norff. Itin. 14 E. 1. N° 12. Rot. 93; they are now paid according to the statute.

[5] Pat. 49 E. 3. P. 1. M. 34.

continues. There is a very good house, to which belongs a rectory manor and 23 acres of glebe. The temporals of the Prior of *Norwich* were taxed at 9*s*. 6*d*. and the rector of *Shipdam* paid a pension of 4*s*. to this rectory.

The chantry was taxed at 5*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*. *ob*. and was founded by *William de Saham*, in 1281, for his own and ancestors' souls, and for that purpose he settled divers lands and tenements in *Wendling*, on the Abbot and Canons at *Wendling*, on condition they paid five marks yearly to his chantry chaplain, serving in his chapel, which was dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and is still called *Little St. Andrew's*, and lies on *Shipdham* road in *Saham*, and this always paid tenths to the Dissolution. *Tho. Southwood* was chaplain of the chantry in 1443, and it is called in some evidences, the *Church of St. Andrew in Saham*.

I find the name of one vicar only of *Saham*, viz.

1315, 3 id. *Apr. Ric. Scot*, vicar of *Saham*. THEOBALD DE TRECIS, rector, patron.

RECTORS.

1313, kal. *April, Theobald de Trecis*, accolite, the Queen's physician, presented by the PRIOR of *Hermondesworth*, proctor to the abbey of St. *Katherine de Monte* near *Roan* in *Normandy*.

1317, id. *May, Peter de Briggemencourt*, sub-deacon. Brother HUMPHRY LE CONTE-POYNTOUR, proctor to *Roan* abbey.

1320, 6 non. *March*, A sequestration was granted to *Theobald de Trecis*, accolite, the Queen's physician.

1321, kal. *May, John de Trecis*. Brother JOHN DE FRAUNKEVYLE, proctor, &c.

1329, 4 kal. *August, John Rotarius parvus de Trecis*, sub-deacon. On the resignation of *John Rotarius de Trecis*. Brother WILL. DE PESTLAMORE, proctor, &c.

1343, 31 *Oct. Rob. Poumart*. The KING, the temporalities of *Roan* abbey being in his hands, as belonging to an alien.

1356, 17 *Nov*. He resigned, and *Benjamin* or *Benedict de Hockham* had it in exchange for *Offington*, in *Lincoln* diocese. The KING. The rectory with the united vicarage was valued at 46 marks.

1361, 20 *Sept. Tho. de Welford*. The PROCTOR of *Roan* abbey.

1368, 20 *Dec. John de Corby* changed with *Welford*, and had this for *Hurstmonceaux* in *Chicester* diocese. The PRIOR of *Hermondesworth* patron. By grant from *Roan* abbey.

1377, 19 *Nov. Henry de Wakerle*, changed *Hargrave* in *Lincolnshire* for this, with *Corby*. The KING, on account of the priory alien of *Hermondesworth*.

1386, 23 *Dec. Wakerly* changed this for *Stow* in *Lincolnshire*, with *Philip Wen*.

1389, 2 *March, Wen*, changed it for *Crondale* in *Canterbury* diocese, with *John Graunger*.

Master *John Corf*, rector, buried in the chancel in 1443.

John Morton resigned.

1450, 7 *Nov. John Bryan*. The President, Custos, and Fellows of St. *Mary Winchester* college in *Oxford*, commonly called *New-College*, founded by *William of Wickham*, who procured this advowson of King *Richard* II. it having devolved to the Crown, as part of the

possessions of a priory alien. This society are now patrons and presented the following rectors.

1462, 20 *May, John North,* LL. B. change with *Mitshitling, Winchester* diocese.

1462, 18 *Aug. Elias Holcote.*

1464, 26 *Jan. Laur. Cokkys,* decret. Dr.
Rich. Rewys, resigned.

1467, 27 *Nov. Will. Shaw.*

1582, 27 *July, Will. Porter;* died.

1524, 23 *Nov. Will. Cuffould,* decret. Dr. resigned.

1546, 16 *Sept. Ric. Dominick;* resigned.

1557, 13 *May, Edw. Osbern;* died.

1557, 13 *Jan. Sixtus Quaterman;* died.
Rob. Payne; resigned.

1563, 23 *Oct. Fran. Dorington.* S. T. P. resigned.

1589, 12 *Aug. John Estmond,* LL. D.

1604, 23 *Jan. Rich. Terry,* he founded the free school here, and was a benefactor to the rectory.

1626, 15 *Dec. Tho. Crane;* died.

1662, 11 *Jan. Will. Waldron;* died rector.

1679, 25 *April, John Harsent;* he resigned.

1686, 10 *Aug. Humphry Prideaux,* D. D. the learned Dean of *Norwich,* author of that incomparable work intitled, *The Connexion of the Old and New Testament,* besides other things of great use; he resigned.

1694, 15 *Nov. William Christmass,* died rector.

1702, 23 *Feb. Ric. Lydiat,* LL. B.

1715, 7 *Nov. Will. Curl,* LL. B. on *Lydiat's* cession; he died *June* 1734; buried here.

1734, 10 *Dec.* The Rev. Mr. *Daniel Rushworth,* LL. B. The present [1738] rector.

THE RECTORY MANOR.

The Rectory stands among the livings undischarged, being valued at 21*l.* 14*s.* 9*d. ob.* and pays first fruits, and 2*l.* 3*s.* 5*d. ob. q.* yearly tenths, and 2*s.* synodals; it belonged to the manor till *Roger de Tony* gave it in King *John's* time, with a large part of the demeans and many rents and services, with the *leet* of the town, to the rectory, the advowson of which he gave to the abbey of St. *Catherine on the Hill* by *Roan* in *Normandy,* who presented by their proctors or deputies, but could never get it appropriated, though they attempted it; the court was usually held in the church, as appears by the ancient rolls of the manor, a great number of which now remain in the rector's custody, from which it appears that the Prior of *Norwich's* portion was allotted to the sacrist of the cathedral, and that the Prior of *West-Acre* had of the gift of *Roger de Tony,* in the 5th year of King *John,* 20 acres of wood called *North-Tweyt,* and liberty of commonage on *Saham* commons, and also the tithes of all the wood sold out of his woods in *Saham* and *Neketon,* for his own, his father's, and mother's souls, which was confirmed by the Bishop of *Norwich.* There is a good glebe with a large convenient rectory-house joining to the west side of the churchyard; Mr. *Ric. Terry,* rector here, at his death left the

house furnished, and ordered it to go from successour to successour for ever; at first there were all manner of implements of husbandry as well as furniture to above 200*l.* value, at that time, but they are now reduced to only some pieces of plate and a few household goods, for which the rector lays in security to leave them to his successour; he also gave a house and piece of land to the *parish-clark* to ring the 8 o'clock bell from *Michaelmas* to *Lady-day*. The house is now down, the land let at 3*l. per annum*, (as I am informed,) but the bell is forgot to be rung. His picture is still in the house, drawn *Anno Ætatis* 62, *Domini* 1625, his arms are *sab.* a fess *or* between three swans *arg.*; motto, UNI VIROS UNA BEANS. He gave four acres of land for glebe to the rectory, and augmented the *free school* here, (which was first founded in 1611, by *Edw. Goffe* of *Threxton*, Gent. who settled a house and land to the value of 10*l. per annum* on the master,) with ten pounds *per annum* more, which is the endowment of the present *free school*; the house stands a little distant from the east part of the churchyard, and the master lives in it and teaches school.

The town is valued to the tax at 1074*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and paid 9*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* to the old tenths; and *Thompson* college had lands here at its dissolution.

The CHURCH is a good building, consisting of a nave, two isles, chancel and south porch, which are all leaded; the tower is square, built about 1480, on it is St. *George* and the *dragon* carved in stone; it hath five bells, and formerly had a clock, which is now decayed.

On marbles in the chancel,

Guil. Waldron hujus Parochiæ Rector, eruditus simul et pius, et Virtutum omnium quæ vel Christianum, vel Christi Ministrum decent, Cultor sedulus, verumque exemplar. Obijt Decemb. 8°. Anno Dom. 1678.

Sub hoc Marmore jacet Corpus, Gulielmi Christmas, hujus olim Ecclesiæ Rectoris obijt XI°. Die Januarij Anno Salutis 1703.

CRANE, *or*, on a chevron between three cranes rising *az.* three cinquefoils of the field, impaling
LEMAN, *az.* a fess between three dolphins embowed *arg.*
Crest, a crane's head erased *az.*

Hic jacent Reliquiæ S. S. Thomæ Crane, de Civitate Nordovici Mercatoris, Qui cum Septem supra Sexaginta Annos vixisset, certâ demum revivendi Spe occubuit, Anno Salutis 1700.

Seriùs aut citiùs Sedem properamus ad unam,
Nec poterit Pietas, nec vultus sacra, nec Aurum,
Rugis, instantique Moras adferre Senectæ.

Memoriæ piæ, lectissimæ Fæminæ et Conjugis suæ, Mariæ Crane, Thomas Thomæ Filius, posuit et dicavit. denatæ XI° Augusti, Anno Dni: 1671. Ætatis 34.

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Anne Bride, Wife to Mr. Bartholomew Bride Merchant, and Daughter to Mr. Thomas Crane Minister of Saham, who died the 28 of June, Anno Dom: 1662,

Watch and Pray.

Hic jacet sepultus hujus, olim Ecclesiæ Servus, THOMAS CRANUS, Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus, qui obijt 2do Februarij A. D. 1662.

Tu tamen, Mortem ut numquam timeas, semper cogita.

Hic jacet Corpus Thomæ Goaffe Generosi, qui obijt 28vo. die Martij Anno 1638.

Frances Wife of Thomas Goaffe Gent. died in 1638.

Mrs. Eliz. Goaffe, eldest daughter of Mr. Tho. Goaffe, died Aug. 3. 1647, aged 20 Years, and 6 Months.

Mr. Edward Goaffe Gent. died 1659.

Hic jacet ----- Goaffe, Filius Magistri Thomæ Goaffe, natu maximus ----- 29° Anno Dni. 16 ---- Suæ vigesimo et -----

SHUCKFORTH, a fess *erm.* between three eagles displayed. Crest, an eagle's head erased proper.

Here lyeth the Body of Thomas Shuckforth of London Merchant, who dyed the 29th of Sept. 1665 in the 26th year of his age.

Mr. Richard Shuckforth of Saham, died 12th Febr. 1671, aged 70 Years.

He was grandson of *John Shuckforth* of *Diss*, Gent. who lived there in 1546.[6] Son of *Richard Shuckforth* (who purchased and settled at *Saham*) by a daughter of the *Dayneses* of *Roydon*, from whom the present Mr. *Shuckforth* of *Saham* is lineally descended.

On a handsome silver salver belonging to the altar,

Ex Dono Thomæ Shuckforth, Generosi, in Usum Ecclesiæ Saham-Toniensis, Gulielmo Curll LL. B. Rectore, Anno 1721.

There is also a silver cup, with our Saviour's head engraved thereon, and these words, SAHAM. THONYE. ANNO. 1568.

In the nave, on a brass plate,

Anna Sandell hic vixit 26 Annos, et obijt 17 Die September: 1596 Æt: Suæ 48. Et ne putes, candide Lector, mortuam esse, quæ in Cælo vivit,

Disce mori Mundo, vivere disce Deo.

The *Sandells* had anciently a good estate here, which in 1545 was augmented by *Rich. Sandell*, who purchased of *Edmund Southouse*, Gent. and *Jane* his wife, a messuage, 80 acres of ground, liberty of faldage, and 30*s.* rent, in this and the adjoining towns.

On an old brass,

Here lieth the Bodye of Edwarde Goaffe late of Threrton, who departed this Lieff the 20 of Maye 1612, and before his Death to the Glorye of God and advancemente of Learninge, erected a ffre-Schole and 4 Almesse Houses in the Towne of Saham Toneye, and also 4 Almesse Houses in the Town of Watton, and gave unto everye of the same for ever, a reasonable and convenient meyntenance.

Praised be God.

[6] Vol. i. p. 23.

The font hath an eagle on the top, and on the wood work this,

Lavacrum Regenerationis.

Johannes Ives nuper de Saham, Insigne hoc Pietatis sua Testimonium, Deo et Ecclesiæ suæ moriens legavit. Anno Domini 1632.

By it is an old broken stone with this,

Spira eth buried Forbie peaceable, Godlie, belovid lamented glorified Filias cua Sperno.

In the north isle windows are the arms of
Beauchamp Earl of *Warwick*.
Ely bishoprick, and
Or, on a bend *arg.* cotised *gul.* three cinquefoils of the last.
In the south isle east window, *arg.* a chief gironne of four *gul.* and *or*, quartered with the bend cotised, impaling *sab.* a chevron *or* between three ----; and also the arms of Tony are in the windows, *viz. arg.* a maunch *gul.*

There are two altar tombs on the south side of the churchyard, the first for

Frances Wife of Luke Sheare and Daughter of William Shuckforth, who died Sept. 1 1701, aged 32. She left two Sons and two daughters. The second, for

Henry Forbey who died Jan. 6, 1724, aged 57 years. Anne Forbey died Febr. 14 1712 aged 7 Years. Simondes Forbey died April 4, 1708, aged 6 months. Margaret Forbey died 1704, aged 1 Year.

Burials in this church.

1382, *William Woodham.* 1429, *William Rokell.* 1528, *Thomas Bolton* of this town, Gent. he was lord of *Haywood Hall* in *Diss*, and afterwards of *Boyland Hall* in *Brisingham*, where he lived.[7] *Alice* his wife, and *Thomas Jermyn* his brother are mentioned. 1557, *Richard Sandell*, Esq.

SAHAM-TONY'S, or the CAPITAL MANOR,

At the time of the Confessor, contained not only this whole town, but great part of the adjacent villages, and the whole of *Ovington:* the Confessor himself held it, and the hundred belonged to it; it extended then into *Griston, Caston, Breccles,* and *Elingham;* there were three carucates of land in the town, one of which was in the King's hands as demean, besides 40 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to maintain 730 swine, and there were then kept 60 sheep and 40 goats, there being 46 *socmen*, who did their annual suit and service to the manor, for the lands they held of it; it continued long in the Crown, and the Conqueror kept the chief of it in his own hands, for he had two carucates in demean; of the 46 *socmen* that belonged to it when he first had it; he gave 15 to *Ralf*, son of *Ivo*, and two to *Berner the Archer*, and another part, which after was called *Pages* manor, he

[7] See vol. i. p. 13, 60.

gave *Roger Bigot*. In the Confessor's time, the whole was worth 12*l.* and at the survey 20*l.* it was about three miles long and two miles broad, and paid 2*s.* 6*d.* out of every 20*s.* taxed on the hundred. And from this time it belonged to the Crown, and was farmed at the old rent by divers persons, during the Conqueror's and the succeeding Kings reigns, to *Richard* I. who raised it, for *Ebrad de la Denver* paid that King 27*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* a year for it, and soon after he left it to *Ralf de Tony*, whose descendant, *Roger de Tony*, obtained a grant of it to him and his heirs, with the hundreds of *Weyland*, *Grimshoe*, &c. of King *John*, in the first year of his reign, *viz.* 1199.[8]

Roger de Toeny, Todeni, Thony, or Tony, was the first of the family who had the town in fee, and from him it is still called Saham-Tony, to distinguish it from several towns of the same name, Sæham, Seham, Saham, or as sometimes pronounced Soham, (for they are all thus variously spelt in ancient records,) signifies no more than the dwelling at the great water, or Sæ, and accordingly here is a very large lake called Saham Mere, which abounds with exceeding good fish of several kinds, but is most remarkable for its fine eels, though among them there is a particular species with exceeding large heads,[9] as much to be noted for their bad, as the others are for their excellent fine, taste and colour. Thus also Seham or Soham in *Cambridgeshire* hath the largest *mere* that I know of, and from these both the places received their names.

This *Roger* was descended in a direct line from *Roger de Tony*, Standard-Bearer of *Normandy*, and founder of the abbey of *Conchis* in that dukedom, whose son *Ralf* came in with the Conqueror, and for his services in the battle against King *Harold*, had many lordships given him, and as Mr. *Dugdale* tells us,[1] no less than 19 in this county; he gave to the abbey of *Conchis*, as the same author says, his lordship of *Wrotham*, to the monks of *West-Acre*, all the lands that *Oliver* the priest held of him there, and died in 1102, and was buried at *Conchis*, leaving *Ralf*, his son and heir, who married *Judith*, daughter to *Waltheof* Earl of *Huntingdon* and *Northumberland*, with whom he had *Kertling* (commonly called *Carthlage*) manor in *Cambridgeshire;* he was succeeded by *Roger de Tony*, his son, who confirmed *Weretham* lordship to the monks of *Conchis*;[2] he had a grant of a hundred shillings land in *Holkham* in *Norfolk*,[3] and dying in

[8] Terre Regis in manu Regis. (Domesday, fol. 3.) Wanelunt H. Saham tenuit Rex. E. iii. car. terre et xlv. acr. tunc xliii. vill. post ix. modo iiii. modo xi. bor. semper i. serv. tunc et post i. car. in dnio. m°. ii. tunc. xii. car. homin. post et m°. iii. xl. acr. prati. silva DCC. et xxx. porc. semper i. mol. tunc iii. runc. m°. ii. tunc iii. anim. m°. viii. tunc xviii. porc. m°. xx. et m°. lx. ov. et xl. capras. Huic manerio iacebant T.R.E. xlvi. socm. cum omni consuetudine, post et modo xxxi. iii. car. terre xxvii. acr. xl. acr. prati. tunc et post xii. car. modo viii. silv. c. porc. de istis hominibus habet Rainaldus filius Ivonis xv. et Bernerus Arbalistarius ii. et in Gristuna, &c. (as in p. 295.) et in Castletuna, (as in p. 284.) et in Brecles, &c. (as in p. 274.) et liberi homines Heroldi, val. T. R. E. liii. sol. modo sunt in firma de xx. lib. Totum val. T. R. E. xii. lib. et reddebat dimidium diem mellis, et modo reddit xx. lib. ad pensum. Totum habet i. leug. et dim. in longo, et i. leug. in lato, et reddit de Gelto de xx. sol. ii. sol. et vi.*d.* in Elinegham, &c. (as in p. 274.)

[9] The inhabitants from their ugliness call them old women.

[1] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 469.

[2] Mr. Dugdale mistakes in this point. Wrotham or Wretham is the same place, and so could not be originally given by both.

[3] That is, as much as let at 5*l.* per annum.

1162, left this *Roger de Tony*, who obtained the grant of this manor, his son and heir. It was then valued at 28*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* a year, for at the time of the grant's being passed, *Robert Fitz-Roger*, and *Richard de Gosfield*, who served sheriff of *Norfolk* for *Robert*, had so much allowed out of his accounts, as rents sunk by the grant. And it appears that the King gave it among other things in exchange for 140*l.* *per annum*, lands in *Anjou*, and in recompense for the service he did him when Earl of *Moreton*. He was succeeded by

RALF, his son and heir, who joined the Barons, but was after that in the King's favour, in 1239, being signed with the cross, as divers other nobles then were, he took a journey to the *Holy Land*, and about *Michaelmas* time died on the sea, and

PETRONILL, his widow, had this manor and *Neketon* for life; she remarried to WILLIAM, son and heir of THO. DE ST. OMER, who was lord in her right,[4] and in 1275 was justice itinerant with *Simon de Grey* in *Cambridgeshire*; in 1285, the hundred and manor were valued at 60*l.* *per annum*, and paid 50*s.* *per annum* blanch farm to *Norwich Castle*. Her son, *Roger de Tony*, died in 1276, so that he was never lord. *Petronill* his mother survived her second husband, and at her death it went to

RALPH DE TONY, her grandson, son of *Roger* aforesaid, deceased, who died in 1293, and

ROBERT his son succeeded; in an inquisition taken in his time, it was found (as it was in another taken in 1280) that all persons belonging to *Saham* used to be free from toll in *Watton* market, till Sir *Oliver de Vaux*, lord there, compelled them to pay it, upon which account, in 1298,[5] this *Robert* obtained a charter (or rather renewed and got the former altered) for a weekly market on *Mondays* at his manor of *Saham*, and two fairs yearly, one on the day and morrow of the Feast of St. *Martin* the Bishop, and five days following, and another on the eve and morrow after the Feast of St. *George* the Martyr, and five days following;[6] he was one of those barons that subscribed the letter sent to Pope *Boniface*, the 12th of *Feb.* 1300, 29th *Edward* I. in the parliament held at *Lincoln*, concerning the subjection of the kingdom of *Scotland* to that of *England*, which the Pope then pretended to intermeddle with, subscribing himself, *Robert Toney* Lord of *Walingford*, bearing for his arms, *arg.* a maunch *gul.*; he died seized in 1309, and by the inquisition taken after his death it was found that this manor was worth above 110*l.* *per annum*, and that

ALICE, widow of *Thomas* Lord *Leibourne*, deceased, was sister and next heir, aged 25 years, and that *Maud* his wife had the manors and advowsons of *Neketun*, *Little Cressingham*, and *Little Fraunsham*, in free marriage, and that they were jointly seized till *Robert* died, they being held of *Will. de Wigenhall*, as of *Richmond* honour, at half a fee; his right of fishery in *Saham mere* was valued at 13*s.* 4*d.* the park 10*l.* &c.

ALICE LEIBOURNE had issue by her first husband, *Juliana*, first married to *John de Hastyngs* Lord *Abergavenny*, secondly to *Thomas*

[4] He was lord of South-Grenehoe, &c.

[5] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 471. The seat of the Tonys was at Flamsted in Hertfordshire.

[6] The Atlas, page 343, says, here is a little country fair kept yearly on the Monday before the Feast of St. John Baptist, or Midsummer day.

Blount, Steward of the Household to *Edward* II. and thirdly, to *Will. de Clinton;* but *Saham* did not go to her, but was settled on

GUY DE BEAUCHAMP Earl of *Warwick*, second husband of the said *Alice*, and their heirs; he was son and heir of *Will. Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, and died seized in 1315, leaving it to

THOMAS Earl of WARWICK, his son and heir; *Alice* his wife survived him, and the following year married to *William la Zouch* of *Ashby* in *Leicestershire*, and died in 1324.

THOMAS Earl of WARWICK was not two years old at his father's death, and so became the King's ward, who knighted him at the age of 13 years, and gave him livery of all his lands, and among others of the whole estate of the *Tonys*, for which he paid 100 marks relief, *Saham, Flamsted, Kirtling*, &c. being held by barony. He died of the pestilence in *France, Nov.* 13th 1369.

GUY DE BEAUCHAMP, son and heir, died in his father's life time; but upon his marriage with *Phillipa*, daughter of *Henry* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*, they had *Saham, Wayland, Grimshoe, Cressingham-Parva, Fraunsham-Parva*, and *Neketon*, manors and advowsons, with the advowsons of the priories of *West-Acre* and *Shouldham*,[7] settled on them and their male heirs, for want of which, at his wife *Phillipa's* death in 1384, they descended to his brother,

THOMAS BEAUCHAMP Earl of *Warwick*, who married *Margaret*, daughter to *William* Lord *Ferrers* of *Groby*;[8] he was a man of much renown in warlike affairs, from his youth, so much noted for virtue and prudence, that he was chosen in parliament Governour of King *Richard* II. who was then young, being also one of those nobles who went with that King's letter to Pope *Boniface* the Ninth, complaining of the *provisions* of benefices, and other exactions of the see of *Rome* in *England*.[9] Towards the latter part of King *Richard's* reign, this noble Earl was attainted, and the manor and hundreds were given by the King to *John Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, and his heirs male, along with *Panworth Hall* manor in *Ashill*, and *Saham*, and the other possessions of the Earl of *Warwick;* but the attainder being reversed in the 1st of *Henry* IV. he died seized of all his ancient estate, *April* 8, 1401, and his wife, *Jan.* 22, 1406, leaving

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP Earl of *Warwick*, their son and heir, a man no less famous than his noble progenitors; he was made Knight of the *Bath* at the coronation of *Henry* IV. and the next year, at the coronation of *Jane*, wife to that Prince, he kept justs on the Queen's part, against all comers; in 1402, he took the banner of that great rebel, *Owen Glendowr*, and put him to flight, and soon after was made Knight of the Garter.[1]

In 1407, he went to the *Holy Land*, and visited his cousin the Duke of *Barr;* and in his way thither, performing many gallant feats of arms, and being respectfully received and treated by many princes, he arrived at the *Holy Sepulchre*, and set up his arms on the north side of the *Temple; Baltredan*, the *Souldan's* Lieutenant at *Jerusalem*, hearing that he was descended from the famous *Guy* Earl of *Warwick*, (whose story they had in books of their own language,)

[7] Dug. Bar. vol. i. p. 235, 268; he gave Neketon advowson to Shouldham, &c.
[8] Ibid. fo. 326.
[9] Rymer, vol. vii. p. 674.
[1] Dug. Bar. vol. fo. 243.

feasted him royally, and gave him large presents; from *Jerusalem* he came to *Venice*, and having travelled into *Rusia*, *Poland*, &c. shewing much valour in many tourneaments, he returned into *England*, and was immediately retained by *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, (afterwards *Henry* V.) to serve him in peace and war for 250 marks a year, and at that King's coronation was made *High Steward* of *England*, and behaved so bravely during his whole life, that the Emperour *Sigismund* told King *Henry, that no Christian Prince had such another Knight, for wisdom, nurture, and manhood;* adding, *that if all courtesie were lost, yet it might be found again in him;* insomuch that ever after, by the Emperour's authority, he was called, *the Father of Courtesy;* he died at *Roan* in *Normandy*, 1439, leaving

HENRY, his son by his second wife, his heir, who was first made *Premier* Earl of all *England*, and after that, Duke of *Warwick*, and was to take place in Parliament next the Duke of *Norfolk*, and before the Duke of *Buckingham*, which that Duke would not bear, and therefore it was agreed, that one should take place one year, and the other the next, and he who survived, to take place of the other's heir male as long as he lived. He died *June* 11, 1445, being 22 years old; in his father's lifetime, when he was scarce 10 years old, being then called *the Lord Dispencer*, he married *Cecily*, daughter of *Richard Nevill* Earl of *Salisbury*, (who after his death married *John* Lord *Tiptoft*,) by whom he left one daughter,

ANNE, who died in 1449, in her infancy, and this manor, with the whole inheritance of the *Beauchamps*, went to

ANNE, her aunt, as only sister of the whole blood, to her deceased father, who was then married to

RICHARD NEVILL Earl of *Salisbury*, who for his special services about the King's person, had the title of Earl of *Warwick*, confirmed to him and his wife, and their heirs, with all pre-eminences that any of their ancestors had, before the creation of *Henry* Duke of *Warwick*. This was that great Earl who was so powerful, as to be nick-named *Richard make King*, so famous for his courage and popularity in *Edward* the Fourth's and *Henry* the Sixth's days, that every man wore his badge, the ragged staff, on his hat, and painted the white cross on his door; yea, so exceedingly hospitable was he, that at his house in *London*, six oxen were usually eaten at a breakfast, and every tavern was full of his meat, for every one that had any acquiantance in his family might take as much boiled and roast meat as he could carry away upon a long dagger, as the *Atlas* has it, page 343. He was slain at *Barnet-Field*, 11th *Edward* IV. his Countess *Anne* surviving him, who had all her inheritance taken from her, and was forced to shift from place to place in great straits; but however, the Parliament were so kind, as to settle the whole on

ISABELL and ANNE, her two daughters; the first married *George* Duke of *Clarence*, and the second to *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*,[2] afterwards King *Richard* the Third, who enjoyed *Saham*, *Neketon*, *Panworth Hall*, *Cressingham-Parva*, and the rest of the *Norfolk* estate, with the whole inheritance, till his death in *Bosworth-Field*; and then King *Henry* VII. restored the whole inheritance to the Countess

[2] Her first husband was Edward Prince of Wales, son to Henry VI.

ANNE, but not with purpose that she should enjoy it, for it appears that after the power given by the act, she conveyed the whole inheritance to the

KING, who immediately constituted Sir *John Ratcliff de Fitz-Walter*, Knt. Steward of *Saham, Little Cressingham, Panworth, Neketon, Wayland,* and *Grimshoe* hundreds, and these were after called *Warwick Lands,* and amounted in all to 113 manors and hundreds, all which were enjoyed by the Crown, till they were granted off by degrees; in 1506 Sir *Rob. Lovell,* Knt. was steward; in 1527 the Viscount *Rochford* had this manor for a term, and after that it remained in the Crown, till

King HENRY VIII. in the year 1544, granted the manor and park of *Saham,* and the hundreds of *Grimshoe* and *Wayland* to

Sir RICHARD SOUTHWELL, Knt. and his heirs, and the same year the said *Richard* had license to alien 60 acres of land, called *Parkers Average,* at the end of *Saham* park, to *Nic. Mynne,* and his heirs. In 1570,

ROBT. SOUTHWELL, a minor, was lord. And afterwards, in 1580, the

Lord PAGET had it. In 1616,

Sir JOHN STEWARD, Knt. Lord *Kintcleven* in *Scotland,* aliened it to

CLEMENT CORBET, during the life of *Elizabeth* his wife. It afterwards came to the BERNEYS in 1634, when

Sir RIC. BERNEY kept his first court; and in 1688,

RIC. BERNEY of *Redham,* Esq. was lord, and it being mortgaged to Mrs. *Anne Martell;* in 1709, it was purchased by

JOHN COTTON, Esq. who is lately dead, and the manor (as is reported) is to be sold by decree in chancery.

SAHAM'S OR PAGE'S MANOR,

At the time of the Conquest, was given to *Roger Bigot,* of whom *Robert* held it for life; it was then worth 30*s. per annum.*[3]

In 1139, *Hugh Bigot* gave the King a fine to have his manor of *Saham* again, which *Hubert de Munchensi* held; it after came to the *Warrens,* and *Ralf de Warren,* lord here, granted the monks of *Castle-Acre* two messuages and the lands belonging to them, with the services of two men, and liberty to fish with two boats at all times of the year in *Saham mere;* in 1194, *Robert,* son of *Simon* of *Saham,* paid King *Richard* I. 20 marks for his relief to have all his lands in peace, which his father held in capite, at half a fee; in 1228, he held it at a whole fee of *Ralf de Tony;* in 1274, and 1282, *Will. de Saham,* clerk, son of this *Robert,* was Justice of the King's Bench; and in 1276, Justice Itinerant in *Worcestershire,* and *Richard de Saham,* his brother, was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1285. In 1276, *Robert de Saham* (perhaps) another brother, was lord; in 1287, *William,* son of *Ralf de Saham,* had it conveyed to him, and was lord in 1299. In 1315, *John de Saham* owned it; from whom it came to the *Pages,* a family that had been ancient owners in the town, for in 1249 *Robt. Page* settled a messuage and land here on *Adam Page;*

[3] Terra Rogeri Bigoti. (Domes. fo. 127.) H. Wanelunt. In Saham i. liber homo lx. acr. terre, quam tenet Rotbertus, i. car. et v. bor. et viii. acr. prati, Silva xv. porc. et val. xxx. sol.

and in 1316, *Tho. Page*, parson of St. *Andrew's* in *Snitterton*, settled a messuage and lands on *Walter Page;* and in 1334, *Edmund de la Sale* of *Norwich*, and *John Watts* of *Stanford*, chaplain, settled the manor and all the *Page's* estate, on *Adam Page* of *Saham*, and *Eliz.* his wife, and being after purchased by the *Coes*, it became joined to *Howard's Manor.*

BOTILER'S, HOWARD'S, HERVEY'S, AND PAGE'S,

Was part of the capital manor granted by *Roger de Tony* in the time of *Henry* III. to *John Boteler*, who held it of him at the fifth part of a fee; it after was held by *Ralf de Beeston;* and in 1345, *John Nottingham*, *Robert Curson*, and *William* his son, held it as trustees for *Thomas Howard*, to whom they soon after released in. In 1315, *William le Butler* was lord; in 1401, *Edward Howard* and *John Notingham* had it, who sold it *John Coe*, Esq. who died possessed in 1483. In 1507, it was settled on *Hugh Coe* and *Anne* his wife; and in 1525 *Christopher Coe* settled his manor of *Howard's*, *Hervey's*, and *Page's*, on Sir *Christopher Jenny*, Knt. and *Elizabeth* his wife, with 20 messuages, six faldages in *Saham*, *Ashill*, *Threxton*, *Carbrook*, *Ovington*, &c.

In 1577, *Bartholomew Skerne* was lord; in 1581, *Frances*, *Mary*, and *Jane*, were his daughters and coheirs, and one *Gifford* married *Frances;* it seems they sold it, for in 1590 *Robt. Houghton*, Esq. conveyed it to *Charles Howard*, Knight of the Garter, Lord *Effingham*, and High Admiral of *England*, and *Miles Corbet*, Esq. and it was after purchased by Sir *Ric. Berney*, and joined to the great manor.

As to *Harveys* when single, I do not meet with any thing of it.

In 1638, *Page's Place*, or the manor house and 60 acres demeans, belonged to *Thomas Goffe*, Gent. as son and heir of *Edward Goffe.*

Part of one of these manors was sold off, and held as a separate manor, by *Tho. Ives*, in 1585, after it was sold to *Bayly*, then came to *Greenleef*, who sold it to Mr. *Cotton.*

WOODHOUSE MANOR

In *Saham* was part also of *Saham* manor given by *Roger de Tony*, to *Ralf de Bosco* or *Bois*, (that is of the wood,) to be held at half a fee; in 1345, *Simon de Bois* had it; and in 1315, *Ralf at Wood* was lord, who took his name from the *wood* he lived by, as the manor did from the *house* he lived in; part of this manor was soon after joined to the capital manor that it first belonged to, and another part to *Woodhouse* manor in *Ovington*, that manor-house being the ancient site of this manor, is called in evidences sometimes *Woodhouse* in *Saham*, and sometimes in *Ovington.*[4] The *Atlas*, p. 344, tells, that King *Henry* VIII. *anno reg.* 37, gave two closes in this parish, late Sir *Richard Southwell's*, to his new college, called *Christ Church*, in *Oxford*, with many other estates, when he made it the cathedral of his new-erected see.

[4] See p. 298.

LITTLE CARBROOK.

CARBROOK-PARVA was an exempt belonging to the *Commandry* of St. *John* at *Great Carbrook*, to which house it was appropriated, along with *Carbrook-Magna*, and the church was valued with it, but the vicarage was always separate, and valued at six marks, but not taxed; it paid neither synodals nor procurations, neither was it visited by the Archdeacon, though he had the same jurisdiction over the parishioners, and power of induction, as in *Great Carbrook*.

The temporals of the Prior of *Shouldham* were taxed at 16*s.* 8*d.*

VICARS.

1302, 14 kal. *Aug. Geffery de Aldeby.* The Prior St. *John's of Jerusalem*, at *Great Carbrook.*

1333, 13 kal. *Jan. Hugh Herbert*, resigned.

1351, 12 *Oct. John Ode.*

1354, 30 *May, Thomas Beneyt* of *Shefford.*

1361, 16 *Nov. Symon Nyd*, resigned.

1372, 5 *Febr. Richard Drury.*

1388, 8 *Oct. Will. Roucock.*

1390, 22 *Nov. Ric. Mason*; change for *Narford.*

1394, 22 *March, Tho. Eye* of *Saham Tony.*

1401, 27 *Dec.* } *Ric. Harry*, change for *Brendlegate* in St. *David's* diocese.

1402, 7 *May*, } *Will. Harry.*

1403, 7 *May*, } *John Trymnell*, change with *Joddeton, Hereford* diocese.

1412, 3 *Febr. John North.*

1414, 14 *Dec. Tho. Peyntour.*

1421, 1 *Aug. Tho. Smyth*, resigned; and in

1424, 2 *Dec. John* Bishop of *Norwich* consolidated the vicarages of *Kerbrook-Magna* and *Parva.* And the church of *Karbrook-Parva* was then pulled down and levelled; *William Hulles* Prior of the hospital of St. *John of Jerusalem*, was patron of both, and the *Commandry* was to receive an annual pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* for ever, from the vicar of *Great Carbrook*, for this consolidation.

In 1737, in digging in the churchyard, which hath been long desecrated, there was found a cross of this form laid over the coffin of some religious person buried here, most likely one of the Knights; there were two chains, on which hung two jewels, that on the one side being lost; it is supposed by the make of the brass bosses on the cross, that there were formerly relicks under them, and that it was

buried with him on that account, and possibly might be fetched by the Knight himself, or whoever he was, from the Holy Sepulchre. The stem of it is of oaken wood:

THE MANOR OF LITTLE CARBROOK, OR WESTHALL.

When the Confessor took his survey, this belonged to one *Alfere*, a freeman, and was called *West Carbrook;* and after the Conquest, *John*, nephew of *Waleram*, who had *Great Carbrook*, had this also; it was then of 10*s. per annum* value; it had a church with 20 acres of glebe, worth 12*d.* a year, and paid *gelt*, and was included in the mensuration of *Great Carbrook*, to which it was always joined.[5]

Part of this town belonged to the honour of *Clare*, namely half a fee, which was held by the *Muntchensies*, *Veres*, and *Valences*, in the same manner as *Winfarthing*;[6] but another part, which laid here and in *Great Carbrook*, was held of the *Bigots* and their successours, for in 1235, *Will. de Muntchensy* held it at one fee of the Earl *Marshal;* and in 1252, *Warine de Muntchensy* had free-warren here and in *Holkham;* and in 1274, the Earl of *Gloucester* warranted the assize of *bread* and *beer*.

In 1285, the village was presented for not coming twice a year to the sheriff's *turn*, to the King's damage of 2*s.* a year, but upon the death of *Aymer de Valence* in 1323, without issue male, this manor was assigned to

Mary, daughter to *Guy de Chastilian* Earl of St. *Paul*, his widow, in dower, who founded *Denny* abbey, the reversion after her death to go to

David de Strabolgy Earl of *Athol*, it being allotted to him among the manors assigned to *Joan* his wife, one of the heirs of *Aymer de Valence* Earl of *Pembrook*.

[5] Terre Johannis nepotis Walerami. (Domes. fo. 280.) H. Wanelunt. In Weskerebroc ten. idem (Sc. Alfere T. R. E.) i. liber homo xl. acr. terre semper i. bor. et i. serv. tunc et post i. car. et val. x. sol. soca in Saham Regis; Antecessor Rogeri Bigot commend. tantum.

[6] See vol. i. p. 185, 186.

David de Strabolgi, his son and heir, succeeded, who left it to *David*, his son and heir, who died 10th *Oct.* 49th *Edward* III. leaving issue, two daughters minors, *Elizabeth* and *Phillipa*, who were committed to the wardship of *Henry* Lord *Percy*.

Elizabeth first married Sir *Thomas Percy*, Knt. a younger son of the said Lord, and

Phillipa married Sir *Ralf Percy*, Knt. his brother,

And afterwards remarried to Sir *John Halsham* of *Kent*, Knt. as her sister did to Sir *John Scroop*, Knt. and they and their husbands held this manor jointly.

In 1414, *John Halsham*, Esq. had it; in 1434, Sir *Hugh Halsham*, Knt. his son, had it, with the manors of *Filby*, *Possewyck*, *Stukey*, and *West-Beckham*, which had passed with it a great while; he died in 1441, and left them to

Joan, wife of *John Lewknore* of *Goring* in *Essex*, daughter of his brother, *Richard Halsham*, who sold it afterwards to

Jeffery Bulleyn of *London*, Knt. who was lord in 1460, and died in 1462, leaving them to *Thomas*, his son and heir, then 18 years old; and in King *Henry* the Eighth's time Sir *James Bulleyn* sold it to

Alleyn Peirce, and others, who sold it to

Tho. Scot, and *John Gadron*, and they to

William Brown, *Robt. Downing* of *Scoulton*, - - - - *Palmer*, *Will. Tyndall*, *Tho. Thycket*, - - - - *Turner*, and others, and so it became divided into many parts; *Downing* had the biggest part, *Dey* of *Scoulton* another part, and there were many other subdivisions, which reduced it to almost nothing; the biggest part was purchased by the *Southwells*, and joined to the other manor.

The manor of *Scoulton Burdeloss*, or *Oldlands*, extends hither, and so largely formerly, that in 1315, *Jeffery de Burdeloss* was returned as one of the lords here.

Another part of this town was held by the *Carbrook* family, who would have had it esteemed a *free tenement* or *manor*; but when Sir *Richard*, son of Sir *Richard de Kerbrook*, had it, it was seized by Sir *Hugh de Vere*, who was then lord, and he was forced to acknowledge it held of him by *villeinage*.

By a deed without date, *John*, son and heir of *Roger*, who was son of *Henry* of *Little Carbrook*, granted to *Richard*, son of Sir *Richard de Kerbroc*, his kinsman, a messuage, lands, tenements, woods, customary and freerents, foldcourse, &c. which he had of the gift of his father *Roger*, in *Little* and *Great Kerbroc*. Sir *Robert de Bosco* of *Saham*, *John de Saham*, *Hubert de Bosco*, and others, being witnesses.

In 1239, *John de Kerbroc* and *Alice* his wife had a messuage and carucate of land here, and in *Watton*, *Ovington*, *Griston*, *Letton*, *Cranworth* and *Shipdam*, which belonged to *Roger* son of *Henry de Kerbrook* in 1249, and was then called KERBROOK's tenement, and sometimes KERBROC's manor. *Walter de Kerebroc the Preacher*, and *Emma* his wife, are as old as any of this family that I meet with.

GREAT CARBROOK.

THIS town is properly enough named from its situation by a *brook* or rivulet, and its *carry* soil, and was at first, without doubt, no more than the *carr* by the *brook's* side.

The CHURCH is a regular pile, rebuilt about the beginning of *Henry* the Sixth's reign; it consists of a nave, two isles, two porches, and chancel, which are all covered with lead; there is a lofty square tower at the west-end, and in it are five good bells.

At the upper end of the north isle is a chapel dedicated to St. *John* the Baptist, whose altar and image were in it; this belonged to the gild of St. *John* the Baptist in this town, and that society found a chaplain constantly to sing for the welfare of the brothers and sisters of the gild living, and the souls of the brothers departed; right before the altar of this chapel, in 1462, *Elizabeth Astle*, gentlewoman, was interred.

Directly opposite to the south isle is another chapel of the *Holy Virgin*, whose altar and image were also in it; this belonged to the *Virgin's* gild, and had a priest maintained by them, to sing there.

The church itself is dedicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul*, and so was the high altar, at which the *gild*, in honour of those Apostles was always held, and was the biggest of the three gilds.

Directly in the midst of the chancel lie two exceeding ancient coffin-stones, with a cross patee on each, to show they belonged to the *Templars*; there are two imperfect circumscriptions on them, in capitals, which seem to be added long since they were first laid, and most probably when they were replaced, after the rebuilding of the church; I take that most north to be the sepulchre of *Maud* Countess of *Clare*, their foundress, and the other on her right hand, or that most south, to be one of her younger sons, that might probably be the first *Commander* of this house; but to say positively it is so, I do not pretend; they lie exactly in the place where the founders of religious places were generally buried, as *Herbert* founder of *Norwich* cathedral was; by the crosses, they were of the *order*; by their place of interment, persons of distinction; by the remains of the inscriptions, mother and son, and also of the *Clare* family; now, though I do not meet with their names, *Vincent* on *Brook*, fol. 120, says that she had by *Roger de Clare*, her husband, *Richard* Earl of *Clare* and *Hertford*, and others; and Mr. *Dugdale* telling us where that Earl was buried, shows plainly it was not his sepulchre, else I should have been induced to have thought so, by reason of his confirmation of his father and mother's benefactions to this house, to which he was also a benefactor. It is plain from this inscription, that he was Knight of the order, and had been at *Jerusalem*, and so qualified to be *Commander* of the house, and must be of great note, his name being not mentioned, all which confirms my former conjecture.

On the first,

MATER. CLARENSIS. GENEROSO. MILITE. CLARA.
MA. - - - - - - - - - - HIC. TVM. - - VE. - - - -

On the second

A. DEXTRIS. NATVS. REQVIESCIT. MATRIS. HVMATVS.
HVNC. PETIIT. PORTVM. PROPRIVM. REVOLVTVS. IN. ORTVM.

There are sixteen stalls in the chancel, which tells us the number of knights resident here, when this church was built; great numbers of persons of figure were certainly buried here, as the stones reaved of their arms and inscriptions plainly show us.

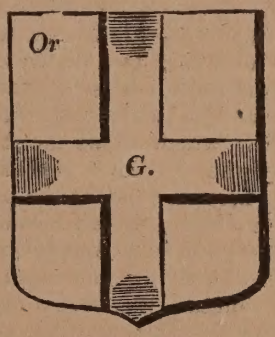
In 1530, *Robert Wallot*, Gent. of this town, was buried in the church.

The screens between the church and chancel are very fine, there is the beginning of an old inscription on them, *viz.* Orate pro Benefactoribus. = = = = the rest being lost.

In 1650, the following arms were in this church, some of which still remain.

CLARE.

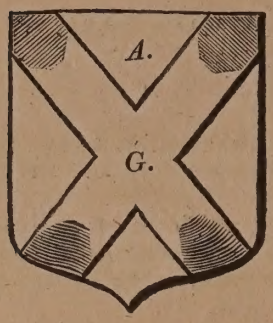
BIGOD.



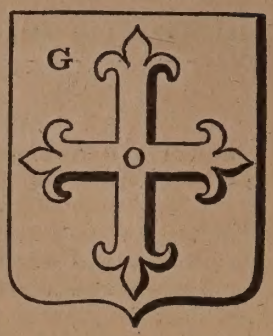
BROTHERTON.

MOWBRAY.

NEVILE.



LATIMER.



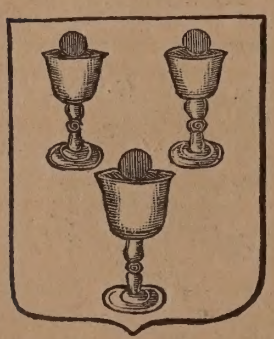
And these,
Barry of ten, *arg.* and *az.* a lion rampant *or.*
Ermine, a saltier ingrailed *gul.* and the same two coats impaled.
Three lions rampant in a bordure, impaling a fess between two chevrons.

ENGLAND. FRANCE.
Arg. on a fess *gul.* three de-lises *or.*
Gul. six cross croslets *or*, a label of three *az.*
Az. two luces indorsed, between crusuly of cross croslets *or.*

In the middle isle is a grave-stone, for *Sara* wife of *John Pennyng*, Gent. who died *Dec.* 4, 1638.

In the south isle is a grave-stone stripped of all its brasses, save one shield, on which are the arms of *Grey* of *Merton*, impaled with *Bainard*, which shows me that it was laid over *Fulk de Grey*, Gent. one of the five sons of *William de Grey* of *Merton*, Esq.[7] who was buried here in 1560, as the parish register informs me, in the grave of *Eliz. Drury*, his wife, who was buried *Nov.* 8, 1555.

In 1570, *George*, son of *Anthony Grey*, Gent. was buried here, and the same year, the said *Anth. Greye*, Gent. son and heir of *Fulk de Grey* aforesaid, was buried also, whose son, *Anthony de Grey* of *Carbrook*, was living in 1616, and had one brother, *Thomas*, and nine sisters.



There are several priests buried under grave-stones here, as is plain from the badge or emblem of the priesthood, still remaining on several of them, the other brasses being gone, *viz.* the three chalices, thereon the wafers or sacramental bread, as in this shield.

The King's honour of *Clare* still extends hither, there being many lands, &c. held of it at this day.

The roof was adorned with the images of our Saviour and his Apostles, all which were demolished in the time of the Usurpation.

[7] See p. 303.

There is a parcel of town lands belonging to the parish, which tradition says, was given by two maids, who danced themselves to death, and are buried on the south side of the church.

The following notes I transcribed from the old register, which begins in 1538.

1625, *Interog.* Nata mori cur es, simul orta et mortua? Cur heù! Natalis Funus Venter et Urna fuit?

Mary Daughter of Edward Catheral Minister of Carbrook, and Faith his Wife died the 9th of August.

Respons. { Mortua nascor, Ego perijssem, ni perijssem; Mî Funus, Fœnus, Tumulus Alvus erit.

Tho' in this Book of death thou bees't recorded,
Thy Part i'th' Book of Life, thou art awarded.

1625, Oct. 23. Mary Wife of Tho. Gaudron, a Woman rich in good Works and Alms-Deeds died.

Apoc. 20. 12. { The Book of Life agrees with thy Lives Story. And by theise Bookes thou judged art to Glory.

Mœrens composuit Edwardus Catherall Minister, ut illam Memoriæ consecraret, et Amoris sui superstitem Tessaram relinquat.

1630, Will. Sadlington, Gent. buried.

1637, March 19. Henry Sidney an antient Man, descended of the Right Honourable House of the Sidneys Earl of Leicester, but more Honourable by his new birth, was buried here.

On the last Leaf.

Funell. { Si quid nosti verius istis, dedito: Si non, Candidus, ut soleas, miseresce Infantie Annis.

This *Funell*, I suppose, was one of *Catheral's* scholars, and transcribed the register for him.

The Rectory was appropriated to the Prior of the *Hospital* of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, and is an exempt, not visited by the archdeacon, and pays neither synodals nor procurations, neither is it taxed, though the church was valued at 55 marks, with the church of *Little Carbrook* included, and the vicarage at 40*s.* but yet the parochial and spiritual jurisdiction over the parishioners, belongs to the Archdeacon, who always inducts the vicar.

The Vicarage was valued at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 10*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths; it pays 3*s.* 4*d.* synodals, and is in the archdeaconry of *Norwich*, and deanery of *Breccles*.

It hath been augmented; the Queen's bounty being procured by the Rev. Mr. *John Cater*, rector of *Elingham-Parva*, who hath settled part of the great tithes of *Elingham-Magna* upon it for ever, to 20*l.* *per annum* value. This town paid 6*l.* 6*s.* to the tenths, and is now valued at 919*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the land tax.

VICARS.

1332, 6 id. *Jan. Peter Drury*, brother. LEONARD DE TYBERT, Prior of the hospital of St. *John* of *Jerusalem* in *England*.

1349, 28 *June, Roger Druene.* The PRIOR, &c. resigned.

1357, 7 *March, Adam Pope* of *Haleholm*, resigned.

1360, 2 *Dec. Robert*, son of *Geffery Robyn* of *Toftrys*.
1361, 24 *Nov. Robert de Bolton*, resigned.
1366, 30 *June*, } *John Finch*.
1382, 10 *Nov.* } *John Poyntour*, exchange with *Breccles*.
1393, 1 *May*, } *William Taliour*, change for *Patesle* rectory.
1396, 13 *April, Richard Nicol*.
1404, 12 *March, Tho. Belton*, who on *Smith's* resignation in 2d *Dec.* 1424, had a consolidation of the two vicarages, and so became vicar of both the *Carbrooks*.
1453, 26 *April, Robert Goreham*, died vicar.
1479, 13 *Dec. Robert George*.
1522, 27 *June, John Emyson*. Lapse.
1540, 26 *Feb. John Winter*, the last presented by the Prior.
1564, 26 *Sept.* Sir *James Robinson*, rector of *Ovington*. THOMAS SOUTHWELL, Esq. Buried here *Feb.* 19, 1565.
1566, 11 *July, Ambrose Sympson. Ditto.* Resigned.
1573, 30 *Dec. James Sympson.* THOMAS Lord PAGET of *Bodandesert*. Died.
1583, 25 *Sept. William Butterwood*, buried here in 1592. ROBERT SOUTHWELL, Esq.
1592, 19 *Jul. Ric. Cooper.* JEFF. GATE, Esq. for this turn. Deprived.
1595, 21 *Aug. Rob. Dixon.* ROB. SOUTHWELL, Knt. Resigned.
1598, 1 *April, Stephen Bowgeon.* Lady ANNE SOUTHWELL, patroness after Sir *Robert's* death.
1614, 30 *June, Henry Porter*, presented by the King, as guardian to THO. SOUTHWELL. He was suspended in 1618, but held it till 1636, and was the last that was ever presented to the vicarage, it having been held ever since by sequestration.
1636, *Edward Catherall* was sequestrator and curate.
1662, *Edward Bulver*.
The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Godwin* is now [1738] curate.

GREAT CARBROOK MANOR.

ALFERE, a *Saxon* freeman in the Confessor's time, held the chief of this, and the other *Cherebroc*, there being in this, at that time, four carucates and an half, three of which were his own demeans; the wood maintained 400 swine, and he had a mill, and half the fishery of the river; part of the manor laid in *Griston*, and *Osbert* held it of him; the whole was worth 7*l*. There was a church and 24 acres of glebe worth 2*s*. and this and *Little Cherebroc*, were above two miles long, and as much broad, and paid 15*d*. to the *gelt*.*

At the Conqueror's survey, *John*, nephew of *Waleram*, held it, and it passed to the Earls of *Clare*, of which honour it was always held, it

* H. Wanelunt. (Doms. fo. 280.) Terre Johannis nepotis Walerami. Cherebroc, tenuit Alfere liber homo T. R. E. iiii. car. et dim. tunc et post x. villi. m°. vi. semper xviii. bord. xxiii. acr. prati. tunc iii. car. in dominio, post et modo iii. semper vi. car. hominum. silva cccc. porc. m° i. mol. dim. piscar. hic iacent semper xxiiii. soc. i. car. terre ad omnem consuetudinem. In Gresluna ten Osbertus i. bereuita, i. car. terre, que iacet semper huic manerio, et ii. villi. et ii. serv. et ii. acr. prati. tunc i. car. et post, et m°. i. car. et dim. in dnio. tunc iiii. runcin. et m°. x. anim. tunc xx. porc. m° xxx. tunc. xl. oves. m° xliiii. m° x. vasa apum. Totum val. vii. lib. i. ecclesia, xxiiii. acr. et val. ii. sol. Totum Cherebroc habet viii. quar. in longo, et dim. leug. et in lato, et xv. *d*. de gelto. soca in Saham Regis, Rogerus Bigot commend tantum.

contained better than half the town, and almost a third part of *Little Carbrook*, and the advowsons of both the churches belonged to it, and were given with it to the *Preceptory* or *Commandry* in this town, by *Maud* Countess of *Clare*.

THE COMMANDRY OR PRECEPTORY

Of Knights *Templars*, and knights *Hospitalers*, of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, was the only *commandry* in this county, and was first a *preceptory* of the Knights *Templars*, founded by *Roger* Earl of *Clare*, who died in 1173, and was a great benefactor to the order; at their foundation he built their house for them.[8]

These *Preceptors* were so termed, as *Minsheu* and others observe, because they were possessed by the more eminent sort of the *Templars*, whom the chief master by his authority created, by the name of *Preceptores Templi*, or *Masters*, for so were the governours of this house often called. This order had its first original about 1118, when some religious knights vowed chastity to the Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, professing to live after the manner of the regular *canons*, and settling by the consent of *Baldwin* King of *Jerusalem*, near our Lord's *temple* there, they thence took the name of Knight's *Templars*,[9] and professed to guard the pilgrims that went in pilgrimage to the *holy temple*, as much as they could possibly; and about nine years after, their order was established, and a white habit assigned them by Pope *Honorius*, with a cross pattee of red cloth on their right shoulder, and from that time they began to have numerous gifts conferred upon them, so that in a short time there was scarce any nation but had them settled among them, and in *England*, their chief house was the *Temple* in London, on which the smaller *preceptories* were all dependant; in 1182, MAUD, daughter of *James de St. Hillary* Countess of *Clare*, and widow of *Roger*[1] Earl of *Clare*, their founder, gave this *preceptory* (which was not finished nor fully endowed by her husband) to the *Knights Hospitalers* of St. *John* of *Jerusalem*, with the churches of *Great* and *Little Carbrook*, and the moiety of the town, on condition they paid 13*s*. 4*d*. yearly to the nuns of *Buckland*, all which was confirmed by *Richard de Clare* Earl of *Hertford*, her son, and King *John* in 1199, from which time she was declared foundress of this house. It is certain the *Templars* were concerned, and had some of their order here, upon the foundation of Earl *Roger*, for at the dissolution of their order,[2] their part of the possessions of this *preceptory* was seized, but in 1314, was conveyed to the house again, and settled on the *Prior* or *Master* of the *Commandry* of St. *John Baptist* of *Jerusalem*, and the Knights *Hospitalers* residing here; they were called *Hospitalers*,[3] because they built an *hospital* at *Jerusalem* for the entertainment of all that came from any part of the world to visit the *holy places*, and did guard and protect such pilgrims in their journey; they had also the care of their *hospitals* in all countries, where pilgrims were received; to these, Pope *Clement* V. transferred the *Templars*, which,

[8] Brook says 1174.
[9] Fratres Militiæ Templi.
[1] The Monasticon, fo. 546, by errour calls him William. Compare Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 211. The Monasticon, vol. ii. fo. 508, 510, 546.
[2] See p. 298; of their dissolution, &c. see Philpot's History of Kent, p. 148.
[3] Minsheu. Termes of the Law.

by order of the council held at *Vienna*, he had got suppressed. The *Hospitalers* are now the Knights of St. *John* of *Malta*, where their chief abode is, the island of *Melita* or *Malta* being given them by the Emperour *Charles* V.

The constitution of this council was obeyed here in *England* in *Edward* the Second's time, when an Act passed to dissolve that order, and after that, their whole possessions were conferred upon the Knights *Hospitalers*. The *Atlas*, p. 406, gives us an erroneous account of its being dedicated to St. *John* the Apostle, and that its founder was unknown; but as to the rest, it is right, in telling us that it was enriched with many farms and vassals, and that all that enjoyed the privileges of this order were allowed to set a cross upon their doors, in all places where they dwelt, that they might be known by all others, and he might have added, upon the lands of all such also,[4] for upon this account great numbers of small annual payments were given to this house, out of houses, lands, and tenements, all over the county, in order to have the cross of the hospital set upon them in token of exemption; thus I find divers lands in *Weston-Market* in *Suffolk*, and seven acres of land in *Fersfield*, &c. paid small rents to the house, by which they enjoyed the extensive privileges of the order, not to pay any tithes, nor other dues whatever; but great numbers of people presuming to do this as a protection, a statute was made in *Edward* the First's time, that all that set those crosses falsely, should forfeit either the house or land to the lord of the fee.

These *Hospitalers* at first were like all other orders, in a mean state, and raised themselves by rebelling against their patriarch of *Jerusalem*, who had first encouraged them, and then appealing to *Rome*, which see being desirous to have that *patriarch* subject to it, engaged with the *Hospitalers*, against their *patriarch*, and gave them whatever privileges they desired; by virtue of which, whenever the bishops excommunicated any one, the *Hospitalers* would receive them, administer the sacraments to them, and bury them in their churchyards;[5] thus, was any kingdom, province, city, or town interdicted, if the *Hospitalers* had a church, that was still open, and the interdict did not reach it, so that then their offerings and mortuaries were wonderfully increased; thus also in all parishes that were given them they took the church wholly to themselves, served it by a chaplain removeable at their pleasure, and did every thing that way, without taking notice of any bishop, till the statute of the endowment of vicarages took place, and then the bishops obliged them all to endow, it having been in some measure levelled against them. In like manner, all houses and lands which they purchased, or which were given them, were exempt of all tithes and other dues, not only in one, but in all places where they were concerned: their privileges being so great, that they cared neither for the spirituality nor laity. In the statute of *Magna-Charta*, *chap.* 37, their privileges are reserved to them, and you may see the right of the King's subjects vindicated, from the usurpation of their jurisdiction, by the statute of *Westminster* 2, 13th *Edward* I. and by the statute of 32d *Henry* VIII. *cap.* 24, their lands and goods here in *England* were vested in the King.

Their house here was sometimes called the *Priory* of St. *John* of

[4] Spelman's Icenia, fo. 161. [5] Mon. Ang. vol. ii. fo. 499.

Jerusalem, but most commonly the *Commandry* of *Kerbrook*, which word is derived from *con* and *mando*, because the brethren always were obliged to eat together in publick, or be in *commons*, as we now express it, there being vast numbers of *devotees* who had the privilege of boarding in the house, though they did not lodge there: every one that took this order was obliged to vow to go in pilgrimage to *Jerusalem*, either as a religious *devotee* or as a *knight* of the order, to fight against the infidels; and every *commandry*[6] was governed by some brother of the same house, who had been actually knighted in the holy wars, who was always named by the *Grand Prior* of the order in *England*,[7] unless (as sometimes he did) he gave license to the *Commandry* to choose their own *commander* or *prior*, upon which choice he had the government and direction of the house, and all the revenues belonging to it, but could dispose of nothing but to the use of the *grand priory*, only was allowed every year, in his accounts to the *grand prior*, a sustenance for himself, according to his degree; they are sometimes called *cross-bearing brethren*, because by the rules of their order, they were always obliged to wear a cross on their breasts, and another on their shoulders; at their reception into the order, every one promised to defend it to the utmost of their ability, and to pay on St. *John Baptist* their patron's day, something annually to the fraternity.

In 1256, *Elias*, Prior of St. *John* of *Jerusalem* in *England*, had 20 acres and a messuage here, given to this *commandry* by *Robert le Syrreys* and *Aveline* his wife, settled on him and his successours.

It was valued at the Dissolution at 65*l.* 2*s.* 9*d. ob.*; and in 1543, was granted to

Sir *Richard Gresham*, Knt. and Sir *Richard Southwell* and their heirs; by the name of the *Site of the Preceptory of Carbrook*, with the manor and rectory impropriate, and the advowson of the vicarage thereto belonging, and also *Herberd's Grove*, St. *John's Wood*, *Rysing-Wood*, and a wood in *Ketysall Field*, &c. Sir *Richard Southwell* changed his manor of *East-Walton* with Sir *Richard Gresham*, and having this solely his own, he settled it with *Woodrising*, and the main of his estate, on *Thomas Southwell*, Esq. son to Sir *Robert Southwell* of *Mereworth* in *Kent*, his younger brother, and it hath been ever since joined to the manor of *Woodhall* or *Wood-gate* in *Carbrook*, with which it now [1708] continues.

I find but few names of the masters of this house.

1256, *Elias*, prior.

1285, *Robert de Hengham*, master.

From 1307 to 1315, *Alexander de Micham*, master, which shows it was for life.

1424, *John Hallegate*, *preceptor* of the *commandry*.

There are no ruins of note remaining of the *commandry*, its *site* joins to the south side of the churchyard, and there was a chapel of St. *John Baptist*, either close by, or joining to the house, which the fraternity used as their private chapel.

[6] Many of these commandries were called in the country by the name of Temples, because they formerly belonged to the Templars, as Wilburgham-Temple in Cambridgeshire, &c.

[7] A list of them may be seen in Dug. Mon. vol. ii. fo. 501, as also the ceremonies used at the reception of every new member. The Grand Prior of the Order in England was chosen by the Grand Prior of Jerusalem.

WOODHALL OR WOOD-GATE, ALIAS LATYMER'S MANOR.

From Domesday we learn, that *Herold* in the Confessor's time, held this moiety or half of the town, as a *berewic* to *Neketon*, with which it was valued; that there were three carucates of land, of which one was always demean, or in the lord's own hands; there was one villein, 13 socmen, one servant who had 16 acres of meadow allowed him, and two men to plough the land, a wood that would keep 300 swine, one cart-horse, three cows and nine hogs, the whole of which was given by the Conqueror to,

RALF DE TONY;* it afterwards belonged to *Roger le Bigod*, who gave it to *William de Muntchensi*, and he infeoffed *William de Manerijs*, who was to hold it at one fee, in the time of *Richard* I.

In 1253, *Guy de Butetort* had a charter for free-warren here, but he had it only for life, or term of years, for in 1256 *Walter de Manier* or *Manners* was lord, and the same year *William de Manerijs* was found to be of age; and to hold a whole *knight's* fee here, and was not yet knighted.

It belonged some time to *Baldwin de Maniers* who in 1290 had free-warren, &c. allowed, both by the Earl *Marshal*, as lord of the fee, and the King also.

In 1311, this *Baldwyn* sold it, with the manor of *Fulbourne* in *Cambridgeshire*, to *Robert de Butetort*, who settled them on the said *Baldwyn* for life, remainder to *John Butetort* and *Maud* his wife, and their heirs; the said *John* died seized of it, and *Mendlesham* in *Suffolk*, 17th *Edward* II. and of *Butetort's* manors in *Cranworth* and *Kimberle*, and *John*, son of *Thomas Butetort*, was his heir; it was then held of *Maners*, who held it of the Earl of *Arundel*.

In 1327 *Will. Latymer* had it, and

In 1328 Sir *Robert de Morley*, Knt. conveyed his manor of *Carbrook* to *Walter de Hales*, Knt. during his life.

In 1345 *Elizabeth Latymer*, widow of *William Latymer*, held it of *Hockham* manor, and *Will. de Latimer* was their son and heir, at whose death,

John de Nevill Lord *Raby*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of the said *Elizabeth*, and sister and heiress of *Will. de Latimer*, had it, and was found seized in 1388, *Ralf*, his son and heir, being then 24 years old.

In 1443, it belonged to *George Nevile* Lord *Latimer*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, who died seized in 1469, leaving

Richard Nevile, his cousin and heir, who in 1493 was jointly seized of it with his feoffees,[8] for then they leased it to *John Nevile*, Esq. with *Woodhall* wood, out of which the lessee was to have *Hokewood*; and in 1530, the said

* Wanelund H. In Cherebroc tenuit Heroldus T. R. E. iii. car. terre berewita in Nechetuna. semper i. car. in dominio. tunc i. villan. semper xiii. soc. et i. ser. xvi. acr. prati, et ii. car. hom. silva ccc. porc. tunc i. runcin. et iii. vac. et ix. porc. et est in pretio de Neketuna. Terra Radulfi de Toenio. (Doms. fo. 230.)

[8] John Cardinal and Archbishop of York, Richard Bishop of Durham, &c.

JOHN NEVILE, then Lord *Latimer*, had livery of it, and he, in 1544, sold it to

Sir RICHARD SOUTHWELL, Knt. at which time there were 20 messuages, 10 cottages, 400 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of wood, 200 of furze, and 40*s.* rent of assize, in *Carbrook*, *Scoulton*, and *Cranworth*; and in 1558,

Sir RICHARD settled them with his estate, on himself for life, and then on

THOMAS SOUTHWELL, eldest son to Sir *Robert Southwell*, his younger brother, and he enjoyed them, who was lord of this and the other manors, impropriator and patron, the whole being now joined, as it still continues.

He was a minor in 1570, and in

1616, the manors of *Carbrook*, *Woodhall*, which was *Latymers*, and the *preceptory*, were aliened by Sir *John Steward*, Knt. Lord *Kincleven* in *Scotland*, to *Clement Corbet* and others, during the life of *Elizabeth*, that Lord's wife. It afterwards came to the CRANES, and

RICHARD CRANE, Esq. only brother and heir of Sir *Francis Crane*, Knt. Chancellour of the Garter, &c. succeeded in this estate; on the 10th *March*, 1642, he was created baronet, and married *Mary*, daughter of *William* first Lord *Widdrington*; he lived at *Rising*, and died about 1645, his will bearing date in that year, by which he appointed his manor of *Carbrook* in *Norfolk*, should for ever stand bound for the payment of 200*l. per annum* to the chapel of St. *George* of *Windsor*, to maintain five *poor knights* there, and by virtue of a commission [upon the statute of the 43d *Elizabeth*] for charitable uses, the manors of *Woodrising* and *Westfield*, were found charged too; but in the time of *William Crane*, Esq. to whom Sir *Richard's* estate fell, 27th *Jan.* 1659, it was decreed in chancery that the manor of *Carbrook* only should for ever stand charged with 230*l. per annum*, payable half yearly, 200*l.* of which is for the maintenance of five *poor knights*, and the 30*l.* a year for the repair of their houses, the Chancellour of *Windsor* for the time being, to receive the money,[9] the 30*l. per annum* being added (as I suppose) at that time, because the manors of *Woodrising* and *Westfield* were found liable to satisfy for building and finishing the five houses for them.[1]

About 1662, *William Crane*, Esq. and *Mary* his wife, settled the manors of *Carbrook*, the *preceptory* or *commandry* there, the impropriate rectory and and advowson of the vicarage, &c. on

ROBERT CLAYTON, Gent.[2] and others, in whose family it still [1738] continues,

Sir WILLIAM CLAYTON being lord, impropriator, and patron, and hath a *leet*.

In 1561, WILLIAM BRAMPTON, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife, sold to *Robert Crane*, Esq. and others, a capital messuage and 20 acres of land in this and the adjoining towns, called *Warners*.

Sir JOHN PARROT, Knt. had a grant of the lands in this town, which were in the tenure of *Thomas Walsingham*, and were forfeited by *Dionise Topps*, and did belong to his manor of *Rokele's* in *Watton*,[3] which he was to hold at the 20th part of a fee, as of his manor of *East Greenwich*.

[9] Ashmole of the Garter, page 165.
[1] Ibid. octav. edit. page 103.
[2] Afterwards Sir Robert Clayton, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, he was lord in 1686, the quitrents then valued at 22*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*
[3] See p. 315.

SCOULTON

CHURCH is dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, (though I have met with it called *All-Saints,)* was taxed at 12 marks, and paid 14*d. Peter-pence;* it is now valued in the King's Books at 10*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 48*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; the town now [1738] contains about 50 families, paid 2*l.* 10*s.* to the tenths, and is now laid at 606*l.* to the tax. It is in the archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, and deanery of *Breccles.*

RECTORS.

1295, *Rob. de Bauns.* (See vol. i. p. 509.)

1298, *Ralf de Bauns,* or *Bancis.*

1305, 6 kal. *July, Alexander de Refham,* accolite. Sir JOHN DE THORP, Knt. and ALICE his wife, for this turn.

1333, 12 kal. *Jan. William de Mortimer.* Sir CONSTANTINE DE MORTIMER, senior, Knt.; he had license for non-residence.

1337, 20 *Dec.* Master *Adam de Blofeld,* priest. *Ditto.*

1349, 16 *July, Thomas Rake* of *Henyngham. Ditto.*

1368, 23 *April, John atte Wend* of *Elingham.* Sir ROB. DE MORTIMER, Knt. He had *Ridlington.*

1377, *William atte Wende,* rector.

1381, 26 *Dec. John Howesson. Ditto.*

1387, *Simon* rector here. (See vol. i. p. 538.)

1414, 10 *Sept. Stephen Noble,* priest. Sir JOHN FITZ-RALF, Knt.

Sir *Constantine Fitz-Ralf,* rector.

1418, 4 *Feb.* Sir *Roger Philpot* of *Penteneye,* priest, on *Fitz-Rauf's* resignation, in exchange for the vicarage of *Wigenhall* St. *Mary* the Virgin. JOHN FITZ-RAUF, Esq.

1424, 10 *May, Will. Elyngton,* priest, on *Philpot's* resignation in exchange for *Coggeshall* vicarage in *London* diocese. *Ditto.*

1433, 20 *June, Thomas Welde,* priest. *Ditto.*

1449, 2 *Nov.* Sir *Robert Wasseleyn,* priest. Sir ROBERT CONIERS, Knt.

1452, 30 *Sept.* Sir *John Hert,* priest, on *Wasselyn's* resignation. Sir ROB. CONIERS, Knt. and MAUD his wife.

Sir *Robert Selot,* rector.

1464, 30 *April,* Sir *James Berry,* priest. JOHN CONYERS, Esq.

Peter Newman, resigned.

1522, 14 *Sept.* Sir *Cuthbert Howys,* chaplain. ELA LOVELL, widow.

1530, 20 *May, Andrew Browne,* resigned. ROB. HORNER and WILL. HERT, who recovered this turn, by *quare impedit,* against *Anthony Gurney,* Esq. and *Will. Bolleyn,* clerk, *Ela Lovell,* widow, being true patroness, having made a grant of it.

1560, 3 *Aug. Thomas Bishop,* priest. Sir RICH. SOUTHWELL, Knt.
1579, 24 *Feb. John Kirby,* or *Kirkeby,* A. M. The QUEEN. Lapse.
1612, 13 *Jan. Thomas Lammas,* A. M. JOHN MATHEW, clerk, this turn.
1624, 17 *Nov. Matthew Brownrigge.* NICH. EASTON, this turn.
1632, 11 *May, Edw. Bulwer,* A. M. on *Brownrigge's* resignation.
1678, 16 *Oct. Charles Seppens,* A. M. EDW. BEDELL, Esq.
1691, 18 *Nov. John Watson,* on *Seppens's* death. ISABEL, relict of *Edw. Bedell,* Esq. United to *Hingham.*
1730, 2 *Oct.* the Rev. Mr. *Edward Chamberlayn,* clerk, on *Watson's* death. PATRICK ST. CLAIR, clerk, this turn. He is the present [1738] rector, and holds it united to *Cressingham-Magna,* the patronage being in the heirs of *George Bedell,* Esq.

The CHURCH is a small building, its nave being thatched, the two isles and south porch are leaded, there is a low steeple, square at bottom and octangular at top, in which are three bells; at the upper end of each of the isles there was a chapel and an altar in each; in the south chapel windows are the arms of *Calthorp* and *Mortimer;* in the north, *arg.* three inescutcheons *or,* on each a lion rampant, and the arms of *Mortimer* of *Atleburgh* are in many places of the nave and chancel. Against the west end of the church wall there is a monument, on the north part of it thus inscribed,

Near this Place lieth the Body of Elizabeth the belov'd Wife of John Daye of Scoulton, Gent. who departed this Life Sept. 20th Anno Dom: 1734, Ætatis suæ 44. She was of a most meek Temper, and candid Disposition, endued with the most endearing Qualitys, being pious towards God, charitable towards her Neighbours, an affectionate Wife, a loving and tender Mother.

Disce ab Exemplo.
Et memento te breviter secuturum.

5 of her Children lie by her { 2 Sons, 3 Daughters.

And over her grave-stone, under the monument, is a black marble, with this,

Sub hoc Saxo Mortales Exuviæ Elizabethæ Conjugis Charissimæ Johannis Daye de Scoulton Genr. depositæ sunt, obijt Vicesimo die Septembris, Anno Dom: 1734. Æt: Suæ 44.

Ubi est tuus, O mors, Stimulus?
Ubi tua, O Orce, Victoria?

DAYE, *or* on a chief indented *az.* two mullets of the field. Crest, on a torce *or* and *az.* a pair of wings proper.

On the screens are these arms,

Bendy of eight *gul.* and *ar.* *Arg.* three croslets fitchee *sab.* *Arg.* three crescents *sab.* *Arg.* four chevrons *gul.*

The instruments of the passion in different shields, as the hammer, scourge, crown of thorns, the spear and sponge, the heart pierced, the nails, the five wounds, and the cross, and the name of Jesus.

Sab. three screscents *arg.* *Erm.* a bend *sab.* *Arg.* a croslet floree

gul. quarterly *gul.* and *arg.* *Arg.* three annulets *gul.* *Arg.* an eagle displayed *vert.* *Arg.* a de-lis *gul.* *Arg.* three croslets patée *gul.* *Gul.* three cinquefoils *arg.* *Arg.* three cinquefoils *gul.*

In a north chancel window, quarterly *or* and *gul.* a bendlet *sab.*

There is a fine disrobed marble, which hath lost its inscription, arms, and effigies; it is the grave-stone of *John Fitz Rauf,* Esq. who was lord and patron, and was buried here in *July,* 1440. Lady *Alice,* his daughter, was then a nun at *Thetford,* his sister *Maud* was a nun at *Brusyerd,* Sir *Tho. Fitz Rauff,* his brother, Sir *Tho. Tudenham,* Knight, *Rob. Mortimer,* Esq. *Will. Warner* of *Tomson,* Esq. and *John Holderness,* were his feoffees and executors; *Julian* his wife was buried by him in 1446; *Rob. Hotot,* her son, and *Maud Coniers,* her daughter, are mentioned in her will.

SCOULTON, MORTIMERS, OLD-LANDS, OR OLLANDS.

The advowson at first belonged to *Burdeloss's* manor, till 1257, and then *Robert de Mortimer* purchased it of *Jeffry de Burdeleys,* and ever since, it hath belonged to *Roger Fitz-Renard,* and came to the *Mortimers* and passed in that family along with *Atleburgh,* as you may see in vol. i. p. 506.[4]

In the 6th of King *John,* there was a writ to the sheriff to deliver seizin of this manor to *Rob. de Mortimer,* whom King *Richard* his father had disseized against his will, and given it to *Will. Mortimer.* It was held at half a fee of the Earl *Warren;* and in 1223, *John* Earl *Warren* totally released the manor to *Will. de Mortimer;* in 1259, *Rob. de Mortimer* was impleaded for two carucates of land here, which were *Will. de Mortimer's,* who was of the King of *France's* side, when *Normandy* was lost; but the jury found he was not then seized. This manor had free-warren, assize of *bread* and *beer,* a manor-house, windmill and fishery, and was worth 11*l.* 7*s.* *per annum* in 1282.

In 1315, *John de Thorp* was lord, in right of *Alice Mortimer,* his wife, who was mother of *Constantine de Mortimer,* which *Constantine* had license to embattle his manor-house here in 1319.

In 1402, on the division of the *Mortimers* estate, as you may see in vol. i. p. 511, this manor fell to the share of Sir *John Fitz Ralf,* Knt. in right of his wife, and from that time it went with *Elingham Hall* manor, as you may see in vol. i. p. 483, till 1540, and then it was sold by *Anthony Gurnay,* Esq. to Sir *Richard Southwell* and *Thomasine* his wife, and their heirs, with the advowson of *Trinity* church here, and Sir *Edward Chamberlain* released his right in it. It extended then into *Rising, Cranworth, Hingham, Carbrook,* and *Little Elingham;* it went from the *Southwells* with *Carbrook,* to the *Cranes,* and was sold by that family to the *Bedells,* and *Edward Bedell,* Esq. was lord; and in 1691, *Isabell* his relict presented; it now [1738] belongs to the heirs of *George Bedell,* Esq.

The fines are at the lord's will, and the eldest son is heir.

[4] Wanelund H. (fol. 282. Doms.) Terre Rogerij filij Renardi. Sculetuna, ii. car. terre tenuit i. lib. homo. T.R.E. tunc et post v. villani, m°. vi. tunc est post i. bord. modo iii. tunc et post ii. serv. m°. i. xvi. acr. prati, semper ii. car. in dnio. tunc ii. car. et dim. homin. m°. ii. silv. iii. porc. tunc. x. anim. tunc xxx. porc. m°. xv. tunc lxv. ov. modo xviii. et iiii. soc. xii. car. terre et val. xl. sol.

BURDELOSS AND NEWLANDS.

This manor belonged to *Harold* in the Confessor's time, of whom a freeman held it; it had then three carucates, two of which were demean, there was wood for the shackage of 300 swine, the whole manor was worth 50*s.* and the whole town was about three miles long and two broad, and raised 15*d.* towards the *gelt.* It was given to Earl *Ralf* by the Conqueror, and on his forfeiture, to *Berner (the Archer.)*[5]

It belonged to the *Picots,* and at the death of *Eustace Picot,* fell to the share of his daughter, *Lauretta,* who carried it to *Hugh de Burdeleys,* her husband, who died about 30th *Henry* II. and she survived him some time, and at her death it went to *William de Burdeleys,* her son and heir; he bare for his arms, *erm.* on a chief *gul.* a lion passant *or,* and held this manor by *grand serjeantry,* namely, of being the King's chief *lardiner, larderer,* or *larder; William de Burdeleys,* his son, succeeded, and after him *Hugh de Burdeleys,* in 1245, when it contained a whole carucate in demean: he had it of his brother *William's* gift in 1232; by a record in 1236, it appears that *Jeffery de Burdeleys,* an elder brother of the first *William,* had it some time, but he died without issue, and so it came to *William.* In 1251, *Jeffry* brother of *Hugh,* paid his relief; and the year following had livery of this and a manor in *Madingle* in *Cambridgeshire,* &c. and had free-warren allowed him in all his lands. In 1256, it was found upon a *quo warranto,* that he held it by the *serjeantry* of keeping the King's *larder,* on the day of his coronation, and another record says, when he would *(ubi voluerit);* he died in 1263, and it was found that King *Henry* had granted him a charter of free-warren in his manors of *Scoulton* in *Norfolk, Sachesden* and *Bereford* in *Bedfordshire, Cumberton* and *Madingle* in *Cambridgeshire,* and that it had been allowed in *Eire,* and that Sir *John de Burdeloys,* Knt. was his heir, and had assize of *bread* and *beer,* weyf and trebuchet: he married *Margaret,* daughter of *John de Creke,* who survived him, and at her death it went to *Jeffery de Burdeleys,* their son and heir, whose son, *John Burdeleys,* and *Maud* his wife, held the manor: in 1333, it it was found that *Margaret,* widow of *John de Burdeleys,* held it by the service of coming to the King's *larder* on the coronation day, with a knife in her hand, to serve the *larderer's* office. *John,* son and heir of this *John de Burdeleys,* died a minor in the King's custody, *Aug.* 9, 1346; and in 1347 his estate was divided between *Thomas Marshall,* who married *Elizabeth,* and *Gilbert de Camera* or *de la Chamber* of *Epping* in *Essex,* who married *Joan,* the sisters and heiresses of the said *John,* and upon the extent then made, the quit-rents appear to be 35*s. per annum;* this was allotted to *Joan,* and

[5] H. Wanelunt. Terre Berneri Arbalistarij. (Doms. fol. 284.) In Sculetuna tenuit i. liber homo sub Heroldo, T.R.E. iii. car. terre, tunc et post vi. villani, m°. v. semper v. bor. xxvii. acr. prati, et ii. car. terre tunc in dnio. semper i. car. hom. silva ccc. porc. semper ii. runc. et iiii. an. modo x. et xxiiii. porc. m°. x. et xv. ov. m°. cx. et semper xxx. capr. semp. val. l. sol. Totum habet i. leug. et dim. in longo, et i. leug. in lato, quicunque ibi teneat. et de Gelto xv.*d.* hoc est de maneriis Radulfi. In Sculetuna. vi. libi. hoes. xxx. acr. terre. tunc. i. car. modo i. car. et dim. This was part of Little-Elingham manor, that extended hither. (Doms. fol. 90.)

upon her sister *Elizabeth's* death without issue, it appears she also inherited her part, except what she had aliened since the partition, and that she was at that time married to *John Fitz John*, otherwise called *John de Middleton*, her first husband being dead; she died about 1374, for in that year *Edmund de la Chambre*, her eldest son by her first husband, inherited: all the preceding lords constantly served the office of *lardiner*; there was 20*s.* rent, part of this manor lying in *Thompson*. *Edmund de la Chambre*, lord here, served the office at the coronation of *Henry* IV. without contradiction, no one having ever claimed it, besides the lords of this manor.[6] He died in 1410, and *John* was his son and heir, who died in 1447, his feoffees being obliged to release this manor to *George Chambers*, his son and heir, when he came of age, who joined with *Mary* his wife, and sold it to *Hugh Fenne*, who died seized in 1476; it after came to *George Nevile* Lord *Abergavenny*, who died 14th of *June*, 37th *Henry* VIII. and left it with *Sutton insoken, outsoken*, and *burgh*, to *Henry Nevile* Lord *Abergavenny*, his son and heir, and it continued in the family, for in 1696 the Lord *Abergavenny* had it, and it had been farmed by the *D'eyes* of *Scoulton* a long time: at the coronation of *James* II. *George Nevile* Lord *Bergavenny* laid claim to the office of *larderer*, in which the Lord *Maynard* claimed a turn; but the Lord *Abergavenny* served it; the Lord *Maynard* served at the coronation of *Charles* II. and of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and the Lord *Abergavenny* claimed it at Queen *Anne's*.

The *D'eyes* or *Days* of *Scoulton* are an ancient family; *Thomas D'eye* of *Scoulton* married *Maud*, daughter and heir of *Rob. Downing* of *Scoulton*, and had *Robert*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Rob. Futter* of *Thompson*, and died *Jan.* 1626, leaving *Thomas Deye*, their second son, but heir, who married *Bridget*, daughter of *James Methwold* of *Langford*, Gent. and died in 1658, leaving *Thomas Deye*, his second son, but heir, who married *Barbara*, daughter of *Philip Calthorp* of *Gressenhall*, Esq.; he died 1671, leaving *Rob. Day*, counsellor at law, and justice of the peace, his son and heir, who married *Sarah*, sole daughter and heir of *William Melsop* of *West-Dereham*, Gent. who is now his widow, and lives at *Scoulton*, being lady of the manor of *Newlands* as it is now called, which name does not so much as occur before 1540; the custom of which manor is, that the eldest son is heir, the *fine* being certain at 2*s. per* acre.

[6] Holinshed's Chron. vol. ii. fol. 510.

ASHILL,

AYSELE, ASSCHELEE, the *Ashy Leas*, or the *Hill of Ashes*, in Latin *Fraxinorum Collis*.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, and at the time of *Norwich Domesday*, here was both rector and vicar, the latter at the presentation of the former, whose rectory was then a sinecure; but before 1300, the rector ceased presenting, and took the whole cure, and so made it an absolute rectory, and as such it continues to this day, though the old valuations always valued them separately long after the union, *viz.* the rectory at 20 marks, and the vicarage at 7 marks, the portion of the Prior of *Thetford*, 20*s.* Peter-pence 22*d.* There is a house and 40 acres of glebe, it is valued in the King's Books at 19*l.* 13*s.* 6*d. ob.* and pays first fruits, and 1*l.* 19*s.* 4*d. q.* tenths.

In 1458, 17 *May*, *Jeffry Coo* was buried before the altar of St. *John* Baptist, and ordered his executor to make a new window by that altar; in 1507, *Richard Coo* was buried by him, and had a black marble laid over him. He gave legacies to all the gilds here, *viz.* St. *John* Baptist's, St. *Nicholas's* and *Trinity* gilds, to the torches and common light, 6*s.* 8*d.* and 5*lbs.* wax to our *Lady* of *Pite's* light, 20*d.* to the young men's light, to the blessed rood 3*lbs.* wax, to St. *Nicholas's* light 2*lbs.* wax, and made his master, Sir *Robert Lovell*, Knt. supervisor.

RECTORS.

7 *Rich.* I. *Thomas de Watton.*

1301, 11 kal. *Aug. Thomas de Haverhill*, clerk. Sir JOHN BEAUCHAMP, Knt.

1317, 4 non. *March*, *Alan de Rochale.* Sir JOHN DE HASTYNGS, Knt. Lord of *Bergaveni.*

1335, 1 *Sept. William de Horbury.* The KING, as guardian to the heir of *John de Hastyngs* Earl of *Pembrook.*

1386, 10 *July*, *Roger de Cestrefeld. Ditto.* Exchange for *Ipelpen*, *Exeter* diocese.

1391, 30 *April*, *Simon Gaunstede. Ditto.*

1391, 4 *Feb. Nicholas Lod.* Sir REGINALD DE GREY of *Ruthyn*, Knt. lord of *Weysford.*

1394, 26 *May*, *Roger Grey. Ditto.*

1394, 23 *Dec. John de Thornburgh. Ditto.*

1398, 20 *March*, *Robert Parys. Ditto.*

1401, 24 *Oct. Thomas Gosten*, resigned. *Ditto.*

1439, 28 *Oct. Gabriel Langford*, died. *Ditto.*

1447, 15 *Feb.* Brother *Tho. Joys*, a friar minor. Sir EDMUND DE GREY, lord of *Hastyngs*, *Weysford*, and *Ruthyn.*

1463, 20 *May*, Brother *John Evesby*, abbot of *Woburn*, of the *Cistercian* order in *Lincoln* diocese, who held it in *commendam*; he resigned.

1481, 3 *Oct.* Mr. *Thomas Shenkwyn*, licenc. in legib. EDMUND GREY Earl of *Kent*. He resigned.

1494, 18 *April*, Mr. *Robert Beckensaw*. GEORGE Earl of *Kent*.

1495, 14 *May*, Mr. *Whitamore*, LL. B. resigned. *Ditto*.

1496, 30 *Nov. Walter Prior*. *Ditto*.

Mr. *Humfry Gascoyne*. *Ditto*.

1501, 4 *Feb. Richard Ward*. *Ditto*.

1524, 22 *June*, *Roger Weld*. HENRY WYAT, Knt. on account of the manor of *Uphall* in *Ashill*, by recovery against the Earl of *Kent*.

1530, 8 *Jan. Will. Coven*. *Ditto*.

Ralf Cook. *Ditto*.

1534, 28 *March*, *Robert Jeckler*. *Ditto*. He died rector.

1560, 18 *Sep. John Underwood*. JOHN JAMES, this turn.

1583, 5 *May*, *William Stone*, S. T. B. The Crown, by lapse.

George Gardiner. He was Dean of *Norwich*.

1586, 13 *Oct. Edmund Suckling*. ROBERT SUCKLING.

1587, 10 *June*, *Robert Frances*. THOMAS FRANCES.

1602, 13 *Sept. Richard Betts*. The KING, on account of the minority of *Henry Bedingfield*, Esq.

1621, 6 *Sept.* Mr. *Richard Huxley*, A. M. Sir HENRY BEDINGFIELD, Knt.

1676, *Hillary Baily*.

1687, 26 *July*, *John Kidd*, A. M. on *Baily's* death. JOHN KIDD, Esq. this turn.

1729, 26 *Sept. Hugh Parnell*, on *Kidd's* death. HYDE PARNELL, Gent. his father.

1737, 2 *July*, The Rev. Mr. *Robert Cremer*, A. M. on *Parnell's* resignation. HIDE PARNELL, Gent. the present [1738] patron. United to *Wymondham* vicarage.

In 1513, *Thomas Inglis* was buried in this church, which consists of a nave and south isle, both leaded, a south porch which is thatched, as is the chancel; it hath a square tower and six bells. In 1668, *Elizabeth Cotton*, widow, was buried in the church, and in 1652, *Martha*, daughter of *Anthony Cotton*, Esq.

1688, 12 *Aug.* Two acres of freehold land, called the *Remnant*, were purchased by the town, and settled on trustees for the use of the poor.

1644, 31 *March*, Eighty-nine of the principal inhabitants of this town, according to the order of the lords and commons, dated 2d *Feb.* 1643, all subscribed the league and covenant, under the rector, who subscribed in these words:

Juravit Richardus Huxley, rector, quatenus concordat cum verbo Dei.
Anthony Cotton, junior, *Anthony Cotton*, senior, &c.

On a black marble at the altar,

Spe beatæ Resurrectionis, hic depositæ sunt Mortalitatis Reliquiæ, Reverendi JOHANNIS KIDD, (JOHANNIS KIDD

nuper de LYN-REGIS in hoc Comitatu Armigeri, Filij unici, et) hujus Parochiæ per Annos 40^ta^ Pastoris vigilantissimi, tandem post longum adversæ Valetudinis Examen, invictæque Patientiæ Probationem, placide in Christo obdormivit 16° die Junij An: Dom: 1729, Ætatisq; Suæ 75°. Apud Dextram jacet MARTHA, propter singulas tum Animi, tum Corporis Dotes, quibus prædita fuit Uxor ejus dilecta, amatuq; dignissima, quæ varijs Morbis cruciata, hanc Vitam pro meliore mutavit 30° die Augusti 1719, Ætatisq; suæ 66°. Apud Sinistram, THOMAS, prædictorum Filius natú minimus, qui Febre percussus, expiravit 12° die Augusti 1727, Ætatisq; suæ 34°. In Parentum charissimorum Memoriam, hoc Saxum mœsti posuerunt Liberi.

The arms are, a fess between three lozenges, impaling four inescutcheons.

On a white marble monument against the north chancel wall,

COTTON, *az.* an eagle displayed *arg.* quartering, 1*st*, *arg.* three martlets *gul.* 2d, *B.* two fesses *arg.* 3d, *arg.* a fess *gul.* a label of three *az.* impaling WRIGHT.

Near this place lies interr'd the Body of JOHN COTTON, Esq; (Son and Heir of ANTHONY, only Son of THOMAS COTTON, late of *Panfield-Hall* in Com: *Essex*, Esq; the Heir male in lineal Descent of the COTTON's of *Hamstall-Ridware*, originally of COTTON under *Nedwood* in *Staffordshire*) who married ANNE Daughter of JERMYN WRIGHT, (late of *Kilverston* in this County, Esq;) by whom he had Issue, Robert, John, Anthony, Thomas, George, (which two last died Infants) Jermyn, Charles, Anne, and Alice; he died 21st Dec. 1696, Ætat: 55°. ROBERT the eldest Son died un-married, 25 Aug. 1599, Ætat. 30, and lies also interr'd near this Place, at whose Desire this Monument is erected, in Memory of his Father.

On a beam of the roof, *Gul. Cotton, R. Wiborow,* 1618, it being then roofed.

Arg. a cross in a bordure *sab.* on the font.

Beauchamp's arms in a south isle window.

A brass shield of a bend on a disrobed stone in the church.

In the churchyard, on an altar tomb by the porch, much defaced,

Here lieth the Body of Mrs. Margaret Jackler 39 Yeares the Wife of Thomas Jackler Clarke, by whom she had 6 Sons and 4 Daughters, she dyed 28 of Jan: 1626, in the 67^th^ Yeare of her Age, and third of her Widowhood, unto whose Memory, her youngest Child John Jackler, erected and dedicated this Stone, the Monument of his Love and Duty, the 17^th^ Day of April A°. Dni. 1632.

ASHILL OR UPHALL MANOR

In *Ashill,* was the capital manor, to which the advowson always belonged, till it was sold by Mr. *Eyre,* to *Hyde Parnell,* Gent. the present [1738] patron.

In the time of the Confessor, *Aluric*, a thiain of *Harold's*, was owner of it, when it contained two carucates, one of which was in his own hands, and the other in his tenants; there was wood with mast for 120 swine, and the whole was worth 50*s*.; he had also six freemen that held half a carucate worth 10*s*. and at the Conquest the whole came into the Conqueror's hands, who gave it in exchange to *Ralf* Earl of *Norfolk*, upon whose forfeiture it was given to *Berner the Archer*, who had it at the survey.[7]

William de Hastyngs was Steward to King *Henry* I. by virtue of the serjeantry of his manor of *Ashele*, the service being to take charge of the *nappery*, *viz.* the table-cloths and linen, at the King's coronation. Of this *William* and his descent, you may see at p. 169, vol. i. it passing along with the manor of *Gissing*, called Hastyng's, till that went to a younger son of *William de Hastyn's*, and this to *Henry*, his eldest son, who married *Ada*, daughter of *David* Earl of *Huntington*, which *Henry* died in 1249.

In *Henry* the Second's time, it is said that *Henry de Hastyngs* held this manor by serjeantry, namely, of being the King's *Steward*, and that it was worth 5*l*. *per annum*; and in 1194, he being dead without issue, *William de Hastyngs* gave 100 marks to King *Richard* I. to have his deceased brother's serjeantry.

In the account of the coronation of *Eleanor*, wife of King *Hen.* III. who was crowned at *Westminster* on *Sunday* before the *Purification* of the *Blessed Virgin*, in the 20th Year of his reign, it is said that *Henry de Hastyngs*, whose office it was to serve the linen, from ancient time, served in the *nappery* that day, but *Thurstan* the *Steward* challenged that office from him, affirming he had it of old; but the King adjudged it for *Henry*, who after dinner took the table-cloths, napkins, and other linen, as his fee, belonging to his office.

In 1249, *Henry*, son and heir of *Henry*, held it, as the King's *paneter* or *pantler*,[8] and it was worth 10*l*. *per annum*, he married *Joan*, daughter and heir of *William de Cantilupe*, in whose right he became Lord *Abergavenny*, and was one of the competitors for the crown of *Scotland*, in *Edward* the Second's time.

Sir John de Hastyngs, Knt. his son and heir, was born at this town in 1262, and executed his office at the coronation of *Edward* II.; he married first, *Isabell* daughter of *William*, sister and coheir of *Aymer de Valence* Earl of *Pembrook*, by whom he had issue; secondly, *Isabell*, daughter of *Hugh le Dispencer* Earl of *Winchester*, by whom he had Sir *Hugh Hastyngs*, Knt. fron whom the *Hastyngs* of *Elsing* are descended.

In 1286, this John prosecuted *Will. de Blundevill*, the *Subescheator* of *Norfolk*, for seizing this manor at his father's death, into the King's hands, and cutting down 100 ashes then worth 3*l*. and for taking fish out of his pond to half a mark value, and he was forced to answer the

[7] Terre Berneri Arbalastarij. H. Wanelund. (Domes. fol. 285.) Asscelea tenuit Aluricus Tegnus Heroldi T.R.E. ii. car. terre tunc. x. vill. post et m° vii. semper xi. bor. xiii. acr. prati. tunc i. car. in dnio. post et m° ii. tunc v. car. hominum post iii. m° ii. silva cxx. porc, et i. pisc. m° i. anim. tunc. v. porc. m° viii. et xxiii. capr. et lx. oves, m° lxvii. semper val. l. sol. In eadem vi. liberi homines dim. car. terre et vii. acr. terre, tunc iii. car. post et modo ii. acr. prati, et val. x. sol. hoc est pro escangio et fuit de maneriis Radi. Comitis.

[8] See Holinshed, fol. 467, &c. 510.

damage; and this year he prosecuted *John le Waleys* for 4 messuages, and 40 acres of land, &c. in *Tibenham* and *Carleton*, and recovered them to this manor, by proving that his father had only leased them for a term, which was now expired. *Thomas de Hastyngs*, rector of *Quidenham*, and *Henry de Hastyngs*, rector of *Oxburgh*, seem to be brothers to this *John*, who died in 1313, leaving

JOHN DE HASTYNGS, his son and heir, of full age, then married to *Julian*, daughter and heiress of *Thomas de Leibourn*, who held it after her husband's death in 1315, to her death in 1366, she being remarried to *William de Clinton* Earl of *Huntingdon*, *Laurence Hastyngs* Earl of *Pembrook*, her son, being dead it descended to

JOHN HASTYNGS Earl of *Pembrook*, her grandson, and from that time passed with the manor of *Winfarthing*, as you may see at fol. 186, 7, 8, vol. i.

In 1399 REGINALD Lord GREY of *Ruthyn* exercised the office of the *nappery*, and had all the table-cloths allowed him for his fees, as well in the hall as elsewhere. In the great cause in *Henry* the Fourth's time, between *Grey* and *Hastyngs*, in the court of chivalry, it appeared that *John Hastyngs* Earl of *Pembrook*, son of *Laurence*, settled most of his manors and lands on feoffees, but excepted this and *Totenham* in *Middlesex*, and by his will inrolled in chancery, gave them to *William de Beauchamp*, his cousin, for want of issue of his body, being angry with his heir at law, *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn*, for hunting in his chase of *Yertly* in *Northamptonshire*. In 8th *Henry* V. *Reginald* Lord *Grey* of *Ruthyn* served the *nappery* at the coronation of *Catherine* Queen of *England*, wife to *Henry* V.[9]

In 1512, RICHARD Earl of *Kent* sold this manor to

Sir HENRY WYAT of *Kent*, who died seized in 1536, and

THOMAS, his son and heir, had livery of it; he left it to

THOMAS WYAT of *Boxley-Abbey*, his son, who forfeited it to the Crown,

And in the second and third of *Philip* and *Mary* it was granted to

HENRY BEDINGFIELD, Esq. with the united manors of *Gaynes*, *Collards*, and *Monnock's*, in exchange for the manors of *Wold-Newton*, and *Baynton* in *Yorkshire*, from which time it continued in that family, (of which I shall treat at large under *Oxburgh*,) till

Sir HENRY BEDINGFIELD, Bart. sold the manor and advowson to

JOHN EYRE of *Holme Hale*, Esq. who sold the manor to

Sir FRANCIS ANDREWS, the present [1738] lord, having separated the advowson from it, as is aforesaid.

At the coronation of King *James* II. Sir *Henry Bedingfield*, Knt. as lord here, claimed to perform the office of the *nappery*, and to have all the table linen when taken away; but it was not allowed, this manor having no pretence now to this claim, because when it was granted by the Crown to his ancestors, the tenure was altered, it being held from that time by Knight's Service, and so the grand serjeantry extinguished in the Crown.

[9] Fabian's Cron. fol. 401.

COLLARD'S, GAYNES, AND MONOCK'S.

In 1282, *William de Saham* bought of *Nicholas*, son of *Nicholas de Stradsete*, lands, rents, &c. in *Ashill*. In 1393, *John Braytoft* and *Margery* his wife sold to *John Paynter* and others, *Collardy's* manor in *Ashill*. In 1526, *William Coe* and *Etheldred* his wife sold it to *Thomas Jermain*. In 1547, the Queen granted the united manors of *Uphall, Collard's, Gaynes*, and *Monox*, which were forfeited by Sir *Henry Wyat*, Knt. to *Henry Bedingfield*, Esq. to be held by knight's service, by the third part of a fee, and they have been esteemed as one manor ever since.

PANWORTH HALL MANOR.

Pennewrde, or *Panworth*, was a town in the Confessor's time, owned by *Harold*, afterwards King of *England*; it contained a carucate and half, and was worth 40*s*. had wood for a 100 swine, &c.; another part of the manor laid in *Ashill*, and was in the *soke* of the King's manor of *Saham*, and that had wood also for 100 swine, and was worth 30*s*. *per annum*,; the whole was better than a mile long, and as much broad, and paid 15*d*. *gelt*; it was given by the Conqueror to *Rainald Fitz-Ivo*, who owned it at the survey.[1]

In *Richard* the First's time, *Jeffery Fitz Jeffery* held *Panworth* by the service of 7*d*. *per annum* to the *ward* of *Norwich* castle. In 1218, *Peter de Nerford* and *John* his brother held it at one carucate, of the honour of *Clare*, the lords of which were always capital lords of the fee; it was held by *Petronill de Nerford* in 1315: in 1343, *Tho. de Nerford* and *Alice* his wife held it at two fees, and *John* was their son and heir; this *Alice*, after her husband's death, had it; and in her will, dated at *London March* 21, 1393, by the name of *Dame de Nevile* of *Essex*, she being widow of Sir *John de Nevile* of *Essex*, she gives to *Margery de Nerford* all her goods in this manor, with the furniture of her chapel here; in 1398, *Peter de Nerford* had it, and soon after it belonged to

THOMAS BEAUCHAMP Earl of *Warwick*, whose wife *Margaret* held it in 1406, and from this time it passed in that family.[2]

In 1543, *Robert Hogan* of *Bodney*, Esq. held the manor of *Panworth Hall*, lately Sir *James Boleyn's*; and in 1546, gave it by will to *Francis* and *John*, his younger sons, who in 1552, conveyed it to *Tho. Hogan*; in 1563, *Robert Hogan* conveyed it to *Francis Hogan* and his heirs, and in 1566, *Tho. Hogan* and *Susanna* his wife had it settled on them, when it contained 1000 acres of land, 10 acres of

[1] Terre Rainaldi filij Ivonis. (Doms. fo. 223.) H. Wanelund. Pennewrde ten. Heroldus T. R. E. i. car. et dim. m° tenet idem, tunc et post vi. vill. m° v. semper viii. bor. tunc et post iiii. ser. m° ii. x. acr. prati, semper ii. car. in dmio. et dim. car. hominum. silva c. porc. et i. runc. m° ii. semper vi. anim. tunc xxxv. porc. m° xxii. tunc xxvii. oves m° lx. et iii vasa apum, et vii. soc. dim. car. et xvi. acr. semper i. car. et dim. semper val. xl. sol. In Essaail ten. idem. xv. soc. Regis E. in Saham, i. car. terre et viii. acr. semper iii. vill. et iii. boyd. tunc i. serv. et vi. acr. prati, semper vi. car. et dim. silva c. porc. semper val. xxx. sol. Totum habet dim. leug. in longo et dim. in lato, et de Gelto xv. *d*.

[2] Atlas, page 343.

meadow, 100 acres of pasture, &c. and a fold-course in *Ashill, Holton, Pickenham,* and *Hale,* and was held of the Queen in *capite.*

About 1571, *Thomas Bradbury,* Esq. had a manor here, and soon after

HENRY JARNEGAN, Esq. which I take to be this.

It after came to the COKES, and still continues in that family, Lord LOVELL being the present owner.

The religious concerned here were,

The Abbot of *West-Derham,* with the Prior of St. *Wynwaloy,* whose temporals were taxed at 17*s.* 11*d. ob.*

The Prior of *Norwich's* temporals at 3*s.*

The Prior of the monks at *Thetford* was taxed for his spirituals at 20*s.* namely for the tithes of the lands of *Harlewin de Panewurda* or *Panworth,* which he gave to this house, as you may see p. 111, and also 12*d.* for temporals, which was only a rent of that value paid them, from lands here, which was given with the tithes.

The Prior of *Castle-Acre* also had temporals taxed at 5*s.*; of this I find, that *Richard,* son of *Drogo* of St. *Edmund's,* gave the monks of *Castle-Acre* a yearly rent of 10*s.* to be paid out of the estate of *Robert de Horse-Croft,* his villein, &c.[3] and *Humphry,* son of the said *Richard,* confirmed it; after this, *Henry* Prior of *Castle-Acre,* and the convent, granted to *Simon de Saham* all their land here, with *Godiva* and her children, with their lands, homages, &c. paying the yearly rent of 5*s.* Witness, *Henry,* the dean of *Fakenham, Richard,* the priest of *Snetesham,* &c.

The family of the COTTONS have been of good repute in this place, where they have had an estate, &c. for about two centuries.

This town paid 5*l.* 12*s.* to the old tenths, and is now assessed at 76*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to the land tax.

TOTTINGTON

CHURCH, with the consent of *Robert de Mortimer,* was given by *John le Strange* to the priory of St. *Mary* and the nuns at *Campesse* in *Suffolk,* in 1196,[4] and was appropriated to that house in 1302; it was valued at 30 marks, and the vicarage at 6 marks; the Prior of *Thetford* had a pension of 40*s. per annum,* the procurations were 7*s.* 6*d. ob.* synodals 4*s.* 4*d.* and Peter-pence 2*s.* There were two *gilds,* one dedicated to the *nativity* of our *lady,* kept at her altar in the church, before whose image there was a light continually burning in service time. The church itself was dedicated to St. *Andrew,* who had also his *gild* kept in it, and a light before his image in the choir or chancel; there was also a light kept before the *holy cross* on the

[3] Regr. Castle-Acre, fo. 105. b. [4] Fin. 7 R. 1. Norf. N. 35.

rood-loft. There is a house and half an acre of meadow only, belonging to the minister: In 1404, there was great complaint made that the profits of the vicarage were much impaired by the number of rabbits on the warren of *John Fitz Rauf*, so that it was not able to pay the whole tenth of 40*s*. The vicarage is valued at 6*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*. *ob*. and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 10*l*. 4*s*. 8*d*. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

The town paid 5*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. to the tenths, and is now assessed at 366*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

VICARS.

1306, 6 non. *May, Roger de Helmingham.* The Prioress and Convent of *Campesse*, who presented always to their dissolution.

1354, 12 *June, Richard Markant.*

1361, 6 *Oct. John Brust* of *Hokwold.*

1361, 16 *Jan. John de Hillington.*

1404, 21 *June, Tho. Buschel*, resigned.

1416, 17 *Nov. John Verjaunt*, resigned.

1419, 12 *June, Tho Wolde* of *Skulton.*

1433, 6 *Oct. Roger-Full-of-Love* of *Quydenham*, resigned.

1451, 19 *Oct. John Goodwin.*

1459, 9 *Aug. John Boston*, resigned.

1466, 13 *Aug. John Knyght.*

1469, 30 *Dec. John Agges.*

1473, 27 *Jan. Rob. Bewafiz*, died vicar.

1502, 8 *Sept. John Hey*, died vicar, and was buried in the chancel before the image of St. *Andrew*, and gave legacies to the lights of St. *Peter, All-Saints*, and *Holy Cross*, and to the repair of the new sepulchre and St. *Peter's* tabernacle.

1521, 6 *Oct. Tho. Palmer*, lapse, resigned.

1533, 19 *March, Tho. Bele*, was the last presented by the Prioress.
John Watson, died vicar.

1548, 14 *Oct. Alex. Lee*, he was deprived. RICHARD SOUTHWELL, Knt.

1554, 21 *March, George Prance*, lapse.

1568, 11 *Febr. Henry Goldeston*, lapse, resigned.

1585, 22 *July, Tho. Ireland*, resigned. Sir ROBERT SOUTHWELL, Knt.

1587, 6 *May, Rob. Gittinges. Ditto.*

1611, 3 *Feb. Tho. Lammas*, A. M. The King, as guardian to *Tho. Southwell.*

1613, 13 *Oct. Henry Bury*, resigned. *Ditto.*

1616, 10 *Dec. Clement Nurse. Ditto.*

1623, 8 *July, Peter Cockerell*, A. M. THO. SOUTHWELL, Knt.

1638, 22 *Febr. Chericus Spackman.* SAMUEL UTY. S. T. P. vicar of *Chigwell* in *Essex.*

1639, 14 *Febr. Tho. Mould.* The King, by lapse.

1648, *Ric. Tuck*, vicar; he was the last that ever was instituted.

1662, the vicarage was void.

1665, 26 *Febr. John Blome*, clerk, sequestrator, from which time it hath been held by sequestration only, as it now [1738] is, by
The Rev. Mr. *John Verdon*, the present sequestrator.

There were many religious concerned here.

The Prioress of *Carrowe's* temporals were taxed at 2*s.*

The Prior of *Bromhill's* at 3*s.* 4*d.*

The Prioress of *Campesse's* temporals, *viz.* their manor and rents, at 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the spirituals of the said prioress, *viz.* the impropriation, at 20*l.*

In 1480, *Gonvile-Hall* in *Cambridge* was taxed for their tenement here.

The prior of the monks of *Thetford's* temporals, *viz.* their lands and rents of assize, were valued at 50*s.* 10*d.* and their spirituals, *viz.* the tithes of the lands of *Warner de Totintona*, and of their own demeans, at 40*s.* 4*d.*[5]

In 1342, *John Brond* held land in soccage of the Abbot of *Bury*, by the rent of 13*d. per annum.*

Mr. *Le Neve* in his Collections says, that this impropriate rectory was sold by Sir *Tho. Southwell*, Knt. to *Tho. Hall*, and that *Francis Windham*, Esq. was late farmer of it, at 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d. per annum*, and that it was given by King *James* I. to the divinity professor in *Cambridge*, it being settled on *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, in trust for him; it is said to be in trustees hands for the use of *Chigwell* school in *Essex.*

The Church here is large, and a good pile, having a nave and two isles, well leaded, and is well seated throughout alike, and the heads are all carved; on the back of one of the seats at the upper end of the south isle is this,

Orate pro Animabus, Walteri Salter, et Alicie Uxoris eius et pro quibus tenentur.

This *Walter Salter* lived in *Richard* the Third's time, and *William Salter* in *Henry* the Sixth's time; the family had a good estate, and resided here for above 200 years, and were lords of a small manor here called *Bokenham's* or *Macham's*

On seats in the north isle,

Sumptu Edmundi Salter, et Brigittæ nuper Uxoris ejus A° D. 1631.

1636, *Thomas Salter* and his wife *Jane.*

There is a black marble, for Robert Knopwood, who died 27 *May* 1723, aged 65.

At the east end of the north isle lies a loose brass; under the effigies of a woman and her daughter, is this inscribed,

> Here lyeth interred the Corpes of Margaret Porey, whose Soul the Father of Spirites received into eternal rest the 5th. of April A° Dom: 1598, in the 54th. Yere of her Age. This monument was erected by Luke Unger her second Husband in token of a thankful and loyal Mind.

On the daughter's coat is E. U. for *Elizabeth Unger.*

The tower is square, and hath a spire and four bells; the chancel and south porch are leaded, and the north vestry is down; great part

[5] See p. 111.

of the churchyard wall is topped with large coffin-stones, with crosses of various forms on them; they were formerly laid over the vicars or other religious persons, who were buried here, and have been since taken from their graves and applied to the present use.

TOTTINGTON, OR MORTIMER'S MANOR.

ALWI, a *Saxon*, was lord in the Confessor's time, and the Conqueror gave it to ROGER BIGOT, of whom *Ralf*, son of *Herlewin*, held it at the survey; it contained four carucates, three of which were demean; there was wood for 30 swine, a walk for 137 sheep, 24 goats, and at the Confessor's survey 63 mares, but now only 15; the manor was worth 80*s*. afterwards it fell to 60*s*. The whole town was better than four miles in length and two in breadth, and paid 15*d*. to the *geld*.[6]

It continued in the *Bigots*, and in King *Stephen's* time, *Hugh Bigot* owned it, who divided it, and gave part to the Prior of *Thetford*, which constituted their manor here, and the other part to *John le Strange*, who gave 20*s*. rent to the same convent, out of his part, in *Richard* the First's time, in exchange for lands in *Bernham* in *Suffolk*. But in a pleading in *Richard* the First's time,[7] it is said that *Bygot* was only the superiour lord of the fee, and that *Herlewyne*, who had it at the survey, left it to *Ralf* his son, who married *Helwyse*, daughter of *Hugh de Plais*, and left *Reginald*, sirnamed *Le Brun*, who was uncle to *John le Strange*, son of *John le Strange*, nephew and heir of the said *Reginald le Brun*; and it appears that part of it was conveyed to *Warner* or *Warin de Tottington*, who gave the tithes of his estate, which contained half a knight's fee, to *Thetford* priory; this *Warin* had it of *Roger de Reymes*, who had it of *Bigot*. In 1195, there was a dispute between *Robert Mortimer* of *Atilburgh*, and *John le Strange* of *Hunstanton*, concerning five fees in *Hunstanton*, *Totington*, *Ringstede*, *Snitterton*, &c.[8] and at the last, *Robert* released the whole to *John*, and *John* gave back this manor to *Robert* and his heirs, to be held of *John* by one knight's fee, save a 20th part, excepting also the church of *Totington*, and the rents and services that he had given to the nuns at *Campesse* in *Suffolk*; I have seen the deeds by which he gave the church to the nuns, with a messuage late *Simon le Brun's*, with all the lands belonging to it, with *Katherine*, daughter of the said *Simon*, and her family, Sir *Roger Mustrell*, *William*, son of *Richard de Hunstanton*, and others, being witnesses; excepting also divers rent and services, which constituted the manor called

[6] Terra Rogeri Bigoti, Wanelund H. (Domesday, fol. 108.) In Totintuna, tenet Radulfus filius Herluini iiii. car. terre quam tenuit Alwi T.R.E. tunc et post xv. villi. m°. iiii. tunc et post x. bord. m°. xvii. tunc et post viii. ser. m°. iiii. xxiii. acr. prati, semper iii. car. in dnio. tunc et post v. car. hom. m°. iii. silva. xxx. porc. modo i. mol. et semper iii. soc. lxxxxv. acr. tunc et post ii. car. m°. nichil. sed possent esse. Semper i. runc. tunc xvii. anim. m°. xviiii. tunc xxxii. porc. m°. xii. tunc clx. ov. m°. cxl. iii. minus. xxiiii. capras. tunc lxiii. eque m°. xv. tunc et post val. lxxx. sol. et m°. lv. Totum habet ii. leug. in lat. [long.] et i. in lat. quicumque ibi teneat, et xv. den. de Gelto.

[7] Plit. Term. Mich. 6 R. 1, rot. 3.

[8] See vol. i. p. 507.

STRANGE'S,

Which continued in that family till *John le Strange* of *Hunstanton*, Esq. son and heir of Sir *John le Strange*, Knt.[9] by deed dated 5th *Henry* V. confirmed to *Alice Corbet*, Prioress of *Campsey*, and her successours, his manor in *Totington* called *Strange's*, with all thereto belonging, which *John le Strange*, his father, had given to *Mary Felton*, late Prioress there; this manor remained in the convent to the Dissolution, and was granted with the advowson, &c. to Sir *Richard Southwell*, Knt. and so united to the capital manor.[1]

In 1244, *William de Mortimer*, lord of *Mortimer's* manor, had the assize of *bread* and *beer*, *weyf*, *trebuchet*, and free-warren here, and in *Scoulton*; and in 1286, it was returned upon a *quo warranto*, that the said *William*, *Petronil de Tony*, (who was lady of the hundred,) *Margaret de Ware*, and *Sarah de Bray*, held in common among them the *leet* of this town, as partners with the said *William*, and that they had a *tumbrell* here.

Constantine de Mortimer of *Sculton* held this manor of *Robert le Strange*, he of *Robert de Montealt*, he of the Earl of *Albermarle*, and he of the King.

In 1339, he settled it on himself and *Sibil* his wife, with *Scoulton* and *Stanford;* in 1345, it was said that *John de Thorp* had this manor for some time; in 1378, *Mathew de Bolton*, vicar of St. *Nicholas* at *Newcastle*, held five fees in *Hunstanton*, *Tottington*, *Ringstead* and *Holm*, as trustees, I suppose, to *Le Strange;* in 1390, Sir *John le Strange* of *Hunstanton*, Knt. gave his estate here to Sir *Robert Ufford*, Knt. in trust only, for in 1401, *John le Strange* is said to hold it; this occasioned the account we have in the *Atlas*, page 344, which erroneously tells us, that *Constantine* purchased it not long before, of the *Uffords*, when the *Mortimers* were the real lords, and *Ufford* only lord of the fee, as trustee to *Le Strange;* it went with *Atleburgh*, and on the division of the *Mortimers* estate, passed with *Scoulton* to the *Fitz Ralfs*, and in 1402, Sir *John Fitz Ralf*, Knt. held the manor of *Tottington*, of *John Strange*, who held it of *Isabell* late Queen of *England*, wife of King *Richard* II. and he of the Earl of *Albemarle*, who held of the King; and at the same time the said *John le Strange* held here the 20th part of a fee; and from this time it passed with *Scoulton;* and in 1538, Sir *Edward Chamberlain*, Knt. had a moiety of it conveyed to him by Sir *William Hussey*, Knt. and *Ursula* his wife; and in 1544, *Ralf Chamberlain* and *Elizabeth* his wife sold it to

Richard Southwell, by the name of *Mortimer's* manor in *Tottington*, *Stanford*, *Little Cressingham*, *Tomson*, *Sturston*, and *Threxton*.

In 1558 the manors were all joined, for Sir *Richard Southwell*, Knt. suffered a recovery of the manors of *Tottington*, *Stanford's*, and *Mortimer's*, with the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage, to the use of himself for life, remainder to *Elizabeth*, wife of *George Heneage*, daughter of Sir *Richard*, for life, remainder to her heirs; and for want of such, to *Thomas*, son of Sir *Robert Southwell*, brother of Sir *Richard*, and his heirs male, remainder to *Francis*, brother of

[9] Atlas of Suff. p. 286.

[1] In 1572, Geo. Heneage had it, but only in right of his wife.

the said *Thomas*, and his heirs, remainder to *Robert* and *Henry*, other brothers of the said *Thomas*, &c.; and in 1572, *George Heneage* and *Elizabeth* his wife had them; it after came to Sir *Robert Southwell*, who sold it to

EDWARD COKE, Esq. and his heirs.

In 1635, the Lady *Jane Harte*, paid 20*l*. *per annum* out of these manors to *John Harte*, according to the will of Sir *Eustace Harte*, Knt. deceased; it after belonged to

THOMAS GARRARD, Esq. and after to Sir *Nicholas Garrard* of *Langford*, Bart. who died in 1727, leaving it to his widow, the present Lady GARRARD, who holds all the manors at this time.

STANFORD'S MANOR.

ALWIN, a *Saxon*, owned this part at the Confessor's survey, and *Roger de Ramis* had it allotted him by the Conqueror; he gave it to *Waregius*, who held it at the Conqueror's survey, when it was worth 20*s*. *per annum*, it being fallen half its value since *Alwin's* time; it contained three carucates, one of them being demean.[2]

In 1275, MAUD DE EBROICIS granted to *Thomas de Solarijs*, for life, with remainder to herself and heirs, this manor, which then contained two carucates.

About 1290, THOMAS DE WARE held it at half a fee of *Petronil de Vaus*, and the said *Thomas* divided it, by granting one quarter of the fee to *Hugh de Bokenham*, who was to hold it of the said *Petronil*, who held it of the Earl *Marshal*, and the Earl of the King. This *Thomas de Ware* had it in 1285, of *Margaret*, widow of *Stephen de Ware*. In 1328, it was settled on *Stephen de Ware* and *Alice* his wife, by *John Bardolf* of *Spixworth* and *Ricard de Holdich*, feoffees of the *Ware* family.

In 1344, OSBERT DE BOYTON died seized of this and *Langford* manor; and in 1345, JOHN, his son and heir, held it of *John de Narford*, at a quarter of a fee, as of *Richmond* honour, and so it continued in 1401.

In 1466, it was settled in marriage by *John Wyndham*, Esq. the father, on *John Wyndham*, Esq. the son, and *Margaret* his wife, daughter of Sir *John Howard*, Knt. after Duke of *Norfolk*, and their heirs, remainder to *Isabell* and *Ela*, daughters of *John Wyndham* the father. In 1475, *John Wyndham*, senior, devised it to *John Wyndham* of *Felbrigge*, his son, and his heirs, and afterwards it was purchased by

Sir RICHARD SOUTHWELL, and joined to *Mortimer's* manor, with which it now [1738] continues.

[2] Terre Rogeri de Ramis. H. Wanelund. (Domsday, fol. 275.) Totintuna tenet Waregius quam tenuit Aluuinus liber homo. T. R. E. iii. car. terre tunc et post ix. vill. m°. vii. tunc i. bor. tunc et post ii. serv. modo nullus. xii. acr. prati, tunc et post i. car. in dnio. m°. i. et dim. tunc et post ii. car. homin. m°. dim. semper ii. runc. et xv. anim. tunc xx. porc. m°. v. tunc lxxx. m°. xiiii. vi. capr. tunc et post val. xl.*s*. m°. xx.

CAMPESSE MANOR,

At the dissolution of that house, devolved to the Crown, with the impropriation and patronage, and was given by King *Henry* VIII. in 1530, with all the house, lands, &c. belonging to that monastery to

RICHARD SOUTHWELL, and his heirs, who was to hold it of the Crown by the annual fee farm rent of 3*l.* which is now paid to *Horatio Walpole,* Esq. and was lately the Earl of *Tankervile's,* it being granted from the Crown, with many other fee farm rents in the county.

THETFORD MONKS' MANOR,

At the Dissolution, was granted by *Henry* VIII. in the 32d year of his reign, to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk,* to be held in capite, who sold it to the *Southwells,* and so it united to the other manor.

BOKENHAM'S, MARTHAM'S, OR MACHAM'S MANOR,

Had its rise out of *Stanford's* manor as aforesaid, when *Thomas de Ware* settled half of it on

HUGH DE BOKENHAM, in 1345; and in 1401, *Hugh de Bokenham* and *Alice* his mother held a quarter of a fee of the *Nerford* family; it seems to have been divided soon after, for in 1402, *Tho. de Tottington* held a part of it of the honour of *Richmond;*[3] he had also a sort of *free tenement* or *manor,* which had been in his family ever since *Warine de Tottington's* time, which now united to this, and was a part of the land granted to *Warine,* as you may see under *Mortimer's* manor. Mr. *Neve* says, that it came to the SALTERS, and that *Edmund Salter* was lord in 1629, and that about 1714 it was sold by *Edmund,* son of *Robert,* along with their estate, to Mr. *Evesdon.*

The site of the rectory joined to the east part of the churchyard, where now is the rectory barn.

There is also another barn about two furlongs north-west of the church, which is moated in, and had a good fishery belonging to it; by this place are several ruins of buildings, which I take to have been the old manor-house.

[3] In 1286, John de Tottington released a messuage and nine acres, to Vincent Prior of Thetford.

THREXTON.

THE church was valued at nine marks, besides the portion, and paid 5*s.* procurations, 20*d.* synodals, and 9*d.* Peter-pence. The Prior of the monks of *Norwich* had a pension of 10*s. per annum* out of this church, being a perpetual composition made by *William de Ralegh* Bishop of *Norwich*, in lieu of two parts of the great tithes of the demeans formerly of *Wiganus Brito, (Wigan Briton,)* in this town, which pension was after settled on the *celerer* of that monastery; but the Prior and monks of *Castle-Acre* held the advowson of the church of the gift of *Hugh de Wauci*, son of *Ralf*, and had a pension of a mark a year paid them by the rectors.[4] It continued in that Prior's gift till about 1321, and was then sold to *John Salmon* Bishop of *Norwich*, who settled it on his successours, and it not being part of the barony of the see, did not pass with it to the Crown at the exchange, but remains in the Bishop's gift at this time, who had a pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* paid by the rector, which was settled when the patronage came to the see, in lieu of the pension due to *Castle-Acre*, which he had purchased with the advowson;[5] there was a gild dedicated to *All-Saints* here. The rectory is valued at 7*l.* 4*s.* 9*d. ob.* and being sworn of the clear value of 34*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

RECTORS.

1205, Mr. *Ralf de Harpele.* The Prior of *Castle-Acre.*

1242, Mr. *Paul*, rector.

1283, *Simon*, rector.

1302, non *Oct. Oliver de Wysete*, Prior of *Castle-Acre.*

1303, 11 kal. *May, Adam de Dynieton*, deacon. *Ditto.*

1308, 4 id. *Sept. Robert*, son of *John Medmere* of *Frettenham*, a poor clerk, had a bull of provision from the Pope, directed to the Bishop, to provide for him, who assigned him this rectory.

1330, 4 id. *June, Ivo de Glynton*, priest. The first presented by the Bishop.

1332, 4 id. *Oct. John de Swathfield* of *Yarmouth*, priest. Change with *East Bilney.*

1344, 11 *March, Robert Markaunt*, priest. *Ditto.*

1354, 16 *May, Roger de Helmingham*, priest, on *Merkaunt's* resignation. Change with *Bek Hospital* in *Billingford.*

1360, 23 *Nov. John de Ixworth*, accolite.

1385, 22 *May, John de Barton.* The King, the see being void.

1396, 17 *March, Richard Turner* of *Tanton.*

1399, 22 *Jan.* Mr. *Thomas Bradmore* of *Hegham.*

1400, 6 *July*, the Right Rev. *John*, by God's permission, Archbishop of *Smyrna*, Suffragan to the Bishop of *Norwich.*

[4] Reg. Castle-Acre. [5] Pat. 14 E. 2. P. 2. M. 18.

1404, 26 *March, Roger Turner* of *Tanton.*
1452, 26 *April,* Sir *John Dunston,* priest.
1503, 18 *Dec.* Sir *John Sonkey,* chaplain: united to *Cressingham-Parva.* The Bishop reserved the annual pension paid to the see, on this institution.

Sir *Thomas Bek,* rector.

1546, 16 *Feb.* Sir *John Serle,* on *Bek's* death. *Edmund* and *John Crofts,* by grant of the turn from the Bishop.
1561, 13 *Aug. Thomas Palmer,* priest.
1561, 22 *Nov. Edward Marshe,* priest, united to *Merton.*
1571, 9 *Jan. Hugh Turner,* clerk, united to *Watton.*
1608, 28 *Febr. Thomas Crosse,* A. M. united to *Merton* in 1620, *ob.* 1640.
1666, 3 *April, Henry Tooley,* A. M. united to *Watton.*
1681, 10 *May, Andrew Atley,* A. M. on *Tooley's* death, united to *Watton.*
1698, 4 *Aug. John Berry,* clerk, A. M. on the last incumbent's death. The Bishop. United to *Watton.*
1730, 22 *Mar. Will. Petwin,* clerk, collated by the Bishop.
1735, *James Reynolds,* collated at *Bury* by *Petwin's* cession, the same day united to *Lackford* in *Suffolk.*
The Rev. Mr. *John Soley,* junior, on *Reynolds's* resignation; he is the present [1738] rector, and holds it united to *Little-Cressingham.* Collated by the Bishop.

The CHURCH consists of one isle only, which is tiled; the chancel is thatched, the steeple is low and round, and in the south window are the arms of *Clare* Earl of *Gloucester, Tony,* and *Beauchamp.*

On a brass in the middle isle,

Orate pro anima Roberti More cuius anime propicietur Deus.

The temporals of the Prior of *Thetford* were valued at 4*s.*
SIMON SENZ AVEYR gave to the church of the *Holy Trinity* of *Norwich* a third part of his tithes of *Trekestone,* namely of all his land there, which gift he confirmed upon the altar of the *Holy Trinity* at *Norwich,* before the monks of the place, for the soul of his brother *Warine,* whom the monks had taken into the bedroll of their brethren, when he died; the witnesses were *Ingulf* the Prior, and his monks, *Wickman* the priest, &c. and he gave seizin by delivery of a branch of broom; he gave them also two parts of his tithes of *Rannestune,* and *John de Grey* and *Thomas de Blunvyle,* Bishops of *Norwich,* confirmed it.[6]
This town paid 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the tenths, and is now assessed at 156*l.* to the land tax, the whole being joined, and reduced to one house only, in which Mr. *Knopwood* now dwells, and occupies the whole town, which he is said to have lately purchased.
In the Confessor's and Conqueror's time, this manor had one carucate and half in demean, and was held by *Hugh,* of *William de Warren,* who had it of the Conqueror's gift, and granted it to be held

[6] E Regro. quinto. Ecce. Cath. Norwic. fol. 4.

of his castle of *Lewes;* it was worth 30*s.* and the town was then a mile and half long and a mile broad, and paid 15*d. geld.*[7]

The manor and advowson was in *Philip le Vealtre,*[8] who married *Esmond,* sister of *Ralf de Wauci* of *N. Barsham,* and had with her in marriage this manor and advowson, which, at her death, she gave with all her goods to the monks of *Castle-Acre;* but *Hugh,* son of *Ralf de Waucy,* entered after her death on the lands, &c. and the monks coming to a composition with him, he confirmed his aunt's will, and *William le Wealtre* or *Wewter, Esmond's* grandson, confirmed the lands and church to them, on condition that *Jeffry Fitz-Peter* of *Threkestone,* and his heirs, should hold the manor and lands of the monks, paying 20*s. per annum* as the rent of it, to the Prior, who was always taxed for this rent at 20*s.;* and the said *Peter* and his heirs held it at the third part of a fee: after this, *Henry* Prior of *Acre* surrendered to *William le Vealtre* their land in *Trikeston,* called *Morehall,* to be held of the monks, but he put them in possession of the advowson, by the texts of the Evangelist laid on the altar; and they had it till 1321, when they conveyed it to the Bishop.

Of the other part of *Threxton* we read thus in Domsday, fo. 223.

Terre Rainaldi filij Ivonis. H. Wanelund. In Trectuna viii. libi: homines iii. car. terre & xxviii. acr. T. R. E. modo tenet Ranulfus & ii. bor. xx. acr. prati. tunc vi. car. post iiii. m° ii. & dim. & iii. car. possent esse. hoc liberatum est pro una carucata terre. tunc val. iiii. l. & x. sol. m° val. lx. sol.

This came to *Wiganus Brito, (Wigan Briton,)* who settled two parts of his tithes on *Threxton* church, and one third on the Prior of *Norwich;* but in about 1246, there was a perpetual composition made between the Prior of *Norwich* and the rector, by which it was agreed that the rector should for ever receive all the tithes, paying the Prior a pension of 10*s.* a year; this part was always held of the honour of *Clare,* and was after divided into many small parcels, all which were small manors, as *Hemenhale's, Farthing's, Pencethorp, Curlewe's, Mounteney's,* &c. which took their names from their several owners, but have been all reunited, as they still [1738] continue.

Bartholomew de Stiveky held the third part of a fee in *Henry* the Second's time.

John de Boteler, Jeffry Bosoun, Edmund Southouse, Isabell de Mora, or *Moor,* and *Peter Ferthyng,* held another third part of a fee.

In *Richard* the First's time, *Emma de Mora* paid 4*d. per annum* for *ward* money to *Norwich* castle.

Robert Curlew held another third part of a fee in *Henry* the Third's time, of *Richard Fitz-Simon,* and he of the Earl of *Gloucester.* In 1256, *Richard Curlay* of *Triketon* held a whole fee, and was not a knight, but was summoned to be made one; this was *Castle-Acre,* or *Fitz-Peter's* manor.

[7] Terre Willi. de Warrenna. Wanelund H. (Doms. fol. 89.) In Trestunam ten. Hugo. i. car. terre et iiii. bord. et i. serv. et x. acr. prati, semper i. car. et dim. in dominio, et dim. car. homin. et i. liber homo xii. acr. et val. xxx. sol. et hoc, pertinet ad Laues. et habet x. quar. in longo, et dim. leug. in lato, et xv. den. de Gelto, quicunque ibi teneat.

[8] Regr. Castle-Acre in Bib. Harleiana, fol. 34.

In 1288, *Walter de Winfarthing* sold his estate to *William de Saham.*

In 1308, *John de Cove* of *Suffolk,* and *Eve* his wife, had a grant of free-warren here, in *Cove* and *Northales.*

In 1314, *Simon Fitz Richard* held of the honour of *Clare* 12 fees here and in *Cley Pensthorp,* &c.

In 1315, *Alice Stormer, William Mounteyn* or *Mounteneye, Edward de Southouse,* and *Simon Fitz Richard,* were lords of this town.

In 1321, *Alice,* widow of *Richard Curlew, Richard Storm, Thomas Curlew,* and *Agnes* his wife, sold their manor to *Nicholas Fastolf* and *William Jordan* of *Letheringset,* in trust.

In 1327, These manors, which were held of *Clare* honour, were then held of *Robert-Fitz-Walter.*

In 1335, *Robert* son of *Ralf de Hemenhale,* Knt. and *Agnes* his wife, sold this capital manor, which extended into *Little Cressingham, Merton, Stanford, Watton* and *Saham,* and the moiety of a manor in *West-Derham,* to *John de Limpenhowe,* and *John,* parson of the fourth part of *Dicleburgh,* and his heirs.

In 1345, *Rich. Fitz-Simons, Rob. Curson, William* his son, *Tho. Howard, John Bosoun, John Southouse, John atte Water, Rob. de Hemenhale, Lucy Farthyng,* and *Joan Welundaye,* held a third part of a fee of the honour of *Clare,* which was formerly *Rich. Fitz-Simons's,* and *Rich. Stormer* held another third part of *Rich. Fitz-Simons,* he of the Countess of *Clare,* and she of the King, which was formerly *Rich. Curlew's;* which shews into what small parcels it was divided.

In 1398, *Simon Fitz-Richard* held 12 fees here, and in *Cley, Pensthorp,* &c. of *Clare* honour.

In 1401, *Henry Pakenham* held the third part of a fee of *Richard Fitz-Simon.*

In 1453, *Tho. Gernon* of *Threxton,* cousin and heir of *John Gernon* of *Merton,* infeoffed *Henry Pakenham,* &c. in lands in *Merton, Threxton,* &c.

In 1546, Sir *Richard Southwell,* Knt. was possessed of an estate here, but it was only part of *Saham* manor.

In 1550, *Christ. Mounteney* of *Threxton,* Gent. was buried in this church, leaving *Ursula, Margaret, Elizabeth,* and *Anne;* he died seized of *Hemenhale's* manor here, which was formerly *Rich. Curlew's,* and was held in 1562, by *Rich. Mounteney,* his son and heir, of Sir *Christ. Heydon,* Knt. to whom it was sold before 1570; for in 1572, he was lord; after him, Sir *William Heydon,* Knt. had the united manors of *Threxton, Hemenhale's, Curle's, Ferthings,* and *Pensthorp,* all which were held of the honour of *Clare,* and afterwards came to the *Houghton's.*

Sir Robert Houghton, Knt. had them, *Francis Houghton,* Esq.[9] his son and heir, died *April* 13, 1629, leaving *Robert,* his son and heir, then three years old only; it continued in this family till it was mortgaged to Sir *John Prettyman,* and his lady, and was after assigned, as Mr. *Neve* says, to Sir *John Holland* of *Quidenham,* and after that to Sir *Edmund Bacon* of *Garboldisham,* who purchased the *Houghtons* estate, and sold this again to Mr. *Rob. Knopwood,* the present [1738] owner.

[9] Coles's Inquis. vol. i. p. 323.

THOMPSON.

THIS church is dedicated to St. *Martin*, and when *Norwich Domesday* was made, was valued at 20 marks, and the portion of the Prior of *Castle-Acre*, at 20*s*. it paid 7*s*. 7*d*. procurations, 6*s*. 6*d*. synodals, and 11*d*. *ob*. Peter-pence.

At this time there was a college of secular *canons* or *chaplains*, that eat together, and lived in a collegiate manner.

SIMON DE WANTON, or WALTON, Bishop of *Norwich*, confirmed to the monks of *Castle-Acre* two parts of the tithes of all the demeans of the monks of *Norwich* lying in *Tompson*, and *Toftes*, in 1265; and in 1316, there was a perpetual composition made between the prior of *Castle-Acre* and the rector of *Thompson*, for the said tithes, which were given them by *William de Raleigh* Bishop of *Norwich*, out of nine score and 10 acres of the monks lands lying in *Thompson*, late *Will. atte Churche's* of *Thompson*, for two marks a year.

There was a gild dedicated to the *Trinity*, and a light kept burning before the image of St. *Mary*, where her gild was held, and there was another gild dedicated to St. *Martin*.

RECTORS.

1303, *Brian de Saham*.

1308, 17 kal. *Sept*. Master *Ralf Buttetourt*. Sir GUY DE BUTETOURT, Knt. and ADA his wife.[1]

1318, prid. kal. *Aug*. *Rob. de Harbling*. ROB. DE AULA or (HALL) of *Thomeston*.

1349, 5 *Dec*. *Will. de la Chambre*. Sir THOMAS DE LA SHARDELOWE, and JOHN his brother.

1349, 11 *Feb*. *John Spore* of *Berton*. The Master and Brethren of the chantry at *Berton* by *Mildenhale*.

So that it appears, that the college of *Thompson* had its first rise in *Edward* the First's time, from the *Boutetourts*, lords of *Thompson*, and were supported by them without any endowment; afterwards some of the chaplains were sent to *Berton* chantry, and soon after were removed hither, for in

1349, 10 *March*, *Will. de la Chambre* of *Ereswell* was presented to this rectory by the Master and Chaplains of *Thompson* college, which advowson their founder had given them.

1350, 7 *April*, *William Bateman* Bishop of *Norwich*, and *Simon*

[1] In 1307, there was a long suit for this advowson, but Guy de Buttetourte and Ada his wife, Robert son of Philip Crowe, Ralf de Butteturte, John Crowe and Agnes his wife, recovered it against Thomas de Reppes.

Bozoun Prior there, at the request of Sir THOMAS DE SHARDELOWE, Knt. and JOHN his brother, who had founded a perpetual chantry of six chaplains in the church of *Tompson*, at the altar of St. *Martin*, in honour of St. *Martin*, the *Holy Virgin*, and all the *Saints*, for the souls of Sir *John de Shardelowe*, his father, and *Agnes* his wife, mother of the said Sir *Thomas*, and for their own souls, and those of all the faithful deceased, appropriated the church to the said college or chantry, to the use of the *master* or *custos*, and his brethren, there being no vicarage reserved,[2] but the church was to be served by one of the chaplains, and the master was to pay an annual pension of four marks, and due obedience to the Bishop, who, if the chaplains did not choose a master in a set time, was to collate to the mastership by lapse, and if they elected him, he was still to be confirmed by the Bishop, who reserved to himself and successours all episcopal jurisdiction in the said church.

In 1369, *April* 28, JOAN widow of Sir *John de Shardelowe*, Knt. one of the founders, took upon her the vow of chastity, and became a religious votary in this college of *Thompson*, where she died; the manner of this solemn vow was thus, she appeared before *Thomas Percy* Bishop of *Norwich*, in the private chapel of his manor-house at *Thornage*, where he then resided, and at mass she kneeled down before the Bishop, (Master *Will. Blithe* Archdeacon of *Norfolk*, Sir *Simon de Babingle*, and *Will. le Swineflete*, and others, being present as the Bishop's witnesses,) and joining her hands, he took them into his hands, and then she vowed in these words:

"Jeo *Johanne* qui fuy la femme *Johan de Shardelowe*, avowe et "promette a DIEUX et a nostre Dame Seinte *Marie*, et a Seint "*Martin*, et as toutz seintz, de vivere en perpetuele chastete a terme "de ma vie, a vous reverent pere en Dieux Sire *Thomas* par la grace "de Dieux Evesque de *Norwiz*, et en vostre presence, et en la presence, "de Sire *Thomas de Shardelowe* chevaler, Sire *Johan Grene* mestre de "la chauntrie de *Thomestone*, *John Clovylle* et autrez."[3]

MASTERS OF THE COLLEGE.

1353, 17 *May*, *John Grene* of *Thompson*, elected unanimously by the Brethren, and confirmed by the Bishop.

1378, *Alex. de Horsted*; he resigned.

1356, 15 *Oct.* Sir *Stephen Feltham*.

1368, *John Grene* was rechosen master.

1419, 14 *Sept.* Master *Thomas Bushell*; he resigned.

1425, 6 *Jan.* *John Mayster*, resigned; he died chaplain here in 1451, and was buried in the churchyard.

Rob. Swetenham, died master.

1432, 17 *March*, *Roger Philpot*, collated by the Bishop; in

1435, 11 *June*, He was rechosen by the Fellows, and died master.

1439, 18 *March*, *Will. Bettys*. Lapse. Resigned.

[2] Nolumus quod ibidem vicarius deputetur, quia magister et capellani habent ex eorum fundatione, in ecclesia predicta cotidie celebrare, ac in ceteris divinis officijs personaliter, ministrare.

[3] Lib. 5 Inst.

1464, 27 *Oct. Peter Lock.* Lapse; he was rector of *Merton.*
1487, 22 *Sept.* Mr. *John Whittert,* in Dec. Bac. Resigned.
1490, 28 *Aug.* Mr. *Ambrose Ede,* Decret. Dr. Died master; he was chancellor rector of *Oxburgh, Caston,* &c.
1503, 16 *July, John Wyatt;* he was rector of *Feltwell.* Lapse. Resigned.
1518, 21 *May,* Mr. *Rich. Alay,* alias *Hoke,* died master, and rector of *Northwold.*
1519, 19 *March,* Mr. *Rob. Dikar.* Lapse. Resigned.
1524, 12 *July,* Master *Roger Rawlins.*
1534, Master *Robert Audeley,* Archdeacon of *Berkshire,* who resigned his college, with all its revenues to the King, it being then valued at 52*l.* 15*s.* 7*d. ob.; Nicholas Marwell* and others were fellows, and signed the supremacy.[4]

The impropriator is to find a curate to serve the church, he being in the place of the *college,* who were obliged to serve it by the terms of the impropriation deed, and did so to the Dissolution, and it hath been served by curates ever since.
1738, The Rev. Mr. *James Smith,* curate, named by the impropriator.

BENEFACTORS TO THIS COLLEGE AND TOWN.

1391, *John Methelwold,*[5] and others, settled lands in *Langford, West-Tofts,* and *Shropham,* on this college, *viz.* a messuage and 13 acres in *Shropham,* with that church and St. *Andrew's* chapel annexed.
John Jesse, clerk, gave three roods in *Tomson,* held of *Hockham-Magna* manor at 18*d. per annum.*
The church-wardens, in 1541, held an alms-house by the church, abutting south on Church-lane, by the free rent of 2*d. per annum* to great *Hockham* manor.
1383, Sir *Roger de Wylacham,* Knt. was buried in the church, under an arch between the church and chapel of St. *James, Katherine* his wife executrix.
1435, *John,* son of *Simon Chapman,* gave to St. *Martin's* chantry here, two manors called *Warner's* and *Redham's,* with their courts, rents, fald-course, and services, which they had of the feoffment of *John Grene,* clerk, *Ric. Crowe, John Bokenham,* jun. *John Berton,* clerk, *Rob. Mowe,* and *Will. Herberd.*
1467, *William Warner* of *Thompson,* Esq. buried in the church here, was a benefactor to all the gilds, and gave the college 20*l.* to keep his *obijt.*
1541, *John Flowerdew* of *Hetherset,* Gent. had *Bradker Hall* in *Shropham,* which belonged to this College, and was held of *Great-Hockham* manor, by one fee and suit of court, and 8*s.* 1*d. per annum,* and *Roger Fylpot* Master of the college, did homage to *Edward* Lord *Bergavenny* for it, *Nov.* 15, 1436.
1599, *William Furmage* of *Barnham* in *Suffolk,* gave 10*l.* to the

[4] Weaver, fol. 865. [5] See vol. i. p. 453, 458.

poor, and Sir *John Crofts* settled an acre of land in *Ratlesden* in *Suffolk*, on *Rob. Futter* of *Islington*, *Rob. Futter* of *Thompson*, Gent. *Tho. Dey* of *Scoulton*, &c. to the town's use.

I saw Sir *Thomas Shardelowe's* will in the Commons, by which it appears that he himself, father and mother, wife, and all his ancestors, were buried in this church, though there are no memorials remaining over any of them, save his own stone, which lies in the south chapel of St. *James*, before the altar of St. *Martin*, which chapel he founded for his college, but the inscription is imperfect; he seems to be in a habit much like a priest; only these words are legible,

Orate * * * * * * Salvetur, qui fuit * * * * * * cuius anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

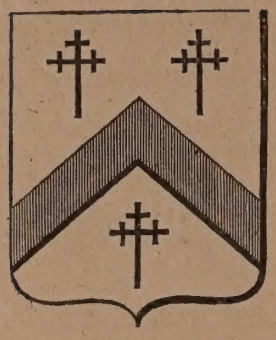
This Sir *Thomas de Shardelowe* was second son to *John de Shardelowe*, Justice of the Common Pleas in 1333, and he and Sir *John*, his elder brother, to whom he was heir, granted the advowson of *Couling* in *Suffolk* to the *custos* and scholars of *Trinity Hall* in *Cambridge*, to be appropriated to their use.

The rules of the *college* were, that the *fellows* or *chaplains* should be all obedient to their *master*, should live and lie in one house, and eat and drink in *commons* together, and none of them to victual or lodge out of the *college*; all to meet every morning in the church at *matins*, and every evening at *vespers*, and one to say daily *mass* according to their foundation.

They were endowed with the manors of *Thompson*, *Bradker* in *Shropham*, *Citty* or *Shudy-Campes* in *Cambridgeshire*, the impropriations of *Thompson* and *Shropham*, and the advowson of that vicarage and lands in *Saham* and *Bradenham*; all which at the Dissolution were given to Sir *Edmund Knevet*, Knt. in the 34th *Hen.* VIII. in as ample a manner as *Rob. Awdelye*, last master, there resigned it on *July* 3d last past; and two years after, Sir *Edmund* and *Anne* his wife sold it to *John Maynard*, mercer of *London*, who two years after sold it to *Anne Paine*, widow; and A° 2d *Elizabeth*, *Walter Paine* and *Elizabeth* his wife aliened it to *Alexander Raye*, Gent. *Thomas Payne*, Gent. and *Anthony Gamage*, citizen of *London*, who in 1561, conveyed it to *Rob. Futter*, who, A° 31st *Elizabeth*, conveyed the *college* manor and rectory to *Henry* his brother; and in 1622, *Rob. Futter*, junior, recovered it against *Fran. Bedingfield*, Esq. and *Edw. Bedingfield*, Gent.; and in 1653, the said *Robert* had the manor of *Thompson*, the site of the *college*, four messuages, one dove-house, &c. 40*s.* rent of assize, and a fald-course, and the impropriate rectory of *Thompson*.

Robert Futter sold the rectory to *Colman*, which the Rev. Mr. *Roger Colman* at his death left deeply mortgaged, *Barber Colman*, his son and heir, having the equity of redemption, but the mortgagee is in possession. (See vol. i. p. 223.)

And the site of the *college*, and the *college manor*, to Mr. *Rich. Cater*, father of the Rev. Mr. *John Cater*, rector of *Elingham*, the present [1738] owner, to whom I acknowledge myself obliged, as well for his encouragement of this work, as also for the sight of his evidences, which he favoured me with.



The CHURCH is leaded, the tower square, the chancel tiled; there is a south chapel and south porch, the vestry is down, the old stalls in which the master and fellows used to sit are still remaining with the arms of SHARDELOWE on them, with the differences of mullets, cinquefoils, &c.

In the windows,

Az. a crown *or.*

Or, three chevrons, *gul.* on each three delises *arg,*

FUTTER, *sab.* a swan *arg.* between two flaunches *or.*

On marbles,

Hic jacet Corpus Richardi Cater Generosi qui obijt Anno Domini MDCCXXVII. et Ætatis suæ septuagessimo quarto.

Robert Futter of Thompson College Gent. died May 12, 1652, Jane his Wife died March 25, 1643; Henry their son died 18 March 1648, in the 18 year of his Age. Ex dono Edmundi Bedingfield, Esq.

Rob. Futter died 21 Nov. 1603. Mary his wife, May 22, 1588.

ROWLAND THOMPSON of *Thorpmarket* in *Norfolk,* son of *Matthew Thompson* of the ancient family of *Thompson* of *Tinmouth Castle* in *Northumberland,* descended from the *Thompsons* sirnamed of this town, had this coat confirmed by *Cambden, Claren.* 12th *Jan.* 1602,

Az. a lion passant gardant *or,* in a bordure *arg.* *Crest,* an armed arm *az.* holding a broken spear in the gauntlet.

SMITH of *Thompson* bears, *arg.* a chevron *or* between three cross croslets *sab.*

The Prior of *Castle-Acre's* temporals were taxed at 18*s.*

The Prior of *Thetford's* at 2*s.* 7*d.*

The town paid 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the tenths, and is now assessed at 432*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the land tax.

The church is exempt from the Archdeacon's jurisdiction, but subject to that of the Bishop and Archbishop, being in *Breccles* deanery, and *Norwich* archdeaconry, but it is not mentioned in the King's Books, it having been discharged ever since its appropriation.

This town now is, and always was, in several parts, there being no less than five parcels or lordships at the Conqueror's survey.

1. *William* Earl *Warren* had one carucate, six freemen, 12 acres of meadow, &c. the whole was worth 49*s.* and had it in exchange.

2. *Roger Bigot* had 40 acres of land, &c. worth 3*s.*

3. *Isaac* had a carucate of land worth 20*s.* of the fee of Earl *Ralf,* as part of his manor of *Stow.*

4. *Berner the Archer* had another carucate, worth 16*s.* which belonged also to Earl *Ralf.*

5. *Roger Bigot* had one freeman and 15 acres, &c. and the King and the Earl had the soc of the whole town, which lying in so many parcels, was valued in *Stow,* and the other manors of the separate

owners, so that we meet not with the measure, nor *geld* paid for the town.[6]

The confusion of the manors are so great, that I cannot pretend to trace their divisions and subdivisions exactly.

The record called *Testa de Nevile* tells us, that *Maud de Rochford* held half a fee here, of the fees belonging to the *Byduns*, so that this was that part that was *Isaac's*.

In 1218, *Martin de Bodekesham* and *Agatha* his wife, *Roger de Rude* and *Margaret* his wife, and *Rob. de Caston*, had 10*s.* rent of assize here.

This was afterwards *Barrie's* manor.

In 1247, *Will. de Monasterijs* conveyed a part of this town to *Jeffry Crowe*.

In 1274, *John Methelwold*, lord of *Langford*, claimed free-warren here, but could produce no evidence, and therefore *John Buck* and *Theobald* his son, whom he had prosecuted for hunting, were discharged.

In 1275, *Peter de Breccles* and *Agnes* his wife conveyed a part to *Roger Crowe* and *Margaret* his wife.

In 1281, *Tho. Fitz-Roberts* held a fee in this town, *Kirby*, *Stowe* and *Shipden*, of *Baldwin Wake*.

In 1282, *Robt. de Thomeston* was lord of the capital manor, and patron of the church, and left three daughters his heiresses; *Katerine*, married to *De la Sale*, and had issue, *Philip de la Sale*; *Margaret*, to *Roger Crowe*; and *Agnes*, to *Peter Copsey*, and they all held the manor and advowson in common, there being no partition made;[7] *Philip de la Sale* conveyed to *Henry de Barsham* two acres of land here, and the advowson, for 15 years, but the other heirs brought their action against him, and pleaded that the advowson belonged to *Stow-Bydun* manor, which was let to the said *Robert* for term of years, and the said *Robert* presented last, as to an advowson that he held by lease; but *Philip* and *Henry* said that *Robert* presented to it, as belonging to his manor of *Thompson*, and in his own right, and it being proved to be so, and no division made of the manor or advowson, the heirs recovered, and it was adjudged that they had all an equal right, and so could not present single.

In 1286, the jury for the hundred found that *William de Thomeston*, lord here, who was father of *Robert*, used to come twice a year, with his steward and four men to the *sheriff's turn*, till within 30 years last past, and that *Warine de Muntchensi* withdrew one man from

[6] Terre Willi. de Warrenna. (Doms. fol. 90.) H. Wanelund. In Tomestuna vi. liberi homines i. car. terre, tunc et post i. bord. m° iii. xii. acr. prati. tunc et post ii. car. et dim. totum val. xlix. sol. hoc est pro escangio.

Terra Rogeri Bigoti, H. Wanelunt. (Doms. fol. 127.) In Tomestuna xl. acr. terre et dim. car. et val. iii. sol.

(Doms. fol. 277.) Terre Isac. H. Wanelund. In Tomestuna, i. liber homo i. car. terre, semper i. car. et val. xx. sol. hoc est de feudo Radulfi Comitis, de Stou. Radulfus Blundus liberavit.

(Doms. fol. 284.) H. Wanelund. Terre Berneri Arbalistarij. In Tomestuna, i. car. terre ten. T. R. E. [sc. Aluricus Tegnus Heroldi] tunc i. car. post et m° dim. i. bor. et val. xvi. sol. hoc. etiam de feudo Radulfi.

(Doms. fol. 301.) H. Wanelunt. Roger Bigot tenet. In Tumesteda, i. lib. homo xv. acr. et i. acr. prati. tunc dim. car. m° ii. bov. val. ii. sol. idem Rog. tenet. Rex et Comes socam.

[7] Plita. Term. Pasch. 11 E. I. Rot. 1.

coming, to the King's damage of 2s. *per annum*, and that *Dionisé de Molekan* now is in possession of the withdrawn man, and is in court, and says that she holds the manor in dower of the inheritance of *William Mouncekan*, her son, who says that *Warine de Muntchensy, Moncekan*, or *Molekan*, his father, died seized of the man so withdrawn, and upon proving it, he was discharged.

In 1304, *John Crowe* of *Thompson* purchased much here of *John de Geyton*.

In 1308, part of the town was held by *Fulk Baynard* of *Rob. Fitz-Walter*, and *Sculton* manor extended into this town, and had 20s. rent here; this after was called *Burdeloss's* manor.

In 1325, *Stephen le Briton* of *Shropham* sold lands here to *John Herring* of *Tompson* and *Lettice* his wife.

In 1307, *Guy de Butetort* and *Ada* his wife had purchased the *Crows* part, and so became owners of the capital manor and advowson, in which *Tho. de Reppes* pretended some claim; and after that, it came into the hands of Sir *John Shardelowe*, Knt. Justice of the Common Pleas, and he settled it on Sir *John*, his eldest son, and *Thomas* his brother, who founded the *college*, and gave the advowson and part of the manor to it, though part of it continued a manor which was not settled, and was called

BUTTORT OR BUTTER'S HALL IN THOMPSON,

Which, in 1429, *William Phelip*, Knt. *John Edmund* of *Cranworth*, Esq. and *Margaret* his wife, conveyed to *Richard* - - - - in trust; and in 1468, *John Edmundys* died seized; in 1523, *Tho. Spring* was lord; in 1547, Sir *John Spring* died lord, and *William*, his son, succeeded; in 1571, *Ambrose Jermyn* sold it to *Lionel Talmach;* in 1586, *Tho. Bright*, senior, settled it on *Robert* and *Henry* his sons, after his death, and *Will. le Hunt*, Esq. was lord in 1660; in 1673, *John Gage* of *Camberwell* in *Surrey* conveyed it to *Tho. Grundy* of *Westminster*, who left it to *John* his brother, and it now belongs to Mr. *Underwood* of *London*.

The part conveyed to the *college* was called *Thompson* manor.

In *Henry* the Fifth's time, *John Herring* of *Thompson*, clerk, died seized of lands, &c.

In 1315, *Aymer de Valence, Maud de Tony, John de Thorp, Jeffry Burdeleys, Agnes de Caston, Rob. Hall, Guy Butetort*, Master *Roger Buttetorte*, and *Ralf Camoys*, were lords and owners of manors that extended hither.

In 1353, *John* and *Tho. Shardelowe* his brother, settled a messuage and 40 acres of land in *Thompson*, on the college there, which was held of the Prior of *Hautenprisse*.

In 1401, *Ric. de Aula* or *Hall*, and his parceners, held six parts of half a fee of *Thomas Camois*.

In 1512, *Tho. Blakeney*, Gent. died seized of *Waterhouse* manor here. In 1535, *Rob. Griggs* of *Sparham*, Gent. died seized of it, and Mr. *Futter* of *Shelton*, descended from the ancient family of that name in this town, is the present [1738] lord.

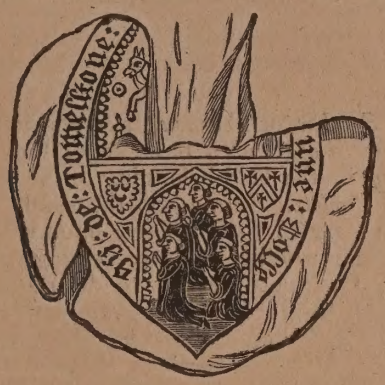
In 1570, the Queen, *John Spelman, Rob. Grey, Philip Audeley*, and *Rob. Futter*, had manors here.

In 1605, *Burdelos* manor, which was the part that formerly belonged

to *Scoulton* manor, *Baynard's, Warner's,* and *Redham's,* which were all in the college, and included in their manor of *Thompson,* belonged now to *John Futter,* and passed in that family as aforesaid.

Barrie's manor in *Thompson* hath been many ages united to *Caston Hall* in *Caston,* and so continues at this day, as you may see at p. 286.

I am lately informed, that Mr. *Futter,* at his death, left the college, college manor, and impropriate rectory, to Mr. *Ware,* his sister's son, who sold the rectory to Mr. *Colman,* the college and manor to Mr. *Cater,* father of the Rev. Mr. *Cater,* the present [1738] lord, and part of the college lands to Mr. *Tho. Barker,* whose sons now enjoy them: the *Barkeres* or *Barkers* are an ancient family here.



And thus having gone through this hundred, which is chiefly inclosed, the greatest part of it being a strong soil, and pretty well wooded, I shall proceed in the next place to the hundred of *Fourhou,* or *Forehoe.*

THE

HUNDRED OF FOREHOE.

THE hundred of *Forehoe*, or *Feorhou*, takes its name from the *four hills* where the *hundred court* used to be kept; they lie between *Bar ford* and *Kimberley*, in the field belonging to the parish of *Carleton*, from them called *Carleton Fourhoe*, on the south side of the great road leading from *Norwich* to *Hingham*; upon what account these hills were first made, whether on some engagement between the *Saxons* and *Danes*, I cannot presume to determine, but am apt to imagine them to have been raised upon some such account.

The hundred is bounded on the west by *Wayland*, on the south by *Shropham* and *Depwade*, on the north by *Mitford* and *Taverham*, and on the east by *Humbleyard*, and the *county* of the city of *Norwich*.

It belonged to the Crown, and was called *the hundred and half of Fourhou*, and was given by King *Stephen* to *William de Cheyney*, in exchange; but that being revoked, it came to the King again, and the half hundred, which contained only *Wymondham*, and the lands of the fee of the Earl of *Arundel*, was given to that Earl, and attended the castle of *Bukenham*, as you may see in vol. i. p. 371, &c. and went with the manor of *Wimondham*, in which it now [1739] rests, that town not being under the jurisdiction of the whole hundred, which King *John*, in the year 1215, gave to *John le Mareschal*, lord of *Hengham*, and his heirs, with which manor it hath passed ever since, and still remains,

Sir JOHN WOODHOUSE of *Kimberley*, Bart. being lord thereof.

When the grant passed, it was valued at 8*l. per annum*, and in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, it raised 67*l.* 18*s.* to every tenth granted to the Crown.

It appears by a record made soon after 1242, when *Isabell* Countess of *Arundell* held *Wymondham* in dower;[8] that she was exempt from the hundred, and had a leet, gallows, pillory, ducking-stool, and assize of *bread* and *ale* in her manor and lands, as the half hundred, by grant of *Henry* II. It was found that the manor of *Cossey*, then in Queen *Eleanor*, mother to the King, had the same liberties and exemption as *Wimondham*, and that *Walter Geneys*, *Rob. de Mortimer* for *Barnham*, *Rich. Goley* for *Wiclewood*, and several other lords, did their

[8] See vol. i. p. 371.

suit to *Cossey*, and not to the hundred. The heirs of *Giles de Wachesham* had all the liberties as *Windham*, except the *leet*. The Prior of *Canterbury* had his *leet* and privileges as in *Windham*, to his manor of *Deepham*, and *John de Stutvile* had the *leet* to his manor of *Kimberley*, *Will. de Carleton* had the *leet* of *Carleton* to his manor there, and the Prior of *Windham* had the view of frankpledge and sole jurisdiction over his men and lands, not only in *Wymondham*, but in *Wiclewood*, *Morley*, and *Carleton*.

Thomas de Helwetune had the *leet* of *Wramplingham*, so far independent of the hundred, that the bailiff thereof was not permitted to attend at it, as he generally did at others.

Will. Gostleyne of *Kimburle*, and *Tho. Gostleyne*, had a *leet* to their manor at *Kimburle*.

Jeffry Fitz-Walter of *Hingham*, *Alan*, son of *Nigell de Kimburle*, *Thomas de Kimburle*, and *Richard Muriel*, had the view of *frankpledge* of their men, and all these were exempt from the hundred's jurisdiction.

In 1413, *Thomas* Lord *Morle*, Lord-Marshal of *Ireland*, as lord of the hundred, prosecuted *Thomas* and *John Fouldon*, for enclosing without his leave, a small parcel of waste in *Welbourn*, and it appeared, that he was lord paramount of all the hundred, except those towns which were exempt and held a *leet* of their own; in 1476, the fishery called *Semere* in *Hingham*, belonged to the hundred, as it now does. We have an account of this hundred and some of the villages in it, at p. 303, of the *Atlas*, but it abounds with errours, many things and places being quite confounded one with another, as the account of Sir *Oliver Hingham*, as he is called, which should be Sir *Oliver Ingham* of *Ingham* in *Happing* hundred; *Carleton Rode*, instead of *Carleton Forehoe*, &c.

This whole hundred is in the deanery of *Hingham* and archdeaconry of *Norfolk*.

BIXTON,

Or Bikereston, was dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and was a parochial church, and had two rectors; Sir *Will. de Mortimer* was patron of one mediety, and *Warine de Herford* of the other; each rector had eleven acres glebe; the whole was valued at five marks, but not taxed; it paid procurations 3*s*. synodals 6*s*. Peter-pence, 8*d*.; at the revision in 1633, it is said to be a rectory or free chapel, but the chapel is profaned, the parishioners go to *Barnham-Broom*, to which rectory this was consolidated, *Febr.* 11, 1680.; it was valued in the King's Books at 2*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. and pays 4*s*. 8*d*. tenths, and being valued with *Barnham-Broom*, it is undischarged.

RECTORS OF HERFORD'S MEDIETY.

1307, 3 non. *Maij, Adam de Herford,* to *Herford's* mediety. JOHN DE HERFORD.

1313, 12 cal. *Oct. Nic. de Blonorton* of *Swanton. Ditto.*

1330, *prid.* non. *Nov. Roger de Dingeley.* THOMAS DE HEREFORD.

1335, 6 kal. *Nov. John,* son of *Will. Payn* of *Swanton. Ditto.*

1347, 15 *April, William* Bishop of *Norwich* consolidated the two medieties.

RECTORS OF MORTIMER'S MEDIETY.

1295, *Richard de Helmingham.* WILL. DE MORTIMER.

1314, 3 kal. *July, John de Bernham.* Sir CONST. DE MORTIMER, Knt.

1334, id. *Oct. Rob. Parker* of *Atleburgh. Ditto.*

1361, 11 *Sept. John Vincent.* WILL. DE BERGH, &c.

1392, 12 *March, John Kemp* of *Hingham.* Lady MARGERY DE MORTIMER.

1399, 11 *Dec. Ric. Atker* of *Depeham.* CONSTANTINE MORTIMER, Esq.

1405, 9 *March, John Schepy.* Lapse.

1411, 11 *July, Hugh Lessey.* Lapse.

1414, 2 *Oct. Will. Evenwode.* CONSTANTINE MORTIMER, Esq.

1424, 30 *May, Will. Hall.* Lapse. Change with *Hattleport, Lincoln* diocese. ROBERT MORTIMER, Esq.

1424, 6 *July, Will. Hampton. Ditto.*

1429, 30 *April, Tho. Smith.* O. ROBERT MORTIMER, Esq. and SIBILL his wife.

1435, 30 *May, John Messenger.* R. *Ditto.*

1438, 8 *Jan. John Dalton.* O. *Ditto.*

1439, 23 *Oct. Will. Hardgrey.* O. *Ditto.*

1447, 1 *Aug. Tho. Lynes. Ditto.*

1468, 11 *Jan. John Mesand.* Sir ROB. WINGFIELD, Knt. and ANNE his wife.

1472, 29 *Jan.* Mr. *Hen. Costessy.* O. *Ditto.*

1483, 13 *Aug.* Mr. *John Bendys.* O. ANNE, relict of Sir *Rob. Wingfield,* Knt.

1509, 10 *May,* Mr. *Tho Fincham.* O. Lapse.

1518, 9 *July, John Purpet,* master of *Rushworth* college. DAVID SELLY.

1538, 20 *Nov. Will. Lupton.* O. Sir ROBERT WINGFIELD'S assignee.

1545, 27 *June, Will. Morison.* O. Sir EDW. CHAMBERLAIN, Knt.

1550, 17 *Sept. Nic. Corker.* GEO. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq. Deprived.

1554, 2 *March, Andrew Deane. Ditto.*

John Corker. O.

1585, 10 *Nov. Will. Thorowgood.* O. EDW. CHAMBERLAIN, Gent. He had *Grimston;* the church had been down many ages.

1625, 11 *Oct. Peter Weemyse.* JOHN THOROWGOOD, Gent.

1626, 28 *Aug. Edw. Weld.* THO. WELD, Gent.

1645, 4 *March, James Duport.* EDW. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq. *Nic. Ganning.* O. He had *Bernham-Broome.*

1680, 11 *Febr. Sam. Ganning.* THO. Lord CREW. O. Consolidated to *Bernham-Broome.*

1708, 22 *July, Herbert Davies.* ARTHUR Earl of *Torrington.* He was admitted to it as consolidated or annexed to *Barnham-Broom.*

1729, 31 *March, James Champion,* A. M. was instituted to it single, at Sir *John Woodhouse's* presentation, and held it by union only, with *Barnham-Broome.* O.

1731, 27 *March,* The Rev. Mr. *John Breese,* A. M. at *Champion's* death; he is now rector, and holds it united to *Hingham.* Sir *John Woodhouse,* Bart. is the present [1739] patron.

The CHURCH is ruinated, and it hath been a sinecure for some time; it is now esteemed as an hamlet to *Bernham-Broome.* It used to pay 9*s.* 10*d.* to the tenths; it stood by the river's side, and was very small; it payed 1*s.* synodals, but no procurations. The Prior of *Wymondham's* temporals were taxed at 1*s.* 3*d.*

This town takes its name from its situation, it signifying the town by the *kerr* or *carr,* and had its original since the Conqueror's survey, it being then included in *Bernham,* and was owned by the Earl *Warren,* who granted a moiety of it to the family of the *Hoos* to be held at a quarter of a fee; *John de Hoo* was lord, and after him *Samson de Hoo,* who conveyed it to the *Mortimers;* the other moiety was in the *Herfords; John de Herford* was lord in 1307, and *Tho. de Hereford* or *Herford* in 1335, and each had a moiety of the advowson, till the moieties were joined about 1346, in the *Mortimers,* and then they were consolidated, and the manors united, and from this time it passed with *Atleburgh,* and was after enjoyed by *John de Herlyng* and *Cecily* his wife, the daughter and coheir, and continued till the extinction of that family in *Anne,* daughter of Sir *Rob. Herling,* whose husbands were lords here in her right, and held it of *Castle-Acre* castle; and afterwards it went to the *Chamberlains,* and passed with *Bernham-Broome,* with which it is still joined, Sir JOHN WOODHOUSE, Bart. being now lord and patron.

BERNHAM-BROOM.

ITS two churches are consolidated, and the church of *Bickerston,* or *Bixton,* which was dedicated to St. *Andrew,* was consolidated to them A°. 1680.

The CHURCH of ST. PETER AND PAUL belonged to *Will de Mortimer;* the rector had a house and 30 acres of land; both the churches together were taxed at 20 marks, paid synodals and procurations 13*d.* Peter-pence 13*d.* the carvage, with the chapel of *Ryskes,* 4*d. ob.*

The CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL stood in the same yard; its foundation may be seen on the north side of the present church; at Domesday making, it was in *William de Mortimer's* patronage; the rector had a house and 30 acres of ground, paid 3*s.* procurations 2*s.* synodals, and carvage with *Bernham* St. *Peter* as above, so that I am apt to think that this was *Rysk's* parochial chapel, and being in one patron, was now consolidated, and became a chapel only to St. *Peter;* it paid 13*d.* Peter-pence.

There were the gilds of our *Lady* and St. *Peter* here; and in 1440, a new bell was added.

RECTORS.

1329, 23 *May, Ralf Bacon;* change with *Thurston.* Sir CONSTANTINE MORTIMER.

1333, 10 kal. *Nov. William de Wyclewood* to *Bernham* with *Ryske's* chapel. *Ditto.*

1347, 30 *April, George Bacoun. Ditto.*

1349, 16 *Aug. Tho. Strange. Ditto.*

1352, 11 *Nov. Walter de Baketon;* change with *Bunwell. Ditto.*

1355, 26 *Nov. Hugh Bandon.* 1376, buried in St. *Mary's* chapel. *Ditto.*

1376, 15 *Feb. Stephen Gilbert* of *Holt.* Sir ROB. DE MORTIMER, Knt.

1386, 27 *March, Tho. Selde. Ditto.*

1393, 30 *Jan. John Warbold.* MARGERY, relict of Sir *Rob. de Mortimer.*

1429, 14 *Oct. John Hecham.* ROB. MORTIMER, Esq. and SIBILL his wife. (Episcopus Gradensis.)

1441, 14 *Oct.* Mr. *Rob. Popy,* in Dec. Bac. He was buried in the quire of the friars minors at *Norwich,* in 1453. He changed this for *Belagh. Ditto.*

1449, 6 *May, Rob. Ryngman;* resigned *Belagh. Ditto.*

1453, 2 *April, Nicholas Medewe. Ditto.*

1467, 12 *Aug Rich. Toke.* Sir ROB. WINGFIELD, Knt. in right of *Anne Mortimer,* his wife. O.

1493, 9 *May, John Hamelyn.* JOHN Lord SCROOP, and ANNE WINGFIELD, alias MORTIMER, his wife. He was buried in the chancel in 1516, and gave 40 marks to lead it.

1516, 12 *July, Rob. Hubbard.* EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN, Esq. O.

1560, 17 *Aug. Rich. Chamberlain.* GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN, Gent. O.

1567, 5 *Oct. Edw. Pagrave.* EDWARD CHAMBERLAIN, Gent. 143 communicants here.

1623, 13 *Jan. John Legat.* HENRY LAMBE, Esq.
Nicholas Ganning. O.

1647, *John Carter.*

1680, 11 *Feb. Samuel Ganning,* to *Bernham-Broom* and *Bixton* annexed. THOMAS Lord CREW. O.

1708, 22 *July, Herbert Davies.* ARTHUR Earl of *Torrington.*

1729, 31 *March, James Champion,* A. M. on *Davies's* death. Sir JOHN WOODHOUSE, Bart. instituted to *Bixton* the same time, and held them by union. O.

1730, the Rev. Mr. *Will. Gordon,* clerk, the present [1739] rector. Sir JOHN WOODHOUSE, Bart. the present patron.

This rectory stands thus in the King's Books.

12*l.* 8*s.* 1*d. ob. Bernham-Broom* rectory *cum.* $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{1}l.\ 4s.\ 9d.\ ob.\ q.\ \text{tenths.}\\ 0l.\ 4s.\ 8d.\ \text{tenths.}\end{matrix}\right\}$
2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d. Bixton* R.

It pays 3*s.* synodals, the temporals of the Prior of *Wymondham* were taxed at 3*s.* and those of the Prior of St. *Faith's* at 12*d.* and it paid 2*l.* to the tenths.

In 1467, *Edm. Brightyeve* (or *Britiff*) of *Bernham-Broom* was buried in St. *Peter's* there, in the chancel. *John* was his son and heir.

Orate pro Anima Edmundi Bryghteve Generosi qui obiit xiv° die Januarii Mcccclxvii, cuius anime propicietur Deus.

Orate pro Anima Margarete Bryghteve, que obiit iiii° Maii A° M° cccc° lxxiii°.

It is now lost.

In 1497, *John Brightyeve,* his son, was buried in this church, *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert* his son; *Agnes* and *Alice,* his daughters, survived him; he gave *Hawteynes* manor here to his wife, and *Sotherton* manor in *Suffolk* to his daughter *Agnes,* and Sir *Henry Heydon* was his supervisor.

In 1503, *John Dorant* of *Bernham-Broom,* Gent. whose wife *Elyn* survived him, was buried in the church. *Elyn Dorant,* widow, was buried by her husband in 1514, and settled all her lands and tenements in *Barnham-Broom,* and *Bixton,* on the gilds of our *Lady* and St. *Peter* in *Barnham-Broom,* on condition the brothers and sisters keep a solemn *dirige* and mass of *requiem* every *Lady* day in *Barnham* church, for her and her husband's souls, and lay a grave-stone of 26*s.* 8*d.* with an image and her arms thereon.

On a brass,

Orate pro Anima Johis: Durant et Alicie Uxoris sue que quidem Alicia obiit ii^do^ die Mensis Decembris Anno Dni: Mcccccxiv cuius anime propicietur Deus.

the arms are imperfect.

Hic iacet dominus Johannes Hamelyne Rector dum vivit istius Ecclesie, qui obiit ∴∴ die Maii Anno Dni: Mcccccxvi.

On the north side of the chancel, under the wall, is a very large marble, but no inscription.

In the chancel,

ELIZABETH late Wife of NICHOLAS CARR, of St. Gregory's Parish in Norwich Esq; buried 31 Oct: 1666.

NICHOLAS CARR Esq; buried 12 April 1675, A° Ætatis 81.

CARR, *arg.* on a chevron *sab.* three estoils *gul.* between three griffins heads erased *or.*

The church stands on a hill; it hath only one isle and chancel, both which are leaded, and there are five bells.

When the Conqueror first gave this town to the Earl *Warren*, there were two carucates of land held by 47 freemen, and it was worth *5l. per annum*, but at the survey, they were increased to 57 men, and their rents and services to nine pounds.

The *soke* belonged to the King's manor of *Wymondham*, and the town was three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad, and paid *8s. 5d.* to the King's tax.[9]

The manor was held of *Castle-Acre* castle, and came to the *Mortimers*, and passed with their manor of *Atleburgh*, as you may see in vol. i. p. 506, till Sir *Rob. Mortimer* of *Atleburgh* gave it to his second son, *Const. Mortimer*, as you may see in vol. i. p. 509, and it came after to *Margery*, daughter and coheir of Sir *Tho. Mortimer*, eldest brother to *Constantine*, who carried it to Sir *John Fitz-Ralf*, her husband, after the death of *Anne*, daughter and heiress of Sir *Robert Herling*, who had her life in it, and her husbands were lords in her right, and so it parted from *Atleburgh*, and passed in the *Fitz-Ralfs* with *Little-Elingham*, as you may see at p. 288, till *Elizabeth*, one of the coheirs of that family, married to Sir *Rob. Chamberlain* of *Gedding* in *Suffolk*, and then it went in that family with *Elingham* aforesaid till that went to Sir *Edward Chamberlain's* third son, *Leonard*, and this to his second son, *George Chamberlain* of *Bernham-Broom*, who was lord in 1560; *Edward*, his son, in 1567, and *Edward*, his grandson, in 1612, who married *Anne*, daughter of *Henry Lamb* of *Tostock* in *Suffolk*, who left it to his son *Edward*, first married to *Mary*, daughter of *Tho. Weld* of *Wimondham*, and after to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Henry Clifton* of *Toftres*, who was succeeded by *Edward Chamberlain*, his son, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, who married a *Sidley*, and was 22 years old in 1651. He left *Edward Chamberlain* of *Yarmouth*, who had a place in the custom-house there, but was never lord here, the estate being sold by his father to Sir *Tho. Woodhouse* of *Kimberley*, and Sir *John Woodhouse*, Bart. is now lord and patron.

HAUTEYN'S, NOW CALLED HAWKINS'S MANOR.

This manor was in two parts, *Godwin Halden* had one, which was worth 20*s.* and *Starcolf* another, worth 10*s.*; they were soon joined, and came to the family sirnamed *De Bernham*, and was always held of the Earl of *Gloucester* and *Hereford*.[1]

Will. de Bernham had it about *Richard* the First's time, and after him *Walter de Bernham*, who held the same two fees of the honour of *Gloucester*, in *Oxnedes*, *Heylesden*, *Bernham*, *Skeyton*, and *Sunderland* in *Haringby*, that *William* his predecessor formerly held, they being then valued at 10*l. per annum*. In 1250, *Emma*, wife of *David*

[9] Feorhou H. et dim. terre Willi. de Warenna. (Domsday, fol. 94.) In Bernham ii. car. terre et vi. acr. tenebant xlvii. liberi homines, quando recepit, et modo lvii. semper vii. bord. et viii. car. et x. acr. prati, semper i. moln. et dim. tunc val. c.*s.* modo ix. lib. Soca in Wimundham Regis. Totum habet vi. quar. in longo et iiii. in lato, et de Gelto Regis. viii.*s.* et v.*d.* quicunque ibi teneat.

[1] H. Feorhou. (Domsd. fol. 290.) Terre Goduini Haldeni. Bernham, ten. i. lib. homo T. R. E. i. car. terre, semper ii. vill. et iii. bord. semper i. car. et iii. acr. prati semper i. mol. et val. xx. sol. Terre Starcolfi. H. Feorhou. Bernham tenuit idem T. R. E. lx. acr. terre et iii. bord. et i. car. et ii. acr. prati, et val. x. sol.

de Bernham, had lands here, and in 1264, *Will. de Bernham* had a charter for free-warren here, and in *Skeyton* and *Anttingham*, and the latter end of *Henry* the Third's reign, *Margaret Hauteyn* held part of it for life, of *Walter de Bernham*, who was lord in 1316; and in 1345, *Hamon de Mikelefeld* and his partners held that part which *Margaret Hauteyn* formerly had.

In 1372, *Alex. Straunge* of *Bernham Ryskes* granted to Mr. *Will. de Blithe* Archdeacon of *Norfolk*, *Thomas* parson of *Hardyngham*, *Hugh* parson of *Bernham* with *Riskys*, Mr. *Will. de Swynflet* Archdeacon of *Norwich*, his manor called *Hauteyn's Hall* in *Bernham* and *Rysks*; Sir *Rob. Mortimer*, Sir *Roger de Wylasham*, Knights, and others, being witnesses; the original remains among the evidences of the city of *Norwich*, and hath a seal appendant thereto, which is a shield parted per pale indented, on the dexter side three martlets and this circumscription, SIGIL: ALEXANDRI: LE STRANGE. They seem to be trustees to *Will. Hauteyn*, for this year it is said the manor was in two parts, and was lately held of *Humphry de Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, by *Walter de Bernham* and *Will. Hauteyn*.

In 1394, *Will. Gambon* and *Cecily* his wife held 40 acres of land and 30*s.* rent in *Bernham*, *Brandon*, and *Runhale*, and *Richard* was their son and heir.

In 1401, *John Walkeden* and his tenants held it of the Countess of *Herford*, and not long after it belonged to the

Bryghtyeves or Britiffs, an ancient family in this town; in 1467, *Edm. Bryghteve* was lord, and was buried here, as was *John* his son in 1497, who left the manor to *Elizabeth* his wife, after the decease of *Agnes Bryghteve*, his mother, and after his wife's death, to *Robert*, his son and heir, and it was found that this *John Britiffe* held it of the dutchy of *Lancaster*, as of the honour of *Herford*, by knight's service; how long it continued in this family I do not find, but in 1597

The whole site of the manor of *Hawkins* alias *Britives* in *Barnham-Broome*, was leased to *Edw. Pye* by the Corporation of the city of *Norwich*, who are the present [1739] lords.

This town is distinguished from *Bernham* in *Suffolk*, &c. in all old evidences, by the name of *Bernham Ryskys*, that hamlet and church thereto belonging being united to it; it hath lately been always called *Barnham-Broom*, but on what account I know not, for I do not find any of the family of that name ever concerned here.

BOWTHORP.

THIS church was dedicated to St. *Michael*, and was first valued at five, afterwards at six marks; the procurations were 6*s*. 8*d*. synodals 1*s*. 11*d*. Peter-pence 4*d*. carvage 6*s*. *ob*.; the rector had a house and 40 acres of land, and *Rob. de Leyham* was patron; it was afterwards annexed by *Richard* Bishop of *Norwich* to the college of St. *Mary* in the fields in *Norwich*.

RECTORS.

1304, *Gilbert de Wendene*. Sir RICHARD DE BRAMPTON, Knt.
1335, *John Boteler* of *Bulmere*. R. Lady HAWISE DE WYSHAM.
1338, *John de Taleworth*. *Ditto*.
1349, *Hugh Skoner*. *Ditto*. } Change with the vicarage of *Neke-*
1352, *John Douchirch*. *Ditto*. } *ton*. R
1354, *Thomas de Penreth*. *Ditto*.
1364, *John Mey*. *Rob. de Bumpstede*, of *Norwich*. Change with *Brynton*.
1365, *Richard*, son of *John de Kimburle*. *Ditto*. Change with *Colton*.
1366, *Stephen Gilbert* of *Holt*. *Ditto*. Change with *Howe*.
1376, *Hugh Thede* of *Wortham*. JOHN DE CORPESTY, citizen of *Norwich*.
1378, *Rob. Notykyn* of *Stodey*. O. 1388.
1388, *John Elys* of *Tivetshall*. Sir WILLIAM ELMHAM, Knt.
1403, *John Maymond* of *Hepworth*. Sir JOHN DE INGOLDESTHORP, Knt.
1408, *Will. Browne*. ELIZABETH, relict of Sir *Will. Elmham*, Knt.
1413, *Will. Noot*. Change with *Leyston*, *London* diocese. WILLIAM SEDMAN, citizen of *Norwich*.
1420, *John Bennes* of *Ipswich*. The Dean, and Canons of St. *Mary* in the Fields at *Norwich*, patrons, to their dissolution.
1427, *Nicholas Wolmer*, deprived.
1431, *Rob. Downe*. R.
1436, *John atte Herne*. R.
1437, *Nicholas Heylet*. O.
1460, *John Smith*. O.
1462, *John Wilton*. O. United for life to a chantry in St. *Mary's* college.
1464, *Nicholas Riley*, buried in the middle of the church, in 1470, before St. *Michael's* image, and founded a lamp to burn six years before that image, and was a benefactor to St. *Andrew's* gild at *Colney*.
1471, *John Neel*.
Henry Gawell. R.
1505, *Henry Shelton*. R.
1508, *Will. Richers*, vicar also of *Bawburgh*, where he is buried.

1520, Sir *Anthony Hogeson*, the last presented by the convent; NICHOLAS CARR, LL. D. being dean.

1588, *Tho. Igmethorp.* The QUEEN, by lapse.

1597, *John Sadlow*, licensed preacher. The QUEEN.

1605, *Andrew Clark.* The KING, by lapse.

1612, *Will. Rawley.* The Chancellor, and Scholars of the University of *Cambridge*, by Act of Parliament, (*Yaxley*, the patron, I suppose, being a papist.) He was S. T. P, and rector in 1636.

The Rev. Mr. *Lynne Smear* is now [1739] curate, at the nomination of the YALLOPS, who had it of the *Yaxleys*.

This church is not mentioned in the King's Books; it was a rectory in the dean and canons of the college of St. *Mary in the Fields* in *Norwich*, who presented to it till 1522, and then the college petitioned *Richard* Bishop of *Norwich*,[2] setting forth, that the church was of their patronage, and that it was destitute of parishioners, and therefore might more properly be made a chapel rather than remain a rectory with cure of souls, there being no inhabitants in the town, but the college servants, who tilled their lands, and the profits being so small, that they would not maintain a rector, they hoped that the Bishop would consolidate it to the college, the revenues of which were so much decreased, that they would scarce maintain the *dean* and *canons* there; upon which the Bishop considering the college was of his patronage, did consolidate to the said college for ever, the rectory, with all its profits, &c. on condition they kept up the church, and performed service there on Sundays and saints days, by a chaplain, to be paid by them for so doing; and that henceforth it should be reputed a church or chapel, and should be kept in decent repair at their expense: the Bishop reserved all episcopal jurisdiction over it, and peculiar power to sequester all the profits, if they should neglect to repair the church at any time, or find a serving chaplain there; and also at the removal of every *dean* of the college, the succeeding *dean* was to pay 4*l.* to the Bishop for the time being, in lieu of the tenths and first fruits of this church; (which is the reason it is not in the King's Books;) the consolidation bears date at the Bishop's manor of *Hoxne, Jan.* 8, 1522, but the college never enjoyed it, for Sir *Anth. Hogeson*, who was rector at the consolidation, survived the college's dissolution, and therefore the Crown presented to it as a lapsed rectory, and the university as a rectory in the hands of a Papist; but after the death of *Rawley*, *Henry Yaxley*, lord here, made it appear it was consolidated as aforesaid to the college, and came with that, at the Dissolution, to the King, who granted the manor and rectory, as an impropriation, to *Miles Spencer*, last dean of the college, and chancellour of the diocese;[3] he died single, and it came to the *Yaxleys*; in 1605, it was returned to be a free chapel, that paid no synodals nor procurations, and therefore is exempt from archidiaconal jurisdiction, but the King lately presented to it as a rectory, valued at 6 marks, in the archdeaconry of *Norfolk* and deanery of *Hingham*; during this time the church was neglected and laid in decay, without any service, it being esteemed as a sinecure, till *Matthew* Bishop of *Norwich* obtained a decree in Chancery,

[2] MSS. Dunelm. R. 267. [3] Mr. Neve says his picture is at Bowthorp.

dated 23d *Feb.* 1635, against *Henry Yaxley*, Esq. lord here, by virtue of which the church was purged of all things in it; (it having been used as a sort of store-house;) the churchyard was fenced in, (being 28 rods round,) four windows were put into the church, and one into the steeple, a porch built, new doors made, the church paved, ceiled, whited, and reeded, a font erected, and the pulpit and desk finished, at about 140*l.* charge; the profits of the whole living were sequestered to repair the church, and it was finished at *Michaelmas*, 1639; the priest's or chaplain's salary to be paid by the said *Yaxley*, and all others after him, that shall possess the tithes and glebes; all which was performed accordingly, and ever since it hath been served by a *chaplain* or *parish-priest*, as it is at this day, it being a *donative* in the lord of the manor.

The CHURCH is very small, being only 15 yards long and 7 broad; it hath no isles nor steeple, save a small turret, in which hangs one bell: the altar is railed in, and in the east window are the arms of *Yallop*, *Giles*, and *Spelman*.

On a black marble in the chancel,

YALLOP, *gul.* an orle between eight billets *or*, quartering GILES, per fess *gul.* and *az.* on a bend *arg.* between two lions heads erased, and as many croslets fitchee *or*, three roses *gul.* impaling SPELMAN.

YALLOP'S crest is a pheon *or* between two wings *arg.*

Here lyeth the Bodyes of Robert, Henry, and Dorothy Yallop, Children of Sir Robert Yallop of Bowthorp Knight, and Dorothy his Wife, which Children were born, and died in their Infancy, between the Years of our Lord 1660, and 1670.

On another stone, YALLOP impales SPELMAN in a lozenge,

Here lyeth the Body of Dame Dorothy, the Widow of Sir Robert Yallop of Bowthorp in the County of Norfolk Knt. to whom she bore 4 Sons and one Daughter, she was the eldest Daughter of Clement Spelman of the County of Middlesex Esq; and one of the Barons of the Exchequer, a Lady no less adorned with the Endowments of Nature than of Virtue, and as the Former gave her the esteem of Men, so the latter qualified her for Heaven, for if the Mercifull shall obtain Mercy, she in whom Compassion, and Charity to the distressed, shined so bright, may justly be presumed to have met with a like Return from the Father of Mercies, in Hopes whereof she departed this Life the 15th Day of January, in the Year of our Lord 1719, 20, and of her Age 84.

On another stone, YALLOP, and GILES per fess, impaling a fess between nine roundels.

Edward Yallop, Gent. of the Society and Company of Merchant-Tailors in the City of London, and next Brother to Sir Robert Yallop of Bowthorp, Knt. died at Bowthorpe aforesaid, the 29th Day of July 1676, leaving two Daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, and was here buried.

On an altar tomb in the churchyard,

Reliquiæ Roberti Yallop Militis, Loco, Jussu dum viveret suo, coram effosso, depositæ; Obijt VII° Die Mensis Maij A° Domini. M. DCCV. Ætat LXVIII. Requiescat in Pace.

This town paid 36*s.* 8*d.* to the tenths, the temporals of the Abbot of *Langele* were taxed at 33*s.* 4*d. ob.* those of the Prior of St. *Faith's* at 3*s.*

In 1310, *Thomas de Cokesfield* gave six acres of land in *Bowthorp*, to the Abbot of *Langley*, in exchange for six acres in *Erlam*.

In 1324, *William Bateman* of *Norwich*, and *Margaret* his wife, settled on *Will. Bateman*, their son, a messuage and lands here.

The learned Sir *Henry Spelman*, in his *Icenia*, (fo. 157,) would have it take its name from *Bout*, i. e. *Ambitus*, and *Thorp*, *Villula*, but it seems rather to be *Beau-Thorp*, that is, the fine or pleasant village, its situation no ways answering the Knight's description.

It belonged to HAKEYNE, a *Saxon*, in the Confessor's time, and was worth 40*s.*; and at the Conqueror's survey it belonged to that monarch, who committed it to the custody of *Godric*, who paid 6*l.* *per annum*, for it; it was only three furlongs long, and as much broad, and paid 6*d. ob. gelt.*[4]

This town was granted to the PEVERELLS, (who enfeoffed the LEYHAMS,) except the superiority of the town, and all that part which belonged to the manor of *Cossey*, and was held of the honour of *Richmond*, which having always passed with the manor of *Cossey*, and still continuing with it, I need only refer you thither, the lord of *Cossey* manor being superiour lord, great part being held of him; for in the year 1480,[5] this town was found to be ancient demean, and being part of *Cossey*, the tenants and inhabitants were to enjoy the like privileges, and were not to be impanelled upon juries, &c.

In 1206, Sir PETER DE LEYHAM was lord and patron; this family resided at *Leyham* in *Suffolk*, and had very considerable estates in both counties; he gave many lands here to the Abbot of *Langele*, who, jointly with *Ric. Keyser*, *Laurence de Brakene*, and others, paid 12*s.* 5*d.* as their part for two fees, towards the *aid* for marrying King *Henry* the Third's daughter.

ROBERT DE LEYHAM succeded *Peter*, and was followed by

REGINALD, his son and heir, who died in 1244, seized of the manor and patronage, as did *Lettice* his wife, in 1266, leaving

JOHN DE LEYHAM, his son and heir a minor, and in 1289, this *John* was found to hold *Overbury Hall* manor in *Leyham* in *Suffolk*, of the Earl-Marshal at one fee, and this manor of the honour of *Hatfield Peverel*, at two fees; he died seized in 1289, leaving these manors to

JOHN, his son, then two years old; and in 1298, it was found that Sir *Richard de Brampton*, Knt. was his cousin and heir; he died the nextyear without issue, and

[4] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. H. Feorhou. (Doms. fo. 23.) Boethorp tenuit Hakene T. R. E. ii. car. terre, tunc x. villani m° xiiii. semper iii serv. et ii. car. in dnio. et ii. car. homin. silva xvi. porc. et x. acr. prati, semper i. mol. et vii. porc. et xvi. ov. Huic manerio jacent ii. soc. iiii. acr. terre. Totum val. xl. sol. m° vi. lib. albas. et habet iii. quar. in lato, et iiii. in longo, et vi. *d.* et i. obolum de Gelto.

[5] Pat. E. 4. A° 20 Part. 1. Mem. 29.

BRAMPTON inherited; and in 1300, the said *Richard* and his under tenants, *viz.* the Abbot of *Langele, Maud de Caston, Emma Kerville, John de Bawbergh, Ric. Keyser,* and *Joceline Goodhale,* were possessed of the said fees; and in 1304, Sir *Richard* presented here; in 1305, he settled it on,

THOMAS DE BRAMPTON, his son, and his heirs.

In 1310, ROBERT DE REYDON of *Reydon* in *Suffolk* had a charter for free-warren here, for a market, fair, and free-warren in *Reydon,* for free-warren in *Wenham-Combusta, Hadley, Holeton, Stratford, Leyham, Hintlesham, Whersted, Threston, Wolfreston, Badingham,* and *Framlingham* in *Suffolk, Ramsey,* and *Wrabnese* in *Essex,* and *Fighelden* and *Aleton* in *Wiltshire.* This *Robert* purchased it of *Thomas de Brampton,* who conveyed it to him, with the reversion of the third part, which *Alice,* widow of Sir *Richard de Brampton,* held in dower; and in 1314, the said *Robert* had the King's license to settle it on

JOHN, his son, and *Hawise* his wife, who presented by the name of *Hawise de Wysham* in 1335; and in 1338, *Richard,* son of *Thomas de Brampton,* cousin and one of the heirs of *John de Leyham,* released his right to the said *Hawise,* Sir *Andrew de Bures,* and *Alice* his wife, and the heirs of *Alice;* and in 1359, *Hawise,* then widow of *John de Wysham,* held it of the inheritance of the said *Alice.*

In 1360, Sir *Andrew de Bures* died, *Alice* his wife survived, and *Robert,* their heir, was then 26 years old, but he dying without issue, the said *Alice,* jointly with her second husband, *John,* son of Sir *John de Sutton,* Knt. conveyed their manor and advowson in 1362, to

ROBERT DE BUMPSTED, citizen of *Norwich,* and *Thomas* his son, and their heirs, which *Robert* presented in 1364.

In 1376, JOHN DE CORPESTY, citizen of *Norwich,* was lord and patron; and

In 1388, Sir WILLIAM DE ELMHAM, Knt. and BARTHOLOMEW DE ELLYS, his trustee; this Sir *William* was one of the Captains sent to the aid of the Duke of *Britain,* in 1379; he was lord of *Ingaldesthorp* and *Frenge,* in *Norfolk,* and *Westhorp,* &c. in *Suffolk,* which last manor he left with this solely to his wife, whom he had made executrix, with Sir *John Ingoldesthorp,* Knt. Sir *William Burgate,* Knt. &c. and having bought the marriage and custody of Sir *John Boun,* his kinsman, of the Earl of *Arundel,* he ordered 35 marks to be expended for the soul of Sir *John Cursoun,* Knt. who was prisoner with the Earl of *Pembrook* in *Spain;* Sir *William* died in 1403, and was buried in a chapel in the abbey of *Bury;* in 1419, *Elizabeth* his widow died at *Westhorp* in *Suffolk,* and was buried in the abbey by her husband. Sir *John Ingoldesthorp* presented in 1403, and she herself in 1408; she left a legacy to Dame *Margaret Kerdystone,* her mother, and the relations of *Thomas Catterton,* her first husband, and being possessed of this manor and advowson in fee by her husband's will, in the year 1409, she sold it to

WILLIAM SEDMAN, citizen of *Norwich,* who presented in 1413, and soon after settled the manor, lands, and advowson, on

The DEAN and CANONS of the chapel of St. *Mary in the Fields* in the city of *Norwich,* commonly called, *the Chapel in the Fields,* in which house in continued to its dissolution,

And was then granted by King *Henry* VIII. in 1546, along with the site of that religious place, to

MILES SPENCER, last *Dean* there, and his heirs, to be held by knight's service in *capite*, the said *Dean* having purchased most of the revenues of this college of the King; at his decease it came to the

YAXLEYS, but how I cannot find; for in 1570, *Margaret*, daughter and heir of *Robert Stokes* of *Yorkshire*, widow of *Richard Yaxley* of *Melles* in *Suffolk*,[6] held the manor and impropriate rectory, and at her death left them to

WILLIAM YAXLEY, Esq. her son, who had them in 1572.

In 1600, HENRY YAXLEY, Esq. settled it in trust on *Charles Waldegrave;* in 1635, this *Henry* was lord, and lived here; it continued in the family till they made it over to the

BROWNS of *Colney;* and about 1660,

Sir ROBERT YALLOP, Knt. for his good service in recovering Mr. *Yaxley's* estate in *Yorkshire*, from his kinsman *Brown* of *Colney*, had this manor conveyed to him; he settled at *Bowthorp Hall;* this Sir *Robert* was grandson of *Rowland Yallop* of *Rockland* in *Norfolk*, whose son *Robert* married *Joan*, daughter of *Edward Giles* of *Thorp* by *Norwich*, by whom he had one daughter, *Anne*, married to *Thomas Barret* of *Horstead*, Gent. where she was buried, and several sons; *Edward*, his second, is buried here; *Giles*, another son, buried at *Potter-Heigham*, and Sir *Robert*, who married *Dorothy*, daughter of *Clement Spelman* of *Gray's Inn*, Baron of the Exchequer; Sir *Robert* died in 1705, and was buried here.

CHARLES YALLOP, Esq. his only son, married *Ellen*, daughter and heiress of Sir *Edw. Barkham* of *West-Acre* Bart. whose son,

EDWARD YALLOP, alias SPELMAN, Esq. is said to be lord, but one Mr. *Nash* a mortgagee is said to be in possession of the estate.

BAWBURGH,

COMMONLY called *Baber*, is a little village at the east part of this hundred, famous for the birth of St. *Walstan*, whose life we have at large, among *Capgrave's* Legends, fo. 285.

St. *Walstan* the Confessor, says he, was born in *Bawburgh*, of a good family, his father's name being *Benedict* and his mother's *Blida;* at 12 years old, renouncing all his patrimony, he entered service at *Taverham*, and became so charitable, that he gave his own victuals to the poor, and even his shoes off his feet, to a woman that asked his charity; this being told his mistress, she immediately goes to him, with design of rebuking him for so doing, but upon her finding him loading his cart with bushes and thorns, barefooted, without any injury or pain, surprised at the miracle, she falls down before him, confesses

[6] The Yaxleys are buried at Yaxley, and Melles in Suffolk.

her wicked intention in coming, and begged his pardon, which he presently granted. This being reported about, and his master seeing the many miracles he did, loved him much, and would have made him his heir, but he would accept of nothing, only the promise of the calf of a certain cow he named, when she calved, which being agreed, not long after, she had two bull calves, which he carefully brought up, not for coveteousness sake, but to fulfil God's will, an angel having commanded him so to do, which told him that they should conduct him to the place of his burial. After this, as he was mowing with his fellow labourers in a meadow, an angel appeared, and warned him of his death, notwithstanding which, he kept on mowing, till near the time, and then calling his master and fellows together, he told them his will, commending his soul to God, St. *Mary*, and all the *Saints*; he ordered them to place his body in a carriage, and yoke his two oxen to draw him, strictly commanding that no body should direct them where to go, but that they should go wherever God pleased; after this, falling prostrate, he earnestly beseeched God, that every labourer that had any infirmity in his own body, or any distemper among his cattle, if he came out of devotion and reverence to visit his body, and to ask remedy of God there, might obtain his desire and have his petitions granted; upon which there was a voice heard from heaven, which said, "O holy *Walstan*, that which you have asked is granted, come from your labour to rest;" and instantly he expired, in the very meadow where he was at work, and that moment (if we will credit the legend) a white dove was seen to come from his mouth and mount the sky. His fellow labourers took up his body, laid it in his cart, and yoked his oxen, which went directly to *Costesseye* wood, where this miracle happened, that as they passed a deep water in the wood, the wheels went upon the surface of it, as if it had been solid ground, and the report is, that to this day the traces of the wheels are seen on the surface; to this, another prodigy was added; when the oxen had drawn the body to the top of an exceeding high hill in the wood, they stopped a little, and presently, contrary, to the nature of the place, a spring issued, which still continues; going thence directly to *Bawburgh*, a little before they came to the place where the Saint rests, they stopped again, and immediately there issued a spring, (which to this day is called St. *Walstan's Well*, a little below the church,) famous it was for many virtues, especially for curing fevers and other distempers; afterwards going a little further, they made a full stop, and there they buried the holy-man's body, built a church over it, and dedicated it to his honour, and there God wrought divers miracles, for at the shrine or sepulchre of this Saint, not only paralyticks, demoniacks, the deaf and dumb, the blind and lame, those that were troubled with fevers, or had lost their genitals, were said to be made whole and entirely cured; but beasts also that had any illness were healed by this Saint; he is said to die in 1016, on the third of the calends of *June*. Many other trifling and as fabulous things as these are related of this Saint, in his Legend, all which, for brevity sake, I shall omit, and only take notice of *Bale's* short account, which he gives us from this Legend, in his own words:[7]

[7] John Bale's English Votaries, p. 16. b.

" Saynte Walstane of Bawburgh iii. Miles from Norwych, was " neyther Monke nor Prest, yet vowed he (they say) to lyve Chast " without a Wyfe, and perfourmed that Promyse, by Fastynge of the " Frydaye and good Sayntes Vygyls without any other Grace or Gyft " gyven of God. He dyed in the Yeare of our Lord a M. and xvi. in " the thyrde Calendes of June, and became after the maner of Priapus " the God of their Feldes in Northfolke, and Gyde of their Haruestes. " al Mowers and Sythe folowers sekynge hym ones in the Yeare. Loke " his Legende in the Catalogue of Johan Capgrave, Prouyncyall of the " Augustyne Fryeres, and ye shal finde there, that both Men and " Beastes which had lost their Preuy Parts, had newe Members again " restored to them, by this Walstane. Marke thys kynde of Myracles, " for your Learnynge, I thynke Ye have seldome redde the lyke."

In ancient time, besides the vicar, there were six chantry priests serving in the church at St. *Walstan's* altar, which Saint was inshrined in the north chapel of this church, which was demolished on that account at the Reformation, the shrine being daily visited, not only by *pilgrims* from all parts of *England*, but numbers came from beyond the seas for that purpose; and while this place remained in such repute, the inhabitants in general, and the vicar and serving priests, grew exceeding rich, so that in 1309 they rebuilt the chancel, and adorned the church and chapel in the most handsome manner.

There was a *hermit* also placed in this parish, by the Bishop's appointment, who performed divine service in his own chapel (which was by his *hermitage* at *Bawburgh* bridge) to the *pilgrims*, and then attended them to the town, sprinkling them with hyssop and holy water.

But when *pilgrimages* ceased, and all such rites were abolished, the inhabitants came immediately to great poverty, and so continued till the church became so ruinous, that it was scarce fit for divine service, neither could they afterwards assemble in it, without hazard of their lives; and so it remained forsaken for some time.

At the revision in 1633, the church was repaired and tiled, there being about 300*l.* laid out on it, so that then there was scarce a handsomer church in the deanery.

It was a rectory valued at 10 marks, the church being dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Walstan*, and was given by *Alan* Viscount of *Roan* in *Normandy*, to the Abbot of *Bon-Repos (de Bona Requie)* there,[s] and by the Abbot, in 1235, to the Prior and convent of *Norwich*, along with the mediety of the rectory of *Barford*; it was appropriated by Bishop *Raleigh* in 1240, whenever *William le Poymur*, who was then rector, voided it. It had a house and 17 acres of glebe, and the vicarage was valued at five marks and an half, but was not taxed; the vicar had a house and yard, but no other land; in 1633, the house was down, and the site belonged to the vicar; it contained a rood, and was called in the terrier about half an acre; it paid 6*s* 6*d.* procurations, 20*d.* synodals, 9*d.* Peter-pence, 6*d. ob.* carvage. The Prior of the monks of *Rumburgh* in *Suffolk* had a portion of tithes here, valued at two marks, which they held by grant of the Abbot of St. *Mary* at *York*, to which they were a cell, and that

[s] Regr. Norw. p. 1, 96. I. IV. 22.

abbey had it of the gift of the Earl of *Britain*, it being for two parts of the tithes of the demeans of that Earl in *Bawburc*: the Prior appropriated this rectory to the sacrist, who compounded with the Prior of *Rumburgh*, and agreed to pay him for ever yearly 43*s*. 4*d*. for them; and in 1528, the Abbey of *York* released to the Dean of Cardinal *Woolsey's* college in *Ipswich*, all their revenues belonging to their cell at *Rumburgh* in *Bawburgh*, &c.

VICARS.

1250, Sir *Bartholomew de Norwich*. The Prior of *Norwich*.
Sir *Jeffry*.
1278, Sir *Barth. de Norwich* again.
1315, prid. id. *July*, *William* of *Eccles*, by *Bromholm*.
1317, 17 kal. *May*, *Nicholas de Bodenham*.
Peter de Welles, R.
1348, 8 *Aug*. *Richard atte Grene*.
1349, 10 *July*, *Roger atte Stone* of *Barsham*.
Richard de Barsham. Change with *Melton Constable*.
1353, 27 *Nov*. *John Mey*. *Ditto*.
1394, 9 *May*, *Charles Alleyn* of *Lammas*. } Change with *Testerton*.
1395, 18 *Dec*. *John Mayor*. }
1397, 29 *Mar*. *Tho. Verdon* of *Ibstoke*. } Change with *Wickhampton*.
1408, 3 *Sep*. *Stephen Sherreve*. Change with *Langham*.
1417, 27 *Oct*. *Godfrey*, son of *Walter Mayster*, of *Boton*. *Ditto*.
1419, 11 *March*, *Robert de Bernak*.
1434, 30 *July*, *Thomas Esthagh*, R.
1439, 4 *July*, *Will. Gybbys* of *Runton*.
1444, 22 *April*, *Thomas Mastryocke*, O.
1476, 13 *Jan*. *Robert Butte*.
1493, 23 *June*, Mr. *Edward Rightwise*, died, and was buried in the chancel, with this on a brass plate still remaining,

Orate pro anima Edmundi Ryghtwys, S. T. P. Ecclesie Sancti Michaelis ad Placita in Norwico quondam Rectoris et huius Ecclesie Vicarii, qui obiit xviii° Junii Anno Domini M°CCCC° lxxxviii°. cuius anime propicietur Deus.

1493, 30 *July*, Mr. *Thomas Tyerd*, S. T. B. he lies buried in the chancel, with this,

Orate pro anima Magistri Thome Tyard S. T. B. quondam Vicarii istius Ecclesie qui obiit i° Januarii M°CCCCC°vi° cuius anime propicietur Deus.

1506, 8 *July*, Mr. *Robert Dam*, LL. B. on *Tyard's* death.
Mr. *Edmund Wethir*. He resigned in
1518, to Master *William Rechers*, who is buried here with this inscription,

Orate pro anima Magistri Willi. Rechers quondam Vicarii istius Ecclesie qui obiit xx° Jan: M°. CCCCC°xxvi°.

After his death, nobody would accept it, and it laid till
1586, without institution, and then *Daniel* or *Robert Howes* took the broad seal, and was instituted vicar *Jan*. 13.

1609, 30 *March, Richard Youngs,* on *Howes's* death. Lapse.
1640, 17 *March, George Sanders,* on *Youngs's* death. The Dean and Chapter of *Norwich.* Ever since his time it hath been held by sequestration, as a curacy, the curates being nominated by the Dean and Chapter, who are impropriators of the rectory, and patrons of the vicarage.
1739, the Rev. Mr. *Lynne Smear,* is the present curate.

On a brass in the church,

Orate pro animabus Roberti Grote et Agnetis Uxoris eius qui obiit Anno Domini M°.CCCCC°iiii°.

On *Tyard's* stone is this on a brass plate.

A fess embattled, in chief three martlets.

Immortalitatem hic præstolatur, quod mortale fuit, PHILLIPI TENISON, S.T.P. Archidiaconi *Norfolciæ,* Ecclesiarum de *Hetherset* et *Foulsham* Rectoris, de Insula *Eliensi* oriundi, Collegij *Trinitatis* in Academia *Cant:* quondam Alumni Regis, et Ecclesiæ Rebus afflictis ea quæ Pietatem ejus docuere constantiâ compassus, restitutus cecinit *Nunc Dimittis.* Et exauditus est. Jan. xv 1660, Æt. 48.

In 1528, Sir *Thomas Wethyr,* master of the charnel in *Norwich,* was buried in the cathedral, and gave his close in *Baber* to the vicar of *Baber,* and his successours, for a *certayne,* that is, that they should pray for his soul, and his friends' souls, every *Sunday* in the year, in the pulpit, and every *Friday* in the year remember him in his mass; and if any vicar neglects it, the alderman of the gild of our *Lady* and St. *Walstone* at *Baber,* and the brethren shall take the close to sustain the gild, giving 4*d.* to the curate, and offering 1*d.* on his yerday for *dirige* and mass for evermore. Sir *Richard Wethyr,* his kinsman, was rector of *Baytone.*
The steeple is round, and hath only two bells. The vicarage is valued at 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* being sworn of the clear yearly value of 14*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* and is called by mistake *Banburgh,* for *Bauburgh.* It is discharged of first fruits and tenths. The spirituals of the church of *Bawburgh* belonging to the Prior of *Norwich,* was taxed at 10 marks, the Prior's temporals at 6*s.* and the town paid 30*s.* tenths; it paid 6*s.* 8*d.* archdeacon's procurations, and 3*s.* 3*q.* synodals.

At the lower end of the church, on a broken brass plate,

* * * * * * pro anima Richardi Merchaunt * * * * * * (He lived in 1488)

In a north window, *Delapole,* and *Segrave* or *Mowbray,* quartered.

On a brass in the church,

Orate pro anima Roberti Tyney, et Isabelle uxoris eius, quorum animabus propicietur Deus Amen.

By the north door lies a stone for the wife of *Henry Stoughton,* who died 13 *Feb.* 1671.

In 1488, there was an extent of this rectory made, and entered in the sacrist's register, of *Norwich* priory, fo. 113, from which I learn, that the rectory was in the hands of the sacrist, and that the house abutted north on *Bawburgh* common, called *Lokholme;* he had also a tenement called *Gybald's,* abutting on the churchyard south, the rectory-house east, and on two ways leading to St. *Walstan's* well, west, and north. The meadows lying in *Thorp* are mentioned, and the lands of the hospital of St. *John* of *Jerusalem* of *Carbrook,* and the way leading from *Thorp* to *Great Melton,* and a place on the river called *Le Crymgyll,* and the land of the college of St. *Mary's* in the Fields, *Baburgh* common, called *the Holme,* and all the lands, meadows, and woods, belonging to the rectory, were 98 acres and half a rood.

The sacrist had also in the said town, divers lands by the common, called *Occolde,* and elsewhere, containing 91 acres and half a rood of arable land, and 10 acres and an half of wood.

It appears from the same register, (fol. 65,) that *Eudo*[9] Abbot of the monastery called *de Bona Requie,* or *Bon-Repos,* gave to the prior and monks of the *Holy Trinity* of *Norwich,* the patronage of *Bawburc,* and the patronage of the mediety of *Bereford* or *Barford,* both which were given to *Bon-Repos* abbey, by *Alan* late Viscount of *Rohan,* who was lord of *Costesseye,* to which manor they belonged; this donation, though it has no date, was made in 1235, for *Rob. de Bilney* Archdeacon of *Norfolk,* and *Rich. de Sipton* Dean of *Norwich* were witnesses.

Roger le Clop of *Baburc* gave to God and the church of *Baburc,* his piece of land between the churchyard and the house of *Hubert,* son of *Henry de Baburc,* with a meadow and *turbary,* or peice of land to dig turf on, to the church and rectors of *Baburc* for ever.

It appears in the same register, (fol. 68,) that *Katherine* Countess of *Brittain* gave the monks of *Norwich* a rent of 4*s.* a year out of *Bauburc* mill, for the souls of the ancestors of that family.

Beatrice, widow of *John le Barber* of *Norwich,* released to the church of St. *Walstan* at *Bauburc,* and to Sir *Jefferey,* vicar there, a messuage, with the appurtenances in *Bauburc,* which *Bartholomew,* formerly vicar, purchased of her husband, in the presence of *Anselin de Bauburc,* and others.

In 1278, it appears from the same register, (fol. 69,) that *John de Fereby,* Official of the Bishop of *Norwich,* and brother *Hen. de Lakenham,* then sacrist, on the behalf of the Prior and Convent, who were rectors impropriate, exchanged with Sir *Bartholomew de Norwich,* vicar here, for a piece of land which was assigned to build a vicarage-house upon, and settled the abovesaid house purchased of *Barber,* on the vicarage for ever.

Henry, son of *Ralf de Thorp,* heir of master *Robert,* son of *Bartholomew de Torp,* formerly rector of *Stanford,* released to the Prior his right in a messuage in *Bawburc,* next the land designed for the vicar's house, to which *Jeffy,* vicar here, and *William Burc,* rector of *Horningtoft,* were witnesses; this messuage was *Barber's* also, and was after made the vicarage.

[9] This Abbot agreed that the deeds relating to the advowsons of Huningham, Costesey, Bawburgh and Berford, should be deposited at Sawtree abbey, in safe custody for ever, for the use of either party, on occasion. E Regro. 6to. Ecce. Cath. Norwic. fo. 22.

The Prior held his revenues here of the honour of *Richmond*, at the third part of a fee, to which honour the whole town and advowson belonged at first, it being always a part of *Costessey* manor, as it now is, the lord of *Costessey* being lord here; at the survey it was a *berwic* to *Costessey*, being five furlongs long and four broad, and paid 6*d. ob.* to the geld. It belonged to *Guert* in the Confessor's time, as *Costessey* did, and we meet with it entered under *Costessey* manor, in Doms. fol. 62.[1]

I cannot omit mentioning, that I find in Mr. *Newcourt's* Antiquities of *London* Diocese, vol. ii. p. 227, that one *Richard Wright* of this town went to *Dunmow* priory in *Essex*, and claimed the flitch of bacon which was to be given by the Prior, to all those who were married a year and a day, and never repented either sleeping or waking; the said *Richard* was sworn before *John Cannon*, then Prior, and the Convent, and many others, *April* 27, 1444, according to the custom, kneeling upon two hard pointed stones in the churchyard; the oath was this,

You shall swear by custom of confession,
If ever you made nuptial transgression;
Be you either married man or wife,
If you have brawls, or contentious strife;
Or otherwise, at bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or in word,
Or since the parish-clerk said *Amen*,
You wished yourselves unmarried again,
Or in a twelvemonth and a day,
Repented not in thought any way,
But continued true in thought and desire,
As when you joined hands in the quire;
If to these conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord, you will freely swear,
A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence, with love and good leave;
For this is our custom, at *Dunmow* well known,
Though the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own.

After the oath, the pilgrim for the bacon is taken upon men's shoulders, and carried first about the priory churchyard, and after through the town, all the convent and townsfolk, young and old, following with shouts and acclamations, with his bacon born before him.

I find three persons only upon record, who have fetched the *gammon*.

[1] Terre Alani Comitis, (sc. Richmondie) Feorhou, Cotesela tenuit Guert. T. R. E. &c. huic Manerio i. bereuita Bavenburc. ii. car. terre semper vi. vill. et vi. bord. et ii. serv. tunc i. car. in dnio. m° ii. semper i. car. hom. et iiii. acr. prati, semper i. mol. et Bavenburc v. quar. in long. et iiii. in lato, et vi.*d.* et i. ob. de Gelto.

EASTON,

OR the *East-Town,* so called not in respect to its situation from *Norwich,* but from *Hingham,* the head town of its deanery, it being north-east of it, and in the most eastern part of *Forehoe* hundred.

In ancient writings it is called *Estone* by *Honningham.*

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Peter,* who had his gild here, and the *Blessed Virgin* had a gild also kept to her honour, in her chapel at the east end of the north isle, at the west end of which, stands the tower, which is square, and hath three bells; the church, chancel, and north isle are leaded, and the south porch is tiled.

When *Norwich Domesday* was wrote, *William,* son of *William de Herforth,* was patron; the rector had a house and 60 acres glebe, it was valued at 10 marks, paid 6*s.* 8*d.* procurations, 2*s.* synodals, 13*d.* Peter-pence, and 10*d. ob.* carvage.

RECTORS.

1310, *Thomas de Depham* was rector; he died at *Norwich* in 1317.

1317, 5 kal. *May, Nicholas de Gosford.* PETRONEL, relict of *William de Herforth.*

1349, 25 *June, Will. de Gosford,* shaveling. JOHN BATEMAN of *Honyngham.*

1359, 13 *April, Walter Urry* of St. *Osith's,* priest. SIMON DE BABYNGLE, RALF URRY, and JOHN DE MERSTON, clerks.

1364, 20 *Dec. Rob. de Depedale,* priest. *Ditto.*

Walter Yngald, died in 1379, buried in the chapel in the Field.

1379, 5 *Aug. Will. atte Fen,* priest. The Dean, and Secular Canons of St. *Mary* in the Fields in *Norwich,* who got it appropriated to them.

VICARS.

1403, 12 *April, Will. Reder* was presented by them to the vicarage.

1403, 18 *Sept. Tho. Walsham.* } Change with *Schaldeton*

1412, 11 *Feb. John Bertelet.* } } in *London* diocese.

1414, 1 *June, John Balle.* } Change with *Bedingfield.*

1414, 5 *July, John Bertelet,* again.

1417, 21 *Feb. Thomas Burgh.*

1420, 12 *Feb. John Forth.*

1438, 27 *Jan. Rob. Primerose;* he resigned.

1444, 27 *June, Rich. Primerose;* he resigned.

1452, 6 *Oct. John Chapman.*

1471, 4 *Aug. Edmund Aggys* was buried in the church in 1486.
1486, 8 *March, Richard Vincent.*
1511, 27 *March, Richard Strete.*
1515, 5 *Oct. Tho. Kynsman.* O.
1533, 5 *Oct. Tho. Carter.* The last presented by the DEAN.
1555, *Tho. Chevele.*
1560, 17 *July, George Mitchell.* MILES SPENCER, Esq. He died vicar.
1585, 2 *Dec. George Mayhew.* The assignee of WILLIAM YAXLEY, Esq.
1594, *Tho. Heath,* vicar.
1597, 24 *Sept. Francis Downes.* THOMAS VINCENT of *Easton,* Gent. He returned 64 communicants.
1616, 13 *Feb. Will. Burgess,* A. M. WILL. WOTTON and JOHN BATEMAN.
1619, 23 *Aug. John Reyner.* JOHN BATEMAN, GAWDY BRAMPTON, &c.
Christ. Stinnet.
1663, 1 *March, Nicholas Barwick,* on *Stinnet's* resignation. JOHN RINGALL of *Easton,* Gent.
1672, 21 *May, John Paris,* on *Barwick's* resignation. *Ditto.*
1681, 23 *Dec. Barthol. Harwood,* on *Paris's* resignation. *Ditto.*
1700, 17 *Aug. Tho. Patteson,* on *Harwood's* deprivation. MARTIN. RINGALL, Gent.
1724, 28 *May,* The Rev. Mr. *John Brand,* on *Patteson's* cession; he is the present [1739] vicar. MARTIN RINGALL, Esq.

This Vicarage is valued in the King's Books at 7*l.* 11*s.* 10*d. ob.* but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 23*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths.
The town paid 40*s.* to the old tenths.
The Abbot of *Sawtre's* temporals were valued at 2*s.*
The Abbot of *Langele's* at 5*s.* 5*d.*
The Abbot of St. *Bennet* of *Holme's* lands and rents at 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*
In 1392, Sir *Richard Cossyn* of *Easton,* Knt. was buried in this chancel, by *Dionise* his wife; *Roger* Prior of *Wangeford,* and *John Loveday,* his son, were his executors.
The family of the DAVYS or DAVIES were anciently seated here, and had a good estate; in the mansion-house of which, *Robert Davy* lived, in 1450, he left *John Davy,* his son and heir, whose son *Robert* (as I take it) lies buried between the font and the church door, with this on a brass plate,

> Orate pro Anima Roberti Davy qui obiit xiiii° Die Septembris A° Dni. M°. cccc°. lxxxv°, et pro Anima Margerie Uxoris sue, que obiit xii° Die Decembris A° Dni: M°. cccc°. lxxxvii°.

Thomas his son lies buried under a large stone, partly covered by the desk; on it is this inscription on a brass plate,

> Orate pro Anima Thome Davy qui obiit xii° Die Octobris A° Christi M°. cccc° xi° cuius Anime propicietur Deus.

By his will, dated in 1509, he bequeathed to the township of *Eastone*

by *Ringland*, the house at "the briggs fote ther, called the *Gwyld-*"*House*, and to the repair and maintenaunce of the same, a tenement "lying by, within the yerde thereto belonging,"[2] it abuts on the high way west, a meadow east, a common path north, and the river south.

In 1532, *Robert Davys*, senr. died seized of three messuages and 110 acres of land, and 8*s*. rent in *Eston*, *Marlingford*, and *Cossey*, held of the manor of *Cossey* in *soccage*.

Here is an inscription for *Sarah* wife of *Robert Davy* of *Hoxne*, who died 25 Febr. 1683.

On another stone,

Davy, *sab*. a chevron ingrailed *erm*. between three annulets *arg*. impaled with a cross floree, a crescent for difference. Crest, a cannon on its carriage.

P. M. S.

Hic jacet Simon Davy Gen: Maritus Amans, Pater indulgens, Amicus verus, pauperibus miserecors, Liberalis, omnibus Hospitalis, vicinus benignus, vir probus, Christianus, pius; Heu! nil nisi longius defuit Vita; obijt vicesimo primo Die Aprilis An°-que Dni: 1696. Ætatis suæ 63.

On a stone by the altar,

Gironne of eight, on a chief three annulets, impaling a chevron *erm*. between three eagles displayed.

Here resteth in assured hopes of a joyfull Resurrection, the Body of Thomasin the dearly beloved Wife of William Rolf of Norwich Gent. youngest Daughter of John Ringall Gent. and Anne his Wife, who departed this Life Febr. 5 1694, in the 20th Year of her Age. Also Anne, the Daughter of the said William and Thomasin, who died the 21st of January 1694, aged 13 days.

There are stones in the chancel for,

Anne Wife of Philip Vincent Gent. Daughter of John Ringall Gent. who died 10 Sept. 1680,

- - - - - Sons of Will: - - - - Phillips of Norwich Gent. 1693, Ringall Phillips 1695. John Ringall sen. Gent. Apr. 1 1695, Æt. 75,

Johannes Ringall Clericus, Exuvias hic posuit. Martij 21° Anno Salutis Mdclxxxix°. Ætatis suæ 26°.

In the church is an old coffin stone, with a cross flory, and an imperfect circumscription,

And also the following inscriptions on other stones,

Hic depositæ sunt Mortalitatis Reliquiæ, Johannis Gobbet Junioris, obijt 25° Decembris 1674, Annos Natus 16°.

Vivis, disce mori, nulli Mors pallida parcit,
Nunc Juvenem rapuit, mox rapit illa senem.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi.

[2] Regr. Heydon, fol. 100.

Thamar Wife of James Springall of Norwich, Worsted-Weaver, eldest Daughter of Simon Drury of Easton Gent. died the last of May 1691, aged 30 years.

On a small mural monument on the north side of the nave,

MEERES or MEARES, *gul.* a fess *arg.* between three water-bougets *erm.*

To the Memory of Ambrose Meares Esq. whose Piety to Heaven, peaceable Behaviour and Love to his Neighbours, and general Humanity and Charity to all Mankind, opened a Way for him to that Place, where only such Vertues can be rewarded, who dyed Dec. 14 1712, this Monument was erected by his loving Wife.

Under the monument is a stone over him with his arms, but no inscription.

In the north isle there are inscriptions for the following persons,

Samuel Norris, Oct. 5. 1721, Æt. 21.

Eliz. Wife of Edmund Hickling 7 Jul. 1697.

Thomas Hickling, 8 Jan. 1675, Æt. 87.

Edmund Hickling, 19 June 1685, Æt. 10.
This is a Truth we always find.
God takes the best and leaves the worst behind.

On a brass plate,

Orate pro Anima Isabelle Albert, cuius Anime propicietur Deus, Amen.

In the east chancel window, *gul.* three chalices *or*, on each a wafer *arg.* the emblem of the priesthood.

In another window is the symbol of the five wounds.

In a west window was *Ufford's* coat, and party per pale *az.* and *gul.* a lion rampant *or.*

In a north window,

DELAPOLE quarters *arg.* a lion rampant double quevee *or*, a chief *gul.* and the same coats quartered, impaling *France* and *England.*

In the north isle is a neat small mural monument for,

PHILIP VINCENT, Esq. who died in 1721, and ELIZABETH his Wife in 1728.

This village is to be observed for its producing no less a man than one of the Roman *cardinals*, ADAM DE EASTON, who was descended from the family of the *Eastons*, (who lived here, and were considerable owners here and in *Hunningham*, as appears by a fine levied in *Henry* the Third's time, between *John de Estone* and *Philip de Estone*,) and was a *Benedictine* monk of *Norwich*, doctor of divinity, a man of great wisdom and learning, as is evident from his being created Cardinal of St. *Cecilia*, for his worth only, without any money or favour.

In the 5th year of King *Richard* II. A° 1382,[3] he is called by that King, *Cardinalis Norwicensis*, or the *Norwich* Cardinal, and was then Dean of *York*, and had the King's letters to make attorneys to prosecute for him.

I am sensible, *Godwin*, in his discourse of the *English Cardinals*, saith he was a *Herefordshire* man, and born of mean parents, (see *God.* p. 698,) which is a great mistake; and *Fuller* also mentions him; but it is evident from the Records, that what I have said of him is fact.

THE MANOR OF EASTON

Was always appendant, and belonged to *Cossey* manor, and was held by divers *socmen* at the survey, being then three quarters of a mile long, and five furlongs broad, and paid 13*d. ob. gelt*.[4]

In the appendix to the Register of the honour of *Richmand*, under the title of Earl ALAN's lands belonging to *Cossey* manor, it is said that he had seven *socmen* in *Bereford*, *Estun*, and *Hunincham*, and that those three towns were farmed by those *socmen*; (who accounted yearly to the steward of *Cossey* for their farms;) these *socmen* were only tenants to the lords, and had no right in the lands they farmed, but were removed whenever their lords pleased; it contained the whole town and advowson, and went with the manor of *Cossey*, to which it belongs at this day, Sir GEORGE JERNEGAN of *Cossey* being now [1739] lord of the manor and waste.

WAWCES'S, VAUX'S, HERFORD'S, OR ASHE'S MANOR,

In *Easton*, was part of this town, which was granted by the lord of *Cossey* manor, about *Richard* the First's time, with the advowson of the rectory of the church of *Estone*, to *Brian le Ewer*, who held it at the third part of the fourth part of a fee of the King in *capite*, as of *Cossey* manor.

It after belonged to the *Vauxes*, from whom it assumed its first name, and then to the *Herefords* or *Herforths*, whose name it still retains; *William de Herforth* was lord and patron, and *Katerine* his widow, in 1257, and so was their son *William*, whose widow, *Petronil*, presented in 1317; in 1349, it belonged to the *Batemans*, and passed backward and forward in trustees hands, till it was conveyed to the Dean and Canons of the college of St. *Mary in the Fields* in *Norwich*, except the manor-house, 80 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, and other its demeans, in *Dunston* and *Mannington*, all which were conveyed to the same house in 1392, by *Henry Lumnour* and others, and were then held of *Costessey* manor.

The advowson being thus in the college, they soon got it appropriated, and endowed a vicarage, to which they presented to the Dissolution, their impropriate rectory and revenues here being taxed at 10 marks.

[3] Rot. Francie. 6 R. 2 M. 23.

[4] Terre Alani Comitis (sc. Richmondiæ) Feorhou H. (Doms. fol. 63.) Huic manerio (sc. Coteseia) jacent xliiii. socm. iii. car terre, tunc xii. car. m°. viii. et iiii. possent restaurari. et terra sochemannorum habet vi. quarent. in longo et v. in lato et xiii.*d.* et i. obolum de Gelto, et hoc est Estuna.

At the Dissolution, the manor of *Vawce's Hall* in *Eston*, the liberty of faldage, and the messuages, lands, &c. in *Eston*, *Marlingford*, *Colton*, *Hunningham*, *Baburgh*, *Heigham* and *Smallburgh*, that belonged to the college, were granted to *Alexander Mather*, who the same year conveyed them to *Walter Vincent* and his heirs, whose son, *Thomas*, had livery of them in 1562; and in 1569, it was returned that the said *Thomas* held this manor with the appurtenances, and 60 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 300 acres of furze, heath, and bruery, in the fields of *Easton*, *Marlingford*, *Hunningham*, and *Baburgh* of the Queen in *capite*.

But the rectory, at the Dissolution, was granted to *Miles Spencer*, with the advowson of the vicarage, and all the glebes and tithes, to be held in *capite*, and he presented in 1560; and in 1570, aliened it to *Edmund Bedingfield* and *Thomas Townsend*; and in 1585, *William Yaxley*, Esq. had it; and in 1593, it was purchased by *Thomas Vincent* of *Easton*, Gent. and joined to his manor, with which it now continues.

This *Thomas* settled the manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, on *William Wotton* and *John Bateman*, &c. as trustees for *Anne* his wife, who owned it in 1615; in 1663, *John Ringal* of *Easton*, Gent. had it, and left it to *Martin Ringal*, Gent. to whose heirs it now belongs.

The *lodge* on *Easton Heath*, commonly called *Easton-Lodge*, seems to be an ancient building, and exceeding strong; but I take it to be no more than designed for its present use, and was built so, to survey the heath, and resist the weather, which it stands much exposed to, it being formerly the *lodge* of the game-keeper of *Cossey* manor.

CROWNTHORP.

CRUNGETHORP, or CROWNTHORP church is dedicated to St. *James*, and had a *gild* to his honour in it; it was valued at six marks and an half; the rector had a house and 18 acres of land, and paid 6*s*. 8*d*. procurations, 1*s*. synodals, 6*d*. Peter-pence, and 3*d*. *ob*. carvage, and *William de Crungethorp* was patron.

There is now a house and 21 acres 1 rood of glebe, as the terrier says, and there was a constant light in the church before St. *Mary's* image.

RECTORS.

1321, *John North*. Sir WILL. DE CRUNGETHORP.

William, son of *Aleyn* of *Uggeshall*. WILL. DE HOKHAM. } Change with *Reydon* and *Southwold* chap.

1355, *John Aylmer*.

1366, *John Grey* of *Denton*, on *Aylmer's* resignation.

1375, *Will. de Stonhall*, son of *John de Stalham*. Change with *North-Barsham*.

1382, *Rich. at Stone* or *Stonhall.* SIBIL ATTE HAWE. Change with *North-Barsham.*

1383, *Thomas Hannock.* Change with *Burnham* St. *Albert.* SIBIL DE WICKLEWOOD, or ATTE HAW de *Wiclewood.*

1395, *Henry Brampton.* Change with *Stradsete.* THO. HALYS of *Crungethorp.*

1399, *John Irnyng.* Change with *Yoxford.* THO. HALYS, Esq.

1404, *Thomas at Cross* of *Wikelwood.* JAMES of *Wiclewood,* and WILLIAM of *Carleton-Fourhoe.*

1432, *William Balle.* Feoffees of ALEXANDER MASON, in right of his manor of *Crungethorp.*

1459, *Thomas Enoks.* JOHN WINDHAM, Esq.

1462, Brother *Richard Hilberworth.* O. *Ditto.*

1477, *Robert Neker,* died 1504.

1518, *Edmund Reginold.* Lapse.

John Pownfret. O.

1548, *John Hobard.* EDMUND WYNDHAM, Knt.

1560, *Thomas Ebbes. Ditto.*

1577, *Matthew Robertson.* ROGER WINDHAM, Esq. O.

1584, *Walter Bullock.* Lapse.

1585, *Rob. Dickenson.* Lapse.

1590, *Christopher Lawcock.* ROGER WINDHAM, Esq.

1604, *Simon Wells.* JANE CONINGSBY, widow.

1605, *Christ. Lawcock;* he returned 36 communicants. *Ditto.*

1631, *Joseph Meen.* Sir JOHN WINDHAM, Knt.

1657, *Elisha Ket.* JOHN WINDHAM, Esq.

1688, *Will. Martinant.* WILL. WINDHAM, Esq.

1689, *Stephen Poole;* he died 23d *Nov.* 1703. CATHERINE WINDHAM, widow.

1704, *Thomas Jephson.* ASH WINDHAM, Esq. patron.

1714, *Isaac Sayer,* A. M. *Ditto.*

Edward Chamberlain. R. *Ditto.*

1730, 9 *Oct.* the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Clarke,* A. M. is the present [1739] rector, and holds it united to *Keteringham. Ditto.*

The rectory is valued in the King's Books at 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 30*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, the temporals of the Prior of *Norwich* were taxed at 13*d.* those of the Prior of *Wimondham,* at 11*d. ob.* and the parish raised 1*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* to every tenth.

The CHURCH and chancel are of an equal height, and are thatched; there are no isles, the tower is square, and hath only one bell: the south chapel is in ruins, the south porch is thatched. I found nothing in this church, (save some old stones without inscriptions,) but

A black marble for Will. son of Will. and Margaret Engledow, who died 29 March, 1734, aged 18 Years.

The ancient seat of the *Windhams* was in this town, but I saw no remains of it.

The whole town, except 20 acres which belonged to the manor of *Bowthorp,* and another parcel which belonged to the manor of *Cossey,* was the estate of *Stigand,* of whom *Colman* held it at the Confessor's survey; at the Conquest it came to *Ralf Beaufo,* of whom, *Richard*

(whose posterity assumed the name of *Crongethorp)* held it; it was then worth 30*s.* and was three furlongs long, and two broad, and paid 7*d. q. gelt.**

It continued in the *Crownthorp* family many ages; in 1218, *Adam*, son of *Richard de Crungethorp*, settled it on *Alan de Crungethorp;* in 1272, *John de Cringlethorp* or *Crownthorp* held it at half a fee, of the heirs of *Giles de Wachesham*, who held it of the manor of *Hockering;* in 1283, Sir *William de Crungethorp* was lord, and had weyf allowed him; in 1291, he brought an action against Sir *Nicholas de Stuteville*, lord of *Kimberley*, for right of commonage in *Kimburley*, for his tenements in *Crungethorp*, upon which *Stuteville* answered, that there could be no right of intercommonage, the two towns belonging to different baronies, *Kimburle* being held of the barony of *Gurnay*, and *Crownthorp* of the barony of *Wormegey;* but the issue of it I do not find.

In 1321, Sir *William de Crungethorp* was lord and patron, and continued so some time; in 1346, *William de Crungethorp* and *Katherine* his wife conveyed this advowson and an acre of land to *Robert atte Hawe* of *Wicklewood*, and *Sibill* his wife, and their heirs; in 1396, *Thomas de Crungethorp* was lord; and in 1401, *Thomas de Halys* or *Hales* held the manor and advowson, of the Lady *Felbrigge*, late wife of *George Felbrigge*, at two quarters of a fee, as of the manors of *Hockering*, which manor *Thomas* Lord *Morley* holds of the King, as parcel of the barony of *Rhye*. He left *William Halys* of *Welles* his son and heir, who purchased the advowson, the manor of *Curson's*, and the manor of *Gelham's* in this town, and having united them, in 1436, sold them, with the consent of *Margaret* his wife, to

JOHN WINDHAM of *Crownthorp*, Esq. and his heirs, and levied a fine accordingly; and soon after, *William Rookwood* and *Elizabeth* his wife released all their right in one of the manors, to the said *John;* and in 1475, by his will, he gave the whole to

JOHN WINDHAM, junior, his son, constituting Sir *John Wingfield*, Knt. and others, his trustees; and in 1466, upon *John Windham's* marriage with *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *John Howard*, afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*, it was settled on them and their issue, in which it hath ever since continued, it having passed along with the chief seat of the *Windhams* at *Felbrigge*, (under which place I shall treat of the family,) and at present remains with it,

ASH WINDHAM of *Felbrigge*, Esq. being now [1739] lord.

GELHAM'S MANOR

Was held at the eighth part of a fee, (being a small manor,) of the *Crungethorps*, who held it of *Hockering*, and was a part of the manor of *Crownthorp*, granted by the *Crungethorps* in *Henry* the Third's time,

* Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. Feorhou H. (Doms. fol. 23.) In Congrethorp tenuit Bondo, liber homo T. R. E. xx. acr. terre, semper i. bor. et est in superiori pretio. (sc. de Boetorp, or Bowthorp.)

Terre Radulfi de Bellofago. Foerhou H. (Doms. fol. 213.) In Cronkethorp tenet idem. [sc. Richardus] xxx. acr. quod tenuit Colman, liber homo, sub Stigando soca et commend. semper vi. bor. et dim. car. et i. mol. et v. acr. prati, et val. xxx.*s.* Ex hoc. calumpniatur Radulfus Baignardus, unum dim. hominem de iii. acr. et habet iii. quar. in longo, et ii. in lato, et vii.*d.* et i. ferding de Gelto.

to *John de Gelham.* In 1345, *Christian,* widow of *John,* then married to *Stephen Tostes,* had it; in 1356, *William de Newton,* and *Elizabeth* his wife, one of the six daughters and coheirs of *Thomas de Gelham* of *Dersingham,* had a sixth part conveyed to them by *William Fyn* of *Aylesham,* and *Margaret* his wife, sister of *Elizabeth;* and *Philip de Carleton,* and his wife, conveyed their sixth part to the said *William;* and *Katherine* widow of *Thomas de Gelham,* released her sixth part, &c.

In 1404, *James (atte Haghe)* of *Wiclewood,* and *William* of *Carleton Forehoe,* were lords and patrons; and in 1432, *Alexander Mason,* who, with his feoffees, sold the advowson, *Gelham-Hall* manor, and *Curson's* manor, to *John Windham,* Esq. who united them to *Crownthorp* manor, from which they had been at first severed.

I find no record or evidences of *Curson's* manor, it being an exceeding small one; no doubt but it received its name from its owners, but how or when it fell into *Gelham's* I cannot say.

CARLETON FOREHOE.

THIS town is in *Hingham* deanery, and at *Walter's* taxation was taxed as a rectory at 100*s.* but when *Domesday* was wrote, it was appropriated to the abbess and nuns at *Marham,* who had the rectory-house and 10 acres of land; the vicar had five acres of land, and a yearly pension of eight quarters of wheat from the abbess's grange. The rectory and vicarage were valued together at 8 marks, procurations were 6*s.* 8*d.* synodals 2*s.* 8*d.* Peter-pence 4*d.* and carvage 6*d. ob.*

The CHURCH was dedicated to St. *Mary,* who had her gild kept in it; in 1461, the cross on the *perke* or *rood-loft* was made; and in 1429, the *black-cross* standing on the highway was repaired

The advowson of this church of *Carleton,* and one acre of land, was given by the foundress, *Isabell,* widow of *Hugh de Albany* Earl of *Arundel,* who in 1249 founded the nunnery of *Marham,* for *Cistertian* or white nuns, and dedicated it to St. *Mary* the Virgin, St. *Barbara,* and St. *Edmund* the King and Confessor, for the souls of *William* late Earl *Warren,* her father, and *Maud,* her mother, daughter of *William Marshall* the elder, Earl of *Pembrook, Hugh* Earl of *Arundel,* and all her ancestors; and it was dedicated this year, on 27th *Jan.* by *Richard de la Wiche* Bishop of *Chichester,* and *John* Earl *Warren,* her brother: she purchased it of *Richard de Dunham;* and *Roger de Skerning* Bishop of *Norwich* appropriated it, and settled a vicar, whom the Bishops of *Norwich* were to nominate, and the Convent to present; the deed is dated at *Thetford,* 4 non. *July,* 1274; the acre laid on the north side of the churchyard, for which and the advowson

the foundress paid 31 marks, and was to pay a pair of white gloves of 1*d.* price, every year, for all services.[5]

VICARS.

1301, *Rich. Thoke,* collated by the Bishop, as all the vicars were, the nomination being in the Bishop, and presentation in the Abbess.

1303, *Michael de Sandringham.*

1325, *John Alayn* of *SouthElmham,* priest, chaplain to the Bishop, in his own chapel in his palace.

1349, *Will. Tornour,* chaplain in that chapel.

1350, *Adam Grant,* priest, another chaplain there.

1381, *John Prestone.*

1423, *Laurence Baldewar.*

1429, *Rich. Skot.*

1437, the Abbess and Convent renounced their appropriation, and reinstated the rectory, and presented to it till their Dissolution.

RECTORS.

1437, *John Smith,* deprived.

1449, *Thomas Clerk.*

1466, *Rich. Garnon.*

1490, *John Hodgeson.* O.

1502, *Richard Warner.*

1527, *Anthony Bitchborn,* O. He was the last presented by the Abbess.

1551, *John Maydwell,* deprived. JOHN HARE, citizen of *London.*

1585, *Rob. Dickenson.* JOHN GEDNEY, for this turn.

1590, *John Shiminge,* deprived. PHILIP WOODHOUSE, Esq.

1597, *Owen Ducket.* He returned 76 communicants, and had *Kimberley. Ditto.*

1611, *Anthony Aggas.* Sir PHILIP WOODHOUSE, Knt.

1627, *Thomas Amyas,* O. THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Bart.

1701, *James Champion.* Sir JOHN WOODHOUSE, Bart. He had *Kimberley* also.

1729, the Rev. Mr. *Joseph Brett,* A. M. on *Champion's* resignation. He is now [1739] rector, and holds it united to *Kimberley.* Sir JOHN WOODHOUSE, Bart. is the present patron.

This rectory was valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 29*l.* 8*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths. The town paid 2*l.* 8*s.* to each tenth.

In 1391, *John,* son of *Richard Sayne* of this town, gave 35 acres of land for ever, to pay the King's tenths, and if there be none laid, then to repair the bridge and church; this now [1739] belongs to the town, and the revenues were some time since applied to build the present steeple, which is a low one, and hath only one bell; the church and chancel are both leaded, the church being 31 yards long and 9 wide.

[5] Extract. MSS. Remembrer des Chartres é de Monumens de Abbeys de Marham. pen. Tho. Hare, de Stow-Bardolf, Bar. fol. 30, 35, 37.

There is a grave-stone by the altar, for *Abigail* wife of *John Gooch, June* 9, 1686.

Another for, *Anne* wife of *Timothy Lodge*, who changed her mortality for immortality, *April* 3, 1706.

JARNEGAN SMITH died June 28, 1691.

Memoriæ sacrum, sit hoc Monumentum, Saræ, Samuelis Lodge Uxoris dilectissimæ, quæ postquam Ætatis suæ Annum 27 attigisset, Carltoniæ 8° Die Junij, Anno nostræ Salutis a Christo 1705, Animam efflavit; et Filij unigeniti, Nomine Timothei, qui in ipso Exordio vitam conclusit, Julij Die tertio, Anno 1705, post Menses 14 natus, Quorum hic subter sita sunt Ossa. Maritus paterque, gravi Animi Dolore pressus, in Amoris Testimonium et Spem Resurrectionis fœlicis hoc, Tumulum posuit.

Henricus Filiolus, Thomæ Amyas et Dorotheæ Uxoris ejus, obijt Oct. 7, 1667.

Elizabethæ Filiola Thomæ Amyas &c. obijt 10°. Die Dec. 1656.

Hic requiescit Anna Phyllis, Uxor Benjamini Gooch, Ecclesiæ de Ashwell-Thorpe hoc in Agro Norfolciensi, Rectoris, Fœmina, dum vixit, Virtutibus non paucis adornata, maxime erga Deum pietate spectata, Conjugij æqui Liberis provida, pauperibus munifico, omnibus grata, Mors Diem clausit, Martij xxv°. Anno salutis M.DCCI. Ætatis XXXII.

Mulier Reverentia Dei &c. Pro: 31. v. 30.

Infra hunc jacet corpus Benjamini Gooch Clerici, Rector erat de Ashwellthorpe, in Comitatu Norfolciæ, ob: 25 Martij 1728, Æt. 49.

On a brass plate in the church; the arms are imperfect;

Orate pro Anima Edwardi Tyllys Generosi, cuius Anime propicietur Deus Amen.

On a window,

Orate pro bono Statu ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ fecerunt fieri in media fenestre pro Dierum ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ eorundem qui me ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ et non ipsorum ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ ⁼ ⁼

At the Conquest, the manor of *Cossey* extended hither, and *Alan* Earl of *Britain*, lord thereof, had 3 socmen, who held 10 acres in this town, as you may see under *Cossey*.

There were two manors here at the survey,

GELHAM'S MANOR, OR GELHAM HALL,

At the survey, belonged to the abbey of St. *Bennet* in the *Holme*, and was appropriated to the monks table; it was given them by their founder, for they had it at the Confessor's survey, as we find it in Domesday, fol. 192.[6]

[6] Terra Sci. Benedicti de Holmo ad victum monachorum. In Carlentuna tenuit. S. B. lx. acr. T. R. E. semper v. vill. et ii. bor. et i. car. hom. iii. acr. prati. val. v. sol.

This was afterwards granted by the abbey to the *Gelhams*, to be held by the service of 30*s*. a year, to be paid to the *sacrist* of that monastery; and after the Dissolution thereof, it was paid to the Bishop of *Norwich*.

In 1262, *Thomas de Gelham* settled it on *John de Gelham*, his son, on his marriage, reserving 10 marks *per annum* for life; in 1315, *Christian de Gelham* had it, and in *Edward* the Fourth's time, *John de Gelham;* and soon after, it belonged to *John Tyllys* of *Norwich*, who died in 1490; in 1521, *Edward Tyllys*, his son, died, and was buried in this church, and gave 10*s*. to our *Lady's* gild, and to *Avice* his wife 80 marks, and the manor-house for life; and his manors of *Carlton Hall* and *Gelham's*, he ordered to be sold to *Tho. Woodhouse*, Knt. and his wife to have his half part of *Flynt's* manor in *Barford*. It seems the two manors united before 1490, for then *John Tyllys* was lord of them both.

SOUTH HALL OR CARLETON HALL MANOR,

Belonged to *Hakene* at the Confessor's survey, and after that to *Stigand*, and was given by the Conqueror to Earl *Ralf*, after whose forfeiture it came into the King's hands again, and at the survey it was part of *Kimberle* manor, and was valued with it, and was farmed by *Godric*.[7]

In *Richard* the First's time, *Stephen le Mansel* was lord; and in 1195, *Joceline*, son of *Ralf*, (*de Carleton*,) and *Richard*, son of *Elbald de Carletune*, were lords; in 1218, *William*, son of the said *Richard* and *Julian Carletune;* in 1242, *William de Carleton* was lord, and had the *leet* and sole jurisdiction here; and in 1256, *Katherine*, widow of *Richard de Carleton;* in 1274, *John de Carleton* was lord; and in 1315, *Will. de Carleton;* and afterwards it seems to belong to the *Beauchamps;* it after came to the *Tyllyses*, as before is observed, and according to *Edw. Tylls's* will, was sold to Sir *Tho. Woodhouse*, by *Henry Drury* and *John Clere*, Knt. *Robert Newport* and *Margaret* his wife, who, in 1548, confirmed it to Sir *Roger Woodhouse*, Knt. in whose family it still continues, Sir *John Woodhouse* of *Kimberley*, Bart. being now [1739] lord and patron.

The Prior of *Wimondham* was taxed for his lands and rents in this town, at 18*s*. and had free-warren, and the assize of *bread* and *ale* of all his tenants here.

In 1546, Sir *Nicholas Hare*, Knt. and *Robert Hare*, had a grant of all the revenues of the abbey of *Marham* in *Carleton, viz*. the patronage, &c. and it was sold by the *Hares* to the *Woodhouses*.

In 1555, *Forehoe-Hill* in this town was the place where the justices of peace were appointed to meet for the hundreds of *Forehoe, Mitford*, and *Humbleyerd*, in case any commotion should happen. Of this place see p. 374.

[7] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat (Doms. fo. 22.) Feorhou. H. Chineburlai tenuit Hakene T. R. E. &c. preter hoc, iacent huic manerio in Karlentuna xvi. libi. homines lx. acr. terre, semper ii. car. et sunt in superiori pretio, et horum viiii. erant sochemani Stigandi, T. R. E. sed Radulfus Comes eos habebat, priusquam forisfaceret.

COSSEY.

COSTESSEYE or COTESEIA, that is the Loze, or dwelling-place by the water's side, or in the Eye or island, and the situation of it in a great hole by the river's side confirms its etymology, so that *Costessey* is the Island of Cottages.

It is reckoned one of the largest manors in this county, extending itself into most of the adjacent villages, over which it hath the superiority, in as ample a manner as the lord of the hundred hath over the rest; it belonged to *Guert* in the Confessor's time, who had four carucates of land, a park for beasts, and the several towns and hamlets of *Baber, Thorp, Bereford, Easton, Hunningham, Wramplingham, Brandon, Runhall, Carleton, Marlingford,* and *Tokethorp,* or at least *berewics* or manors in these towns, belonged to it at the Conqueror's survey, and now it extends into these and several other villages.

After the Conquest, it fell to the share of *Alan* Earl of *Richmond,*[8] sirnamed *Rufus,* or *Fergaunt,* by reason of his red hair, as Mr. *Dugdale* and others say; but it should seem that he was known by both these names, *Rufus* signifying *Red,* and *Fergaunt, Iron-Glove;* he was son of *Eudo* Earl of *Britanny* in *France,* and coming over with Duke *William* into *England,* he commanded the rear of his army in that memorable battle near *Hastyngs,* where he behaved so bravely, that he was immediately advanced to the Earldom of *Richmond,* which was before that the honour of *Edwine* Earl of *Mercia*; as soon as he had possession of the honour, he built a strong castle at his capital mansion of *Gilling* in *Yorkshire,* and named it *Rich-Mount,* for the better safeguard of himself and tenants, against the natives who were dispossessed of their own inheritances. It is plain he was a good man, for he was much valued and respected by the English, which could proceed from nothing but his humane treatment of them: he was the first beginner of the foundation (or rather restorer) of that great abbey of St. *Mary* at *York;* he married *Constance* one of the Conqueror's daughters, and dying without issue, was buried in the abbey of St. *Edmund's-Bury,* at the south door, before the altar of St. *Nicholas.*[9]

This great man had no less than 166 lordships in *Yorkshire,* one in *Dorsetshire,* eight in *Essex,* two in *Hantshire,* 63 in *Cambridgeshire* and 10 *burgages* in *Cambridge,* 12 in *Hertfordshire,* seven in *Nottinghamshire,* 101 in *Lincolnshire,* and 81 in *Norfolk,* of all which, this was the largest, as appears from *Domesday,* fol. 62 and 63.[1]

At ALAN's death, *Alan Niger,* or *Alan* the *Black,* a great favourite

[8] Vide Reg. Honor. Richmond, fol. 14. Dug. Bar. vol. i. fol. 46.

[9] Vincent on Brook, fol. 67, hath many errours.

[1] Terre Alani Comitis. Feorhou. H. Cotesia, tenuit Guert, T. R. E. iiii. car. terre semper viii. vill. et viii. bord. tunc iii. serv. modo i. semper ii. car. in dnio. et v. car. hom. silva c. porc. et vi. acr. prati, semper ii. mol. semper xiv. anim. et i. parcus bestiis, et xxvii. porc. et xiii. capr.

Huic manerio iacet i. berewita, Bavenburc, &c. (as at p. 393.)

In Torp i. car. terre bereuita huic manerio semper iiii. villan. et iii. bord.

of *William Rufus*, succeeded; he was brother of *Alan* the *Red*, and died also without issue, and was interred by his brother at *Bury*; he founded the cell at *Rumburgh*, and annexed it to St. *Maries* abbey at *York*,[2] and

STEPHEN, his brother, inherited; he was a benefactor to *Bury* abbey, to which he gave some of his burgages in *Cambridge*, and dying in 1104, his body was buried in the monastery at *Begar*, and his heart in St. *Maries* at *York*,[3] leaving

ALAN, sirnamed the *Savage*, his son and heir; in 1142, standing firm to King *Stephen*, he manned *Hotun* castle in *Yorkshire*, but with no success; and dying in *Brittany*, was buried at *Begar*, leaving, by *Bertha* his wife, one of the heiresses of *Conan le Gross* Earl of *High* or *Upper-Britany*,

CONAN FITZ-ALAN, sirnamed *Le-Petit*, or *The Little*, his son and heir; he had the title of Duke of *Brittany* and Earl of *Richmond*. Upon the death of *Jeffry* Earl of *Anjou*, (father to King *Henry* II.) the city of *Nantz* in *Brittany* elected *Jeffry*,[4] second son to the said *Jeffry*, to be their ruler; but he dying soon after, this *Conan* having then the rule of a great part of that province of *Britanny*, entered the city of *Nantz*, whereof *Henry* II. being informed, he forthwith seized his earldom, and so this manor came to the Crown, and *Richard de Hadesco* had a grant of part of it, worth 100*s.* for life, which he was to hold at the fourth part of a fee, and *Henry de Turbevill* obtained the tows of *Cossey*, *Coleton* and *Baburc*, of the King, for a certain term, paying 5*l. per annum*.[5] This Earl died in 1171, and was buried at *Begar*, and is said to have recovered all his possessions before his death, and as Mr. *Neve* observes, gave this and *Hunningham*, with his daughter, in marriage to *Alan* Viscount of *Rohan*; but it is plain that *Henry* II. would not give him possession of it, for it was in King

et i. car. in dnio. et dim. car. hom. et iii. acr. prati, semper i. mol.

Huic manerio iacent xliiii. soc. iii. car. terre, tunc xii. car. m° viii. et iiii. possent restaurari.

In Bereforda vii. soc. et dim. et xlvi. acr. terre, et ii. car. et vii. liberi, vill. et v. bord. et dim mol. et ii. acr. prati.

Tunc valuit xx. li. modo xlv. li. et habet vii. quar. in longo et vi. in lato, et xiii. *d.* et i. ob. de Gelto.

Et Bavenburc, &c. (as at p. 393, vol. i.)

Et Thorp, v. quar. in longo, et iiii. in lato, et vi.*d.* et ob. de Gelto.

Et terre sochemanorum habet vi. quar. in longo, et v. in lato, et iiii.*d.* et i. ob. de Gelto, et hoc est Estuna.

Et Hunincham quam tenet quidem de illis socheman. habet vi. quar. in longo, et v. in lato.

Wranplicham xv. acr. terre tenuit i. soc. Guert, semper i. car. et i. vill. et dim. mol. et val. xx. sol. Ex hoc calumpniatur Godricus dim. domum ad feudum Regis. et hoc testatur hund.

In Brandim vi. soc. et dim. xii. acr. terre et i. car. hoc est in pretio de Cotesela.

In Runhal iiii. soc. x. acr. dim. car.

In Carlentuna iii. soc. x. acr. et dim. car.

In Huincham, i. soc. xxx. acr. et i. car. et iiii. vill. et iii. bord. hoc totum est in pretio Coteseia.

In Waranplicham ii. soc. iiii. acr. terre.

In Merlingeforda ii. soc. xvi. acr. dim. car.

In Toketorp tenet Enisam Musar xxx. acr. que sunt ad idem manerium, semper i. car. et iiii. vill. et quarta pars mol. at val. xx.*s.*

In eadem i. car. terre et dim. quam tenuit Toke sub Stigando, m° Ribaldus, pro manerio, semper vii. vill. et iii. bord. et ii. car. in dnio. et i. car. hom. m° i. mol. x. acr. prati, semper x. anim. et ii. porc. tunc val. xx.*s.* m° xxx.

[2] Dug. Bar. vol. i. 47. Mon. vol. i. 317.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 48.

[5] The King gave Jeffry de Appesgarth the church of Cossey, and King John gave it to Will. de Roinges, but for a term only.

Richard's hands when he came to the Crown, and was farmed by *Robert de Mortimer*, who paid 35*l. per annum* for it; but in 1190, upon

ALAN DE ROHAN'S paying King *Richard* I. a hundred pounds, he had full possession of the manor and all its appurtenances; and in 1199, King *John* sent his writ to *Jeffry Fitz Peter*, commanding him to deliver *Alan of Rohan* all his lands in *England*, as *Cossey*, *Swavesey*, *Fulbourne*, &c. But the King reserved a parcel of this manor, which was formerly *Jordan de Bosco's*, which he granted to the said *Robert de Mortimer* and his heirs. At the death of *Alan* it escheated to the Crown,[6] and

ROGER DE MOLBRAI, second son of *Nigel de Albini*, obtained a grant of King *John*, of the manors of *Swaveseye*, *Fulbourne*, and *Cossey*, and *Adam de Galloway* had a grant of 100 acres belonging to this manor, in *Stokes* and *Cossey*; in 1208, he granted to *Roger de Turrovill* great possessions in *Cossey* and *Bauburc*, to farm and take care of for him, and it is plain the whole was in the Crown, and was only farmed by *Galloway*, *Turrovill*, and others; for in 1216, King *Henry* III. immediately upon his accession sent a writ to the sheriff, telling him he had committed the custody of *Costessey* to,

ROGER LA ZOUCH, during pleasure only; and because he had not a seal yet made, therefore this patent was sealed with the seal of *William Marshall* Earl of *Pembrook*, who was with the King at *Lincoln*; and it appears also by the Patent Rolls, that the King had given *Swaveseye* and *Fulbourne*, formerly belonging to *Alan* Viscount of *Rohan*, in exchange for land in *Brittany* of his inheritance, descending to him from those Earls, whose heir he was; and in 1219, he obtained a grant of the land in *Bauburc*, which *William de Mandevile* Earl of *Essex* held during pleasure, as belonging to *Cossey*, and thus *Cossey* and its members belonged to the Crown, being held by many persons as farmers at the King's pleasure, till 1220, and then

ELEANOR Queen of *England*, the King's mother, had it given her, in which year, *Ric. de Bawburgh*, and the other tenants of the Queen's manor and honour of *Costessey* complained of the bailiffs of *Norwich*,[7] for taking *toll* and *custom* of them in the city, contrary to the privileges of the tenants of *Cossey*, who are to be free from all *toll*, for the corn growing on their own land, and for beasts of their own breeding, but for nothing else.

In 1241, the King by his especial charter, dated 1st *May*, gave to

PETER DE SUBAUDIA or SAVOY, uncle to Queen *Eleanor*, and his heirs for ever, the manor of *Swafham*, and the manor and *soke* of *Costessey* in *Norfolk*;[8] and in 1256, his bailiffs of *Costessey* were sued for substracting the suitors of the towns of *East-Tudenham*, *Thuxton*, *Yaxham*, and *Westfeld*, from the hundred court of the *soke* to *Cossey*, to which it was found they did not belong; this *Peter*, by his will in 1268, gave

Queen *Alianore* the Earldom of *Richmond*, and consequently this manor, which belonged to it, and soon after it was settled on

Prince *Edward*, the King's son, who settled it on his mother the Queen, who held it in 1274; and this inquisition says, that after the

[6] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 124. 5 H. 3. cor. Rege.
[7] Assis. apud. Norwic. in Sept. Pasch. [8] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 49.

death of *Alan de Rohan*, the Bishop of *Roan* had a grant of it for life, and this year the bailiffs of the *Cossey* made the water called *Old-Ee*, the separate fishery, which before was common to all the tenants.[9] In 1279,[1] the Queen had an extent made, when the manor and *soke* was worth 92*l. per annum*, without the advowsons of *Cossey*, *Bawburgh*, *Honingham*, *Ringland*, and the mediety of *Berford*, which were all given in alms to divers religious houses. There was a manor-house and 100 acres of land, and 6 acres of meadow, and liberty of faldage in *Honingham*, which was also given in alms. In *Hillary* term, 18th *Edward* I. the bailiff of the Queen, widow of *Henry* III. impleaded several tenants of *Cossey* manor in *Wramplingham*, for cutting down wood in *Wramplingham*, as what they could not do, it being parcel of the manor of *Cossey*, and a member thereof, but they being found to be under the lord of *Wramplingham*, and not to belong to *Cossey*, could do it, and so justified themselves.[2]

In 1291, JOHN DE BRITTANIA Earl of *Richmond* petitioned the King to have *Cossey*, by reason of the grant and surrender of the Earldom of *Richmond*, made by King *Henry* III. to *John*, son of *Peter de Savoy*, late Duke of *Richmond*; and in 1292, *Amadeus* Earl of *Savoy* released all his right in it to the King, and in all his possessions in *England*. At Queen *Eleanor*'s death, it came to the Crown; and in 1312, King *Edward* II. granted it to

Sir JOHN DE CLAVERINGE for life, who, in 1312, sued *William Fiz* and seventeen others *villeins* of his manor of *Cossey*, for withdrawing themselves, their goods, and chattles out of his manor, and dwelling in other places, to his and the King's prejudice, upon which a writ was directed to force them to come and dwell in the manor, and bring all their goods with them, upon execution of which, six of them pretended to be freemen, and came to their trial, and pleaded that they came by their freedom in this manner, *viz.* by being citizens of the city of *Norwich*, having lived there, and paid *scot* and *lot*, for above thirty years, with the free citizens there; and two of them pleaded they were born in the walls of the city, and as such produced the Conqueror's charter, in which it was contained, that if any servants or *villeins* lived without claim of their lords, (i. e. without paying *chevage*, or a fine for license so to do,) for a year and a day, in any of the King's cities, walled towns, or in the camp, from that day they should be freemen, and their posterity for ever, upon which these six were declared freemen, and an appeal from the King's charter was not admitted; and two more pleaded and obtained their freedom, by proving that *Edward* I. granted their fathers houses and lands in *Norwich*, to hold of him and his heirs, according to the custom of the city, and that they were their fathers' heirs; but all the rest were forced to return and live in *villeinage* under their lord.[3] In 1327, he had the hundreds of *Loddon*,[4] and *Claveringe*, *Holt*, *Depwade*, *Hensted*, *North* and *South-Erpingham*, *Blofield*, and *Humilyerd*, in recompense for his barony of *Workeworth*, and his other lands, which he had settled on the King.

In 1329, the King granted it to

[9] Rot. Hun. de Taverham in Cur. Recept. Scij. apud West.

[1] Reg. Honor. Rich. fo. 46.

[2] Hill. 18 E. 1. coram Rege. Rot. 31.

3 Plita. Term. Pasch. 6 E. 2. coram Rege.

[4] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 109.

Sir ROB. DE UFFORD, and the heirs male of his body, for his loyal service against *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, and for want of such, to return to the Crown: it was then worth 100*l. per annum;* and in 1334, the King granted him a charter for free-warren here, and in all the lands and manors belonging to and held of this manor; and in all his lands and manors in this county, *viz. Cossey, Bawburg, Erlham, Bowthorp, Eastom Huningham, Colton, Ringland, Thorp, Weston, Yaxham, Runhale, Westfield, Brandon, Wramplingham, Barford, Welborn, Taverham, Felthorp,* or *Tolthorp, Burgh,* by *Alesham, Totington, Hickling, Ingham, Catfield, Stalham,* and *Sutton.* He died in 43d *Edward* III. and was succeeded by

WILL. DE UFFORD Earl of *Suffolk,* his son and heir, whose wife,

ISABELL, held this manor at the fourth part of a fee, and let it to *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk,* for her life, and in 1384,

The said MICHAEL obtained a patent of the King, to hold it in fee to him and his heirs, but he being afterwards attainted, it was granted to

EDMUND DE LANGLEY Duke of *York,* with *Rising-Castle, Laundiche,* and *South-Grenehoe* hundreds, *Hadeston Hall* manor, *Mileham, Beston* by *Mileham,* &c. parcel of the possessions of *Thomas* Duke of *Gloucester,* who was attainted, which Duke had obtained a grant of it after the Earl of *Suffolk's* attainder, notwithstanding all which, at the death of *Michael de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolk,* which happened in his banishment at *Paris,* this manor came to

ISEBELL, his widow, who owned it in 1401; and after her death,

MICHAEL DE LA POLE, being restored to his honour and estate, enjoyed the manor, and was lord here; he died in 1414, leaving it to

KATHERINE, his widow, who was daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Stafford,* at whose death it went to

WILL. DE LA POLE, her second son, then Earl of *Suffolk,* and was settled in 1434 on

ALICE, his wife; Sir *John de Shardelow,* Knt. and others, being trustees; at her death,

JOHN DE LA POLE Duke of *Suffolk* inherited, who settled it on *Elizabeth,* daughter of *Richard Plantaginet* Duke of *York,* and sister of King *Edward* IV.; he died in 1491, and was buried at *Wingfield,* and it went to

EDMUND LE LA POLE Earl of *Suffolk,* who was beheaded for treason in 1513, upon which the manor came to the

CROWN, but had been seized before, during his imprisonment in the Tower in 1510, and was then granted by patent to

THOMAS Lord HOWARD and *Anne* his wife, and the heirs of her body, with *Wingfield-Castle, Stockton,* &c.; and in 1511, a fine was levied between King *Henry* VIII. and *Katherine Courtenay* Countess of *Devonshire,* one of the daughters and heirs of the late King *Edward* the Fourth, and *Thomas Howard* and *Anne* his wife, another of the daughters and heirs of that King, whereby the manors of *Walsingham, Bircham, Olton, Bale, Gunthorp,* and *Sharington,* in this county, were passed to the King, who granted to *Thomas* and *Anne* the castles and manors of *Wyngfield, Sileham cum Vese's* in *Stradbrook, Frostendon* and *Cretyng,* in *Suffolk,* and *Stockton, Claxton, Helgeton,* and *Cossey* in *Norfolk.* This *Thomas,* though he is only called *Thomas Howard,* Knt. was after Duke of *Norfolk,* and had issue, *Thomas*

and *Anne*, who both died young, so that for want of issue of the body of the said *Anne*, the manor reverted to the crown at the Duke's death. The Dukes of *Suffolk* all along laid claim to this manor, but HENRY VIII. purchased it off, and was sole and indisputable lord here, and made a grant of it to the Lady *Anne de Cleve*, for a term, after which, it continued in the Crown, till Queen MARY granted it to

Sir HENRY JERNEGAN, her Vice-Chamberlain, and Master of her Household, of which ancient family take the following account, which is very different from all the pedigrees which I have seen, but is certainly fact, as the records here quoted prove.

The tenants of this manor were privileged, as tenants in ancient demean, and were not to be impanelled on juries;[5] but I do not find it excepted by any writ of that nature at present.

The ancient family of the JERNEGANS are seated here ever since the aforesaid grant, and are a younger branch of the *Jernegans* of *Somerley-Town*, in the island of *Lothingland* in *Suffolk*,[6] but that eldest branch being extinct, this became the eldest surviving branch, and so continues.

Weaver, fo. 770, tells us this family hath been of exemplary note before the Conquest, and adds this account extracted out of the *Jarnegans* pedigree:

"*Anno M. xxx. Canute* King of *Denmarke*, and of *England* after "his return from *Rome*, brought diverse captains and souldiers from "*Denmark*, whereof the greatest part were christened here in *Eng-* "*land*, and began to settle themselves here, of whom, *Jernegan*, or "*Jernengham*, and *Jenhingho*, now *Jennings*, were of the most esteem "with *Canute*, who gave unto the said *Jerningham*, certain Royalties, "and at a Parliament held at *Oxford*, the said King *Canute* did give "unto the said *Jerningham*, certaine mannors in *Norfolke*, and to "*Jennings*, certain manors lying upon the sea side, near *Horwich* in "*Suffolke*, in regard of their former services done to his father *Swenus*, "King of *Denmark*."

That the above note may be in the pedigree of the family, I cannot contradict, nor yet the truth of it, though I must own, there are many things which seem to invalidate it; the pedigree as commonly received, I shall take no notice of, but give you one extracted from authentick records, as they now remain among Mr. *Le Neve's* Collections.

That JERNEGAN was anciently a Christian name, as the former note observes, is very true, as numerous records prove: in 1195, there was a fine levied of lands in *Edricheston* in *Warwickshire*, between *Reginald de Claverdon* and *Gernegan* his brother, and about this time, it was a common name in *France*, as we find from *Lobmeau* in his History of *Britain*, vol. i. p. 105, where *Jernegon de Pontchasteau*, and some others of the name, are mentioned, but none of these were of this family.

The first that I meet with of this family was called

1. HUGH, without any other addition, whose son was named
2. JERNEGAN, and was always called *Jernegan Fitz-Hugh*, or the

[5] See p. 385. [6] Spelman's Icenia, fo. 157.

son of *Hugh*; he is mentioned in the *Castle-Acre* Register, fo. 63. *b.* as a witness to a deed without date, by which *Brian*, son of *Scolland*, confirmed the church of *Melsombi* to the monks of *Castle-Acre*. He married *Sibill*, who, in 1183, paid 100*l.* of her gift into the Exchequer, after her husband's death;[7] his son was called

3. HUGH, or HUBERT, son of *Jernegan*,[8] who gave a large sum of money to King *Henry* II. and paid it into the treasury in 1182;[9] he was witness to a deed in 1195, by which divers lands were granted to *Byland* abbey in *Yorkshire*;[1] he married *Maud*, daughter and coheir of *Thorpine*, son of *Rob. de Watheby* of *Westmorland*,[2] he is mentioned by the name of *Hubert de Jernegan*, in the Black Book of the Exchequer, published by Mr. *Herne* at *Oxford*, 1728, vol. i. p. 301, as one of the *Suffolk* knights that held of the honour of *Eye*. In 1201, he paid King *John* 20*l.* fine,[3] for three knights fees and an half, which laid in *Yorkshire*, and were held of the honour of *Brittany*, and died in 1203, and the King granted the wardship of all his large possessions, and the marriage of his wife and children, to *Robert de Veteri Ponte*, or *Vipount*, so that he married them without disparagement to their fortunes.[4]

4. HUBERT JERNEGAN of *Horham*[5] in *Suffolk*, Knt. his son, succeeded, who had been a rebel against King *John*; but on the accession of *Henry* III. to the crown, submitted himself, and obtained his pardon;[6] but it seems he had not recovered all his estates in 1219, for in that year, *Gilbert de Gant* gave to *Robert Marmion*, junior, the wardship of the land late *Hugh Jernegan's*, in *Hundemaneby*;[7] and in 1240, *Margery*, late wife of *Hubert*, sued *Hugh Jernegan*, her son, for lands in *Stonham-Jernegan* in *Suffolk*,[8] so that *Hubert* died in 1239.

5. Sir WILLIAM GERNEGAN, son and heir of *Hubert*, married *Julian*, daughter and coheir of *Gymingham* of *Burnham*, and *Hugh de Polsted* married *Hawise*, the other coheir, and levied a fine of all the *Gyminghams* estate in *Burnham*, in the 10th of King *John*.[9] He died young and without issue, and was succeeded by

6. Sir HUGH JERNEGAN, his youngest brother, *Godfrey* and *Robert* being dead, who in 1243 came to an agreement with his mother *Margery*, and settled on her, in lieu of the dower of Sir *Hubert*, her late husband, during her life, the capital messuage of the manor of *Horham*, with the park, windmill, and demean lands, and the services and rents of *Horham* manor, with *housebote*, *heybote*, and *pannage*; and in consideration of this settlement, *Margery* released all her right in dower, in two carucates of land, and a messuage in *Stonham Jernegan*[1] in *Suffolk*, and in all his other estates in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.[2] In 1244, he was witness to the deed of *Henry* Duke of *Lovain*, made

[7] Rot. Pip. 30 H. 2.
[8] He first settled the sirname of Jernegan.
[9] Mag. Rot. 29 H. 2. Madox History of the Exchequer, p. 190.
[1] Regr. Abbatiæ Byland, pen. P.L.N. fo. 102.
[2] By whom came Wathe manor in North-Cove in Suffolk.
[3] Rot. Pip. Pasch. 3 Joh. Rot. 16. in dorso, in the Tally Court in the Exchequer.
[4] Cart. 5 Joh. M. 11.
[5] His capital seat was at the manor of Horham.
[6] Claus. 1 H. 3. Part. 2. M. 1.
[7] Coiar in Sccio. 4 H. 3.
[8] Plita. Jur. et Assis. coram Will. de Ebor. apud Bucks. 25 H. 3. R. 9.
[9] Fines Norff. 10 Joh.
[1] He made STONHAM-JERNEGAN the capital seat of the family.
[2] Fines Com. Suff. H. 3. L. 5. inter num. 10 et 11.

to the monks of *Eye*;[3] *Elizabeth* his wife is mentioned in the assize rolls. In 1249, he had lands in *Hillington* and *Congham* in *Norfolk*,[4] and lived to be very old, for in 1269 he held of *Roger*, son of *Peter Fitz-Oubourn* or *Osbern*, divers lands in *Stovene* and *Bugges*, for which he did homage, to *Roger*, son of the said *Peter*, in the presence of Sir *Walter de Redisham*, Knt. Sir *William*, rector of *Hillington*, &c.[5] he married for his second wife, *Ela* or *Ellen*, daughter and coheir of Sir *Thomas de Ingaldesthorp*, Knt.[6] who survived him: after the death of his mother, he settled

7. Sir WALTER JERNEGAN, his son, in the manor of *Horham*, upon his marriage with *Isabell*, daughter, and at length heir, of Sir *Peter Fitz-Osbert* or *Osborn*,[7] of *Somerley-Town* in *Suffolk*, who, it seems, died before him, leaving

8. Sir PETER JERNEGAN, his son, who became heir to his father and grandfather, and also coheir to the *Fitz-Osberts* estate, in right of his mother, for that estate, on the death of Sir *Peter Fitz-Osbert* of *Somerley-Town*, his grandfather, went to Sir *Roger Fitz-Osbert*, her brother, who died without issue, leaving it to *Catherine* his wife for life,[8] who died in 1220, and then the *Fitz-Osberts* estate came to *Isabell*, widow of *Walter Jernegan*, Sir *Peter's* mother, as sister of the said *Roger Fitz-Osbert*, and to *John Noion*, son and heir of *Alice Fitz-Osbert*, the other sister of the said *Isabell*; and on a division made, *Somerleton* was settled on Sir *Peter Jernegan*, son of the said *Isabell*, who came hither, leaving *Horham*, and *Stonham Jernegan*, and *Somerleton* became the capital seat of the JERNEGAN family;[9] the *Fitz-Osberts* had the manors of *Somerleton*, *Uggeshall*, &c. in *Suffolk*, *Hadeston*, *Witlingham*, &c. in *Norfolk*. This Sir *Peter* was sub-escheator of *Suffolk*, A°. 1283, held *Stonham*, and *Horham* of the honour of *Eye* in 1299;[1] in 1334, he sold *Uggeshall* manor and advowson to Sir *Edmund de Soterlee*, Knt. and *Witlingham* and *Hadeston*, in 1342, he being then above 70 years old; and it appears from *Eye* Register, fo. 98, *b*. that he first married *Alice*, daughter of *Hugh Germayn*, and *Basil* his wife. The pedigree says he married a *Herling* for his second wife, which seems true by the quarterings of the *Jernegans*, as they were to be seen in *Horham* church A°. 1663, being put up by Sir *John Jernegan*, who married *Isabell*, daughter and heiress of Sir *Jervace Clifton*:

1. *Jernegan*.
2. *Inglethorp*.
3. *Fitz-Osbourn*.
4. *Harling*.
5. *Mortimer*. } These two are *Herling's*
6. *Gonvile*. } quarterings.
7. *Kilvedon* or *Keldon*.
8. *Clifton*.

And for his third wife, a *Huntingfield*. He was succeeded by

9. Sir JOHN JERNEGAN, senior, his son and heir, who inherited the other moiety of the *Fitz-Osberts* estate, at the death of Sir *John*

[3] Regr. Eye, fo. 25.
[4] Fines 52 H. 3. N. 65.
[5] Cartular. inter Evid. Joh. Playters, Bar.
[6] G. a cross ingrailed A. the first quartering of Jernegan. Plita. Jur. et Assis. apud Chelmesford, divers. Com. 57 H. 3. Rot. 3 in dorso.
[7] Gul. three bars gemells or, a canton arg. the second quartering of Jernegan.
[8] Inquis. post mort. Rogeri filij Petri Fitz-Osbert, 34 E. 1.
[9] Somerleton was made the capital seat.
[1] Regr. Ab. Bury, voc. Kemp, fo. 98.

Noion, Knt. whose heir he was; he married *Jane*, daughter of Sir *William de Kelvedon*, who was jointly seized of all his manors of *Somerleton*, *Wathe*, *Horham*, &c. at the time of his death, which happened on the *Thursday* before the Feast of the Annunciation, in 1375.[2]

10. In 1374, JOHN JERNEGAN, junior, his son and heir, married *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *Tho. Vise de Lou*, Knt.[3] and his father then settled the advowson of *Stonham-Jernegan*, and *Horham*, on them and their heirs.[4]

11. Sir THOMAS JERNEGAN,[5] their son and heir, inherited, and in 1406, had a charter for free-warren in *Somerleton*, *Flixton*, *Ilketishall*, and *Wathe*, in *Suffolk*, and *Hadeston*, *Bunwell*, &c. in *Norfolk*;[6] he married *Joan*, daughter of *William Appleyard* of *Dunston* in *Norfolk*,[7] and had

12. JOHN JERNEGAN, senior, Esq. who married *Agnes*, daughter of Sir *John Darell* of *Kent*, Knt. who died before him, and was buried in St. *Mary's* chapel, in the priory of St. *Olaves*, at *Heringfleet* in *Suffolk*, (now called St. *Tooley's Bridge*.) This *John* settled *Horham* on JOHN JERNEGAN, junior, his son and heir, on his marriage with *Isabell*, daughter of Sir *Jervace Clifton*, in 1459; when he left *Somerleton* to his son, and went and settled at *Cove* by *Beccles*, where he lived in 1465; and in 1473 made his will,[8] which was proved 9th *Dec.* 1474, by the name of *John Jernegan*, senior, of *Little-Wirlingham* in *Suffolk*, Esq. in which he ordered his body to be buried by his wife in the aforesaid chapel, where his progenitors were entombed; he gave *Little-Wirlingham* manor, which he lately purchased of *William Cove*, to his son *Osbert*, for life, and his manor of *Wattle* or *Wad-Hall* in *North-Cove*; and to *John*, his eldest son, the manors and advowsons of *Somerleton*, *Stonham-Jernegan*, *Horham*, and *Bradwell*, and the foundation (i. e. advowson) of the house of St. *Olave*, besides gifts to his three daughters that were nuns. At his death,

13. JOHN JERNEGAN, Esq. his son, succeeded, and died in 1503, seized of the aforenamed manors and advowsons;[9] leaving

[2] Esc. 28 E. 1. N. 44.

[3] The Jernegans quarter this.

[4] Esc. 25 E. 3 n°. 52, 50 E. 3. N. 26. Suffolk and Norfolk.

[5] This Sir Thomas and his wife lie buried under an altar tomb now standing at the north-east corner of Somerleton chancel. Jarnegan's arms still remain at the west end, and on the south side Jarnegan impales,

APPLEYARD, az. a. chevron or between three owls arg. on the chevron a mullet. They glazed the chancel, and their arms still remain on the windows.

The inscriptions are lost. Weaver, p. 769, quoting Cambden's Remains, p. 329, tells us there was anciently a knight of this family buried here, cross-legged, with this on his gravestone:

Jesus Christ, both God and Man.
Save thy Servant Jernegan.

He says, he takes it to be for Sir Richard Jernegan, who was of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII. or else for Sir Robert Jernegan, who was knighted by Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, at the surrender of Mount-de-Dier in France. But I cannot be of his opinion, but rather think it was for this Sir Thomas; the other two, though they might be descended from this family, had nothing to do here, and lived too late for this inscription, neither doth their relation appear.

1521, Richard Jerningham Miles, unus militum pro corpore Regis, erectus ad officium unius Camerariorum Scaccarij pro termino vitæ. 13 H. 8. He never was concerned in this town, nor yet with this family.

[6] Fines Suff. 49 E. 3.

[7] Pat. 8 H. 4. part. a. M. 16.

[8] Fines 38 H. 6. Suff.

[9] Register Gilbert, fo. 34. a.

14. Edward Jernegan, Esq. his son and heir, who was afterwards knighted; he had two wives; first *Margaret*,[1] daughter of Sir *Edmund Bedingfield* of *Oxboro* in *Norfolk*, Knt. by whom he had Sir *John Jernegan* of *Somerley-Town* in *Suffolk*, Knt. who married *Bridget*, daughter of Sir *Robert Drury* of *Halsted* in *Suffolk*, Knt. from whom the Jernegans of *Somerley-Town* in *Suffolk* descended; and for his second wife, *Mary*,[2] daughter of *Richard* Lord *Scroop*, Knt. of *Bolton* in *Yorkshire*, and coheir[3] to *Stephen*, her brother, who survived him, and remarried to Sir *William Kingston*,[4] Knight of the Garter, who had Sir *Henry Jernegan* of *Huntingfield*, Knt. the founder of the *Cossey* family; Sir *Edward* died *Jan.* 6th, 1515, seized of the manors of *Horham*, *Newton*, *Corton*, *Stonham-Jernegan*, *Somerleton*, *Wathe*, *Lowestofft*, *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South Lete* in *Gorleston*, *Mutford*, *Askeby*, &c. and is said to be buried in *Somerleton* chancel, by his wife.

15. Sir Henry Jernegan of *Huntingfield* in *Suffolk*, eldest son and heir of Sir *Edward* by his second wife, he was a favourite of Queen *Mary*, being the first that appeared openly for her, after the death of *Edward* VI. being with her at *Kenninghall* place or castle;[5] and continued her trusty friend, for which services she made him Vice-Chamberlain, and Master of her Household; and in 1547, the said Queen, and King *Philip* her husband, gave him this manor of *Cossey*, with the whole park and deer therein, with all its members, rights, privileges, and appurtenances in *Cossey*, *Erlham*, *Bowthorp*, *Easton*, *Colton*, *Merlingford*, *Baber*, *Eston*, *Honingham*, *Thorp*, &c. in the said county, to be held by him and his heirs in *capite*, by knight's service:[6] from which time it hath passed in a lineal descent, in this ancient family. He married *Mary*, daughter of Sir *George Baynham*, Knt. and died in 1571, leaving

The Lady Jernegan, his wife, the estate for life, who this year was found to be possessed of it; in 1572,

16. Henry Jernegan, Esq. their son and heir, was lord of *Cossey*, *Veales*, *Sileham*, *Wingfield* and *Lowistoft* manors in *Suffolk*; he married, first, *Eleanor*, daughter of *William* Lord *Dacres* of *Gillesland*, and after that, *Frances*, daughter of Sir *John Jernegan* of *Somerleton*, Knt. widow of *Thomas Bedingfield*, Esq.; in 1602, he had an act passed to sell certain lands in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and

[1] She is buried in Somerleton chancel; the brass is now lost, but Mr. Weaver, fo. 784, hath the inscription, which was this,

> Margaret Jernegan the Wyef of Edward Jernegan Esquyer, Doughter of Sir Edw. Bedingfielde Knt. which Margaret dyed the xxiiii of Marche Anno M.D.iiii.

The arms of Jernegan impaling Bedingfield remain, but her effigies is gone.

[2] In 1547, Mary Kingston, widow, died seized of the hundreds of Lothingland and Mutford, and Lowistoft and Mutford manors. Inquis. 5 Nov. 2 E. 6.

[3] Her sister Eleanor married Sir John Windham of Crownthorp, Knt. who quarters Scroop.

[4] Sir William Kingston, Knight of the noble order of the Garter, gave his son, Anthony Kingston, six great bowls of silver, &c.; to his son-in-law, Sir Henry Jernegan, 20*l.* and a gown of black satin furred with sables, which the King gave him; to his son-in-law, Edmund Jernegan, 20*l.*; to his brother, George Kingston, towards the marriage of his daughters, 40*l.*; to his son Anthony, his manors of Clopton and Rushe in Berks, which he purchased of Leonard Rede, Esq. to Mary his wife, &c.; the will was proved in 1541, July 5. Regr. Alynger. in Cur. Prerog. Cant. fo. 33.

[5] Stow, p. 610.

[6] Rot. Pat. 1, 2 P et M.

died *June* 15, 1619, and was buried in St. *Margaret's* church, *Westminster.*

17. HENRY JERNEGAN, Esq. his son, was created baronet 16th *Oct.* 1621; he married *Eleanor,* daughter of *Thomas Throgmorton* of *Laughton* in *Warwickshire,* Esq. and dying 5th *Sept.* 1646, was succeeded by

18. Sir HENRY JERNEGAN of *Cossey,* Bart. his grandson, his father,

19. JOHN JERNEGAN, Esq. dying in his grandfather's lifetime, who, in 1619, married a daughter of *Francis Moor* of *Fawley,* Bart.

This Sir HENRY married *Mary,*[7] daughter of *Hall* of *High-Meadow* in *Gloucestershire,* Esq. who left

20. Sir FRANCIS JERNEGAN of *Cossey,* Bart. who was lord in 1693; he married *Anne,* daughter of Sir *Walter Blount,* Bart. and sister of Sir *Walter,* by whom he had several children; both are buried here.

21. Sir JOHN JERNEGAN, Bart. his eldest son, succeeded him, and married *Margaret,* daughter of Sir *Henry Bedingfield* of *Oxboro,* Bart. sister to the present Sir *Henry Bedingfield,* who is now [1739] living; but at the death of Sir *John,* without issue, *Cossey,* &c. went to his brother,

22. Sir GEORGE JERNEGAN, Bart. the present [1739] lord, who resides at his seat here.

The CHURCH was dedicated in honour of the holy King *Edmund,* and had three gilds in it, one of St. *Edmund,* another of St. *Mary,* and the third of St. *John* Baptist, and a portion of tithes here was given by ALAN, sirnamed *the Black,* Earl of *Richmond,* to the cell of monks, which he founded at *Rumburgh* in *Suffolk,* and with that cell was given by him to the abbey of St. *Mary* at *York,* which was always patrons of it, together with divers services, the whole being valued at six marks a year; in 1282, the Abbot and Convent of St. *Mary* at *York* made a perpetual composition, with the master and brethren of St. *Giles's* hospital at *Norwich,* for their portion here, which consisted of two parts of the tithes of the demean lands of the Earl of *Britanny* in *Cossey,* for which the master and hospital was to pay six marks a year to the Prior of the cell at *Rumburgh,* which was constantly paid till the dissolution of that cell by Cardinal *Wolsey;* and in 20th of *Henry* VIII. was granted to that cardinal to settle on one of his colleges either at *Ipswich* or *Oxford.*

The advowson of the church, with those of *Huningham, Bawburgh,* and the mediety of *Berford,* and 10*l. per annum* rent out of *Cossey* manor, were given by *Alan de Rohan* to the abbey of *Bon-Repos,* or *De Bona Requie* in *Brittanny* or *Normandy,* and it was confirmed by *Henry* III. in 1226; and soon after the Abbot of *Bon-Repos* leased the churchesand the advowsons to the Abbot of *Sautre* in *Huntingdonshire, viz. Fulbourne, All-Saints, Fen-Draiton, Cossey,* and *Huningham,*

[7] In Buckham church in Surrey. Le Neve's Monuments ejusd. anni,

Here lyeth Mary Jernegan, Wife of Sir Henry Jernegan of Cossey in the County of Norfolk, Baronet, Daughter of Benedict Hall, of High-Meadow in the County of Glouces-ter, Esq; who died the 30 of April A° Dni. 1653, leaving him 2 Sons and 1 Daughter.

Deus Meus et omnia.

[To face page 416.

HUGH.

2. Jernegan Fitz-Hugh, died about 1182. — Sibill, survived him.

3. Hugh, or Hubert, son of Jernegan, died in 1203. — Maud, dr. of Thorpine, son of Robert de Watheby of Westmorland.

4. Sir Hubert Jernegan of Horham in Suff. died in 1239. — Margery his wife survived him, and settled at Horham.

5. Sir Will Jernegan, son and heir of Hubert, died s. p.; he married Julian, dr. of Gymingham of Burnham.

6. Sir Hugh Jernegan of Stonham-Jernegan, had two wives Elizabeth, by whom no issue. — Ela or Ellen, dr. & heir of Sir Tho. de Ingaldesthorp.

Godfrey, s. p.
Robert, s. p.

7. Sir Walter Jernegan of Horham, Knt. — Isabell, dr. and coheir of Sir Peter Fitz-Osbert of Somerley-Town in Suffolk; she survived, but died before 1334.

1. Alice, dr. of Hugh Germayn and Basil his wife, s. p.

8. Sir Peter Jernegan, of Somerley-Town in Suff. Knt.

2. Maud, daughter and heiress of Herling.

3. Ellen, dr. of Sir Roger de Huntingfield of Huntingfield in Suffolk, which manor she brought to the family, s. p.

9. Sir John Jernegan. senior, Knt. died in 1375. — Jane, dr. and coheir of Sir Will. de Kelvedon or Keldon, widow of Lowdham.

10. Sir John Jernegan, junior, Knt. — Margaret, dr. of Sir Tho. Vise-de-Lou, Knt. married in 1374.

11. Sir Tho. Jernegan of Somerley-Town, Knt. inherited about 1406. — Joan, dr. of Will. Appleyard of Dunstan in Norfolk.

Humfry Jernegan, buried in Somerley-Town church 1446.[1]

John Jernegan, senior, Esq. of Somerleton, died in 1474. — Agnes, dr. of Sir John Darrel of Kent, Knt.

Anne Jernegan, a nun at Brusyerd in Suff.
Thomasine Jernegan, a nun atDenny in Cambridgeshire.
Barbara Jernegan, a nun at Campsey in Suffolk.

13. John Jernegan, junior, Esq. married in 1459, died in 1509. — Isabel, dr. and heiress of Sir Jervace Clifton, Knt.

2. George Jernegan.
Eliz. Jernegan, married to John Denton, and had Walter Denton.

1 Margaret, dr. of Sir Edm.[2] Bedingfield of Oxboro in Norfolk, Knt — 14. Sir Edward Jernegan of Somerley-Town, Knt. died in 1515. — Mary, dr. of Richard Lord Scroop, Knt. of Bolton, after remarried to — Sir Will. Kingston, Knight of the Garter.

Sir John Jernegan of Somerley-Town, Knt. — Bridget, dr. of Sir Robert Drury of Halsted or Hawsted, in Suffolk, Knt.

1. Frances, alive 1st. *P. M.* s. p. — 15. Sir Hen. Jernegan, alias Jerningham,[3] of Huntingfield in Suffolk, Vice-Chamberlain, and Master of the Household to Q. Mary, of whose gift he had Cossey; he died in 1571. — 2. Mary, dr. of Sir George Baynham, Knt. by the daughter and heir of Sir Anthony Kingston.

1. Edmund Jernegan, died Feb. 9, 1546.
2. Edward Jernegan, born after his father's death.

Elizabeth, maid of honour to Q. Mary.

Frances, dr. of Sir John Jernegan of Somerley-Town, Knt. widow of Thomas Bedingfield, Esq. (by whom she had two daughters,) was second wife to Sir Henry Jernegan. — 16. Henry Jerningham or Jernegan of Cossey, Esq. died 15 June, 1619. — Eleanor, daughter of William Lord Dacres of Gillesland.

2. Will. Jernegan.
3. George Jernegan, Esq. married a daughter of Sir George Philpot of Berkshire, and had issue.
4. Tho. Jernegan, died single.
5. Edward Jernegan.

17. Sir Hen. Jerningham or Jernegan of Cossey, created Baronet 6th Oct. 1621, buried at Cossey in 1646. — Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Throgmorton, of Laughton in Warwickshire.

Jeronyma Jernegan, married to Char. Waldegrave of Stanninghall in Norfolk, Esq. buried at Cossey.

1. Anne Jernegan, died single.
2. Catherine Jernegan, married to Francis Saunders, of Shankston in Leicestershire.

18. John Jerningham or Jernegan, Esq. who died in his father's lifetime. — ---- daughter of Sir Francis Moor of Fawley, Bart.

William Jernegan had two wives, 1st, relict of Lee; 2d, relict of Young. I suppose he was knighted, for he is often called Sir William.

Tho. Jernegan, I suppose was knighted, for I meet with him called Sir Thomas.

19. Sir Henry Jerningham or Jernegan of Cossey, Bart. — Mary, daughter of Benedict Hall of High-Meadow in Gloucestershire, Esq.

Francis Jernegan, Esq. married to Phillipa Crambleton of Newthum in the North.

2. Benedict Jernegan, died at Paris, unmarried, in 1668.

20. Sir Francis Jerningham or Jernegan of Cossey, Bart. buried in Cossey chancel. — Mary, daughter of Sir Walter Blount, Bart. sister of Sir Walter Blount, buried by him. — --- Jernegan, daughter of Sir Henry.

21. Sir John Jernegan, Bart. ob. s. p.

Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry, and sister of the present Sir Henry Bedingfield of Oxboro, Bart. now living.

Anne, single.
Mary, single.

22. Sir George Jerningham or Jernegan of Cossey, Bart. now living. — Mary, daughter of Francis Plowden of Worcestershire, Esq. by Mary Stafford, sister to the late Earl of Stafford, now living.

1. John. 2. William. 3. Charles-Edward.

3. Charles Jernegan, M. D. mar. the Hon. Eliz. Roper, dr. to Lord Teynham, s. p.
4. Henry Jernegan, married Mary Jonquet de la Pine, who are both living, and have issue, Francis, Henry, Charles, Nicholas, Hugh, Mary, Elizabeth, and Edwardina.
5. Edward Jernegan, married Eliz. Keitley, who are both living, and have issue, George, and one dr.
6. Francis Jernegan, died 1739, s. p.

[1] See Weaver, fo. 784.
[2] The inscription (as printed by Weaver) says Edward.
[3] It seems as if Sir Henry varied the spelling of the name, that his family might be distinguished from the Somerley Jernegans.

for ever, with all their revenues there, except the 10*l. per annum* out of *Cossey* manor, at 80*l. per annum;* and after this, the Abbot of *Sawtree,* for a pension of 5 marks a year, confirmed and granted the advowson to the master and brethren of St. *Giles's* hospital in *Norwich,* who got it appropriated to them before 1280, for it was returned to be held by that hospital appropriated to them, there being a house and 60 acres of land belonging to it worth 10 marks, but it was not taxed; the synodals were 2*s.* 2*d.* Peter-pence 18*d.* carvage 7*d. ob.* it was then newly appropriated, for the first and only vicar that I find was not instituted till

1304, 13 kal. *Sept.* and then *Robert de Bereford* was instituted into the vicarage, which was then to be assigned and ordained by the Bishop, at the presentation of the master and brethren of St. *Giles's* hospital in *Norwich,* who prevailed with the Bishop, who was patron of the hospital, to permit them to serve it by a chaplain removable at their pleasure, and so there was no vicarage assigned, and consequently no presentation afterwards.

I meet with the name of one rector only.

In 1213, WILLIAM DE GRAY, the King's Chancellor, and afterwards Archbishop of *York,* was presented to it, *Dec.* 3, being presented to it by the King on account of the honour of *Brittanny.*

The 10*l.* rent that belonged to *Bon-Repos* abbey came to the Crown with the revenues of the *aliens,* and was granted with the manor to the *Poles,* and was always taxed at 10*l.* and so paid 20*s.* to every tenth.

The Prior of *Rumburgh* always paid the tenths of his portion that he had from St. *Giles's* hospital, for the farm of his portion here.

The Abbot of *Langele* was taxed at 23*s.* 6*d.* for his temporals here.

In 1380, *John de Foxele* and others aliened to the hospital of St. *Giles* in *Norwich,* a messuage, 48 acres of land, and four acres of pasture in *Calthorp, Lodne, Mundham, Sislond, Hardley, Cossey,* and *Reppes.*

This town always paid 2*l.* 10*s.* to each tenth.

At the Dissolution the impropriation went with St. *Giles's* hospital, which was refounded, and was given to the Corporation of the city of *Norwich,* who now hold it, as belonging to the hospital, it being a donative in their gift, the curate being paid 40*l. per annum* for serving it.

In the answers of the parsons in 1603, *Thomas Cleybourne,* clerk, was curate, and there were 176 communicants; the benefice was returned to be impropriate, but was endowed with a mansion-house, (now in decay,) and was called a *donative,* the impropriation belonged to the hospital at *Norwich,* and was leased to the curate.

CURATES.

1448, *Jeffry Pitwyn,* chaplain, was buried in the chancel.
1470, Sir *John Williams.*
1603, *Thomas Cleybourne.*
1605, *James Lovell.*
1625, Mr. *Crompton,* minor, buried here 27th *Dec.*
1635, *Richard Wythe.*
1648, *James Shepherd.*

1670, *Samuel Stinnet*, minor, buried.
1672, *John Connold*, buried here.
1709, Mr. *John Laurence*, who had *Horsford*.
1739, the Rev. Mr. *John Burcham*, rector of St. *Simon's* in *Norwich*, is the present curate.

The church consists of a nave only, which is leaded, the chancel is thatched; it hath a square tower and five bells; on the screens are the arms of *Jernegan* carved; on a north chancel window are the arms of *Ufford*, and an emblem of the *Trinity*. There are grave-stones in the chancel for,

Charles Waldegrave of *Catton*, Gent. *July* 17, 1685.

Here lieth the Body of Sir Henry Waldgrave of Stanning-Hall Bart. Son and Heir to Sir Edward Waldgrave Knt. and Bart. and Elenor his Wife, Daughter to Sir Thomas Lovell of Harling, he married Anne Paston Daughter of Edward Paston of Appleton Esq. by whom he had VII. Sons and IIII. Daughters, and secondly he married Catherine Bacon, Daughter of Richard Bacon Gent. by whom he had six Sons and six Daughters, he died the 10th. of October 1658, aged 60 Years.

WALGRAVE's arms and crest, *viz.* a plume of feathers.

Here resteth the Body of Frances Layer the Wife of Thomas Layer of Booton Esq. and eldest Daughter of Sir Edward Waldegrave of Stannynghall Knt. who left behind her 3 Sons, Edward Layer, Francis Layer and Charles Layer, who departed this Life upon the 26 Day of March 1629, whose Soule Jesus rests.

ENGLEFIELD's coat in a lozenge, but falsely cut.

Hic jacet Dua: Elizabetha Englefield, illustri ex utroque parenti orta, prosapia sed morum splendore illustrior, utpote antiquæ Fidei Zelo, pietate in Deum, benignitate in pauperes, et in proximos omnes caritate insignis, vitam Christianam transactam Christiano fine conclusit, nordovici Martij Die 16 Anno Dni: 1705, Ætatis suæ 70.

Requiescat in Pace.

Martha Wife of John Hyrne Gent. Dec. 6. 1698. Æt. 60.

Martha Wife of John Turner Daughter of John Hyrne of Cossey, Jan. 5. 1696 aged 20 Years.

By the chancel door,

Hic iacet Thomas Pargiter A° Dni. 1521 cuius Anime propicietur Deus Amen.

In the middle isle,

Annæ depositum, noli turbare Viator,
Pace frui liceat, pacis amica fuit;
Non *Brownistarum* perverso Dogmate Cœlos,
More sed antiquo, scandere cura fuit,
Quam pluries simulant Pietatem, semper amavit,
Brownea, chara Viro, *Brownea* chara Deo,
Exemplum Pietatis habes Matrona pudica,
Vivere disce, viro, vivere disce Deo.
Obijt 28° Junii 1642.

Daniel Son of Ralf and Mary Palmer 8. Dec. 1669.

Orate pro Anima Isabelle Hemys cuius Anime propitietur Deus Amen.

Praye for the Soule of William Wood the helder the which deceased A° Dni: M°. vC. xxiii. on whose Soule Jesu have Mercy.

John Hyrne of Cossey Gent. 28 Febr. 1689. Æt. 65.

1575, Margaret Tilney buried.
1615, Frances Wife of Henry Jernegan, Esq. buried.
1616, John Waldgrave, Gent. buried 4 March.
1617, Robert Tilney and Agnes Rose married.
1617, John Tilney, buried 19 May.
1626, Jeronima Waldegrave, buried 4 Febr.
1646, Henry Jernegan, Baronet, buried 5 Sept.
1654, Tho. Turner, senior, of Norwich, Gent. buried in the church 5 Nov.
1676, Catherine, Daughter of Richard Waldegrave, Esq. buried 23 Sept.
1685, Anne, Widow of Mr. Charles Waldegrave of Catton, buried 30 Sept.

COLTON,

Or the town on the *hill*, for so I take its name to signify, was always, and still is, part of *Cossey* manor, the lord of *Cossey* being lord here; there were two freemen at the Conqueror's survey, who held 30 acres here, which belonged to *William* Earl *Warren*, which was all but what was included at that time in *Cossey*, and reckoned as part of it.[8]

The rectory is valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 9*s.* 9*d. ob.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 40*l.* 12*s.* 3*d. ob.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths; the advowson belonged to *Cossey*, till it was given from it with a tenement and lands in *Colton*, to the family sirnamed *De Colton*; and in 1223, *John de Colton* released the advowson, and confirmed the former grant of it made by his ancestors in alms to the Priors of *Windham*, who held it as a vicarage, till *John* of *Oxford* Bishop of *Norwich*, with the consent of the Prior of *Windham*, disappropriated it, on condition the rectors and their successours paid a pension of two marks yearly to the Priory; but in 1228, after the death of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who had confirmed it, *Robert de Nevile*, then rector, refused to pay it, and the Prior entered on the church; but it was soon agreed and the pension settled to be payed, and *William*, son of *John de Colton*, released all

[8] Terre Willi de Warrenna (Doms. fo. 94.) Feorhou. H. et dim. In Colentuna ii. libere homines xxx. acr. terre, et sunt in eodem pretio (sc. de Bernham.)

his right to the Prior, in the advowson, which he says his father *John* gave them, and the Prior renounced all his right in the appropriation to the rector, and from that time the house of *Windham* was always patron, till its dissolution, and then it came to the King, and it hath remained ever since in the Crown.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Andrew*; the rector had no house nor land in *Edward* the Third's time; it was valued with the portion of tithes belonging to *Wimondham* at 15 marks, procurations 6*s*. 8*d*. synodals 23*d*. Peter-pence 19*d*. carvage 6*s*. 8*d*. and the town paid 46*s*. and 8*d*. to each tenth. There are now 22 acres of glebe; there were the lights of St. *Andrew*, St. *Mary*, and St. *John* Baptist, in the church. The gild of St. *John* Baptist was kept at his altar, and St. *Peter's* gild at the altar of that saint.

In the south chancel window, *az*. three maids heads cooped, proper, crined *or*, quarterly, the first is broken, the second and third are *az*. a fess *or* between three bezants, fourth party per fess *G*. and ---- a griffin *or*.

On a brass in the church,

Here lyeth the Body of Tho. Spendlove Gent. late Chief Constable of this Hundred, who died 22 April 1631. Æt. 45.

The church is leaded, and the chancel tiled, the tower is square, and hath three bells; the church is 26 yards long and 10 broad.

Rogers son of Rogers and Mary Spencer died June 3, 1662.

In a lozenge, Pooley, *or*, a lion rampant *sab*.

Mrs. Mary Wife of John Pooley of Morley, Gent. died 23 Dec. 1715.

Barry wavy of ten, over all a lion rampant.

James son of James Seaborne, late of Wymundham Gent. died 13 May 1710, Ætat. 81, of great Prudence and Piety, a Father to his Relations, and a good Friend upon any Occasion, to all about him, as looking for Eternal Life: and in the Vault under this stone is interred, Mary his Relict, who died 28 March, 1722, Ætat. 72.

In the altar. John Fairclough, Rector, died Aug. 14, 1730, Æt. 31.

In the church. A stone for Charles Daveney Gent. Febr. 3, 1731, Æt. 76. Another for, Parham Son of Henry Daveney Gent. and Mary his Wife, 20 Aug. 1731, Æt. 32 Months.

My Time was short, the longer I am to rest,
God calleth soonest, whom he loveth best.

On a mural monument, with *Pooley's* arms and crest, *viz*. a demi-lion *sab*.

M. S. In hope of an happy Resurrection, underneath lyeth interred the Body of Philip Pooley Gent. June 17, 1715, an affectionate Husband, a good Father, a kind Master, a devout Frequenter of the Publick Worship, a true lover of the Clergy, a

charitable Benefactor to the Poor, an obliging Neighbour, a generous friend, a Pious Christian, whose exalted Soul through the infinite Merits of Jesus Christ, enjoys a blessed Immortality.

Beatus servus ille, quem venerit Dominus, ejus invenerit ita facientem.

On a mural monument on the north side of the chancel.

Vicino in Pulvere, felicis Spe Resurrectionis, quiescunt Reliquiæ Rev^di. Viri HENRICI RIX A. M. hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris, nec non et Ecclesiæ de *Deopham*, in hoc Comitatu Vicarij dignissimi, in utrasque munificentissimi, Pietatis operibus, Charitatis illa adjecit: Posteritati providus, Liberorum Indigorum Educationi liberaliter admodum consuluit, Temperantiæ, Charitatis, et Virtutum aliarum plurimarum Exemplar reliquens. obijt 24 die Julij Anno Dom: 1728: Æt: 58.

Tranquillus vixit, placidus obdormivit, Lætus resuscitabitur.

Here are the arms of *Delapole* quartering *Goldwell*; and *arg.* a chief *gul.* a lion rampant *or.*

RECTORS.

1317, died master *Tho. de Depham*; he held it united to *Estone.*
1317, *Baldwin Poleyn.* The Prior and Convent of *Wymondham.*
1326, *William de Baumburgh.* O.
1328, *Adam de Brunham.*
1333, *Robert Wauncy* of *King's Walden.*
1343, *Robert de Ryseby.* By the Pope's provision.
1361, *John de Stukele.* Change with *Wymondham.*
1365, *Richard* son of *John de Kimberle.* *Ditto.*
1365, *John Mey.* Change with *Bouthorp.*
1372, *Thomas Davy.*
William Fesaunt. Change with *Pakefield.*
1374, *John de Cressey.* *Ditto.*
1404, *William Cantele* of *Coston.*
1406, *Robert Waleswode.*
Robert Elot. R.
1418, *Robert Coope.*
1425, *Walter de West-Walton.* Change with *Rushbrook,* 1426, buried in the chancel; his name was *Walter Grey* of *West-Walton.*
1426, *Thomas Dote.* R.
1441, *John Gray.*
1453, Brother *Nic. Bungey,* a Carmelite friar. Lapse R.
1458, *Robert Leek.* O.
1508, *Roger Salkeld.* JOHN Abbot of *Wimondham.*
1515, *Thomas Langar.* O. The last presented by the Abbot.
1549, *Jeffery Turnour.* ROBERT AGGES of *Wymondham,* by grant of the late priory, dissolved. Deprived.
1554, *Nicholas Appleby.* Lapse.
1586, *Thomas West,* A. M. The QUEEN.
1589, *John Cook.* *Ditto.* United to *Barford* mediety; he was a licensed preacher, and there were then 62 communicants.
1638, *Nicholas Barwick.* The CROWN.

1652, *Robert Harsnet.* The CROWN.
1702, *Henry Rix.* *Ditto.*
1728, *John Fairclough.* The KING.
1731, The Rev. Mr. *Samuel Carter,* A. M. on *Fairclough's* death, is the present [1739] rector, and holds it united to *Barford* mediety. The KING

HINGHAM.

HINGHAM was the head town of the deanery, and at first contained 43 parishes, the deanery was taxed at 30*s.* and it was in the Bishop's collation.

DEANS.

1307, Mr. *Tho. de Byteringe,* clerk.
1311, *Thomas* son of *John de Byteringe,* priest:
Henry Owen of *Pultney,* clerk, resigned.
1337, *Thomas Owen* of *Pulteney,* clerk.
1340, *Nicholas Emyse,* clerk.
1343, *John de Welton.*
1344, *Henry,* son of *Will. de Winterton,* clerk. R.
1346, Mr. *Anthony de Goldesburgh.* Change with *Sudbury* deanery.
1346, *John,* son of *Will. de Winterton,* clerk.
1361, Master *Robert de Tunsted,* A. M. a shaveling.
1382, *Peter de Leeghes,* clerk, on the resignation of *Robert de Tunstede,* S. T. P. who exchanged for *Colneyse* deanery in *Suffolk.*
1398, *John Cutet,* clerk, resigned.
1405, Sir *Thomas Revell,* priest, who changed *Bishop's-Thorp* rectory with *Cutet,* for this deanery.
1411, *Will. Multon,* clerk, who gave *Revell* the rectory of *Hese* in *Canterbury* diocese for this.
1418, *John Roo,* clerk, on *Multon's* resignation.
1431, *John Breton,* clerk, who resigned *Dunwich* deanery.
1432, *Will. Spencer,* junior, *Breton* having resigned for *Waxham* deanery.
1443, *John Roose,* clerk.
1459, *Thomas Marke,* resigned.
1459, *John Swyer,* clerk, one of the Bishop's servants.
1467, *John Jolles,* clerk.

The CHURCH is a good pile, the tower being very tall and large; the whole was rebuilt by *Remigius de Hethersete,* rector here, in the time of King *Edward* III. with the assistance of *John le Marshal,* his patron, who contributed much to the perfecting of the work; it is

dedicated to St. *Andrew* the Apostle, and had several chapels in it, of which the most remarkable were at the ends of each isle, that on the north side being dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, and that on the south side to the *Holy Virgin*; the others were dedicated to St. *Nicholas*, the *Nativity of the Virgin*, and to her *Assumption*, there was also a St. *Mary's* chapel by the *rood* altar, and another of St. *Mary of Pity*, and there were no less than seven gilds held in the church, *viz.* of St. *James*, *Corpus Christi*, St. *Andrew*, *Holy-Cross*, *All-Saints*, St. *John* Baptist, and St. *Mary*, and each having a stipendiary chaplain, serving at their altars in the church, constituted a choir; for in 1484, *Robert Morley*, Esq. of this town was buried in the church, and gave seven surplices to the quire of *Hingham*;[9] and without doubt this church must make a fine appearance in those times, it being adorned with the following images, all which had lights, either lamps, wax tapers, or candles, constantly burning before them in time of divine service, and being dispersed all over the church, chancel, and chapels, must make it in the night season a fine sight; the *principal image* of St. *Andrew* stood (as the *principal image* or *patron* saint of every church did) in the chancel, on the north side of the altar, and those of St. *Peter*, St. *Michael*, St. *Mary*, *Corpus Christi*, St. *Margaret*, St. *Christin*, St. *Edith* or *Sythe*, St. *Mary of Pity*, St. *Thomas*, the *Nativity* and *Assumption* of the *Holy Virgin*, St. *Wulstan*, St. *Appolonia*, St. *Christopher*, St. *Erasmus*, St. *Julian*, St. *Anthony*, St. *John* Baptist, St. *Nicholas*, the *Holy Trinity*, St. *Edmund*, St. *Laurence*, St. *Catherine*, St. *John* the Evangelist, St. *Valentine*, St. *Ethelred*, and the *Holy Rood* or *Cross*, which stood on the *rood-loft*, between the church and chancel.[1]

When *Norwich* Domesday was wrote, the patronage was late Sir *John Marshal's* but then the Lord *Morley's*; the rector had a noble house,[2] and 20 acres of ground, the living being then valued at 50 marks; it stands in the King's Books at 24*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* and pays 2*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* yearly tenths, and first fruits every vacancy, it being undischarged; the synodals are 2*s.* 8*d.* and Peter-pence 1*s.* 2*d. ob.* The town paid 7*l.* each tenth.

RECTORS.

1272, Master *Richard de Felmingham.* In this year the glebe lying west of the church (on part of which the parsonage is built) was given to the rectory by *John de Kirkebi* Bishop of *Ely*, to keep his *anniversary*; and in 1290, *John* son of *David de Rokeland*, confirmed it, there being then a messuage and grove upon the premises; Sir *William de Mortimer*, Sir *Guy Butetort*, Sir *Alexander de Elingham*, Sir *Edmund de Hemegrave*, Sir *Baldwin de Maners*, Sir *Andrew de Hengham*, *Jeffry*, son of *Walter de Hengham*, &c. being witnesses.

1307, 6 kal. *Nov. John de Calton*, Lady HAWISE LE MARCHAL, assignee of Sir *William Marchal*, Knt.

1313, 17 kal. *July*, *William Wimer* of *Swanton*, Sir WILLIAM LE MARSHAL, Marshal of *Ireland*.

1316, 12 kal. *June*, *Remigius de Hetherset* was presented by JOHN

[9] Regr. Castone, fo. 223.
[1] Ibid.
[2] So called, because the rood or cross always stood on it.

LE MARSHAL, Marshal of *Ireland;* he was of a good family, being son of *John de Hetherset* and *Margery* his wife, and only brother to Sir *Simon de Hetherset,* Knt. one of the King's Justices, lord of *Cringleford,* &c.; he built the church, and was a man of great note in his time, being trustee and feoffee for most of the best families in the county.

1359, 14 *Sept.* Master *John de Ufford,* son of *Robert* Earl of *Suffolk,* and *Margaret* his wife, was presented by Sir *Robert de Morley,* Marshal of *Ireland,*[3] he had two prebends, one in the church of *Salisbury,* the other in *Lincoln;* by his will, dated *November* 1375, in which month he died, he ordered his body to be buried in this chancel, on the north side, and left a legacy to Dame *Maud Ufford,* his sister, a nun at *Campsey* in *Suffolk.*

1375, 3 *Dec.* Master *John de Derlington,* master of St. *Giles's* hospital, &c. licentiate in the decrees was presented by Sir *William de Morley,* Marshal of *Ireland,* one of the vicars general,[4] in 1387, he was doctor of the decrees, and Archdeacon of *Norwich,* he exchanged *Hingham* for the archdeaconry, with,

William de Swynflet, who became rector here.

1388, 9 *April, Richard Gomfrey.* THOMAS DE MORLEY Lord *Morley,* and Marshal of *Ireland.*

1397, 21 *May, William Segher. Ditto.*

1411, 12 *Feb.* Sir *Walter de Thefford. Ditto.*

1441, 16 *Sept.* Sir *Thomas Codlyng,* priest, on *Thetford's* death. ISABELL Lady MORLEY, relict of *Thomas* Lord *Morley,* deceased: he held it with a mediety of *North-Tudenham,* and at his death, in 1461, gave a silver chalice, gilt, worth 40 marks, to be sold, either to buy a white vestment, or to build a new treasury.

1461, Sir *Thomas Hastyngs,* sub-deacon; he died rector in 1469.

1469, 20 *Febr.* Master *Simon Thornham,* LL.B. ISABEL Lady MORLEY.

Sir *Humphry de la Pole;* he died rector.

1513, 15 *Febr.* Master *John Adcock;* he died rector. ALICE HOWARD, widow of the Lord *Morley.*

1553, 19 *April,* Mr. *Edward Thwayts,* S. T. B. ANTHONY THWYATS, Esq. by grant of Sir *William Woodhouse,* Knt. and *Elizabeth* his wife, late relict of Sir *Henry Parker,* Knt. deceased.

1584, 3 *Sept. Thomas Clarkson.* THOMAS GRANGE of *Swafham-Bulbek* in *Cambridgeshire,* by grant of the turn from *Matthew Trott,* A. M. who had it of the honourable *Henry Parker,* Knt. Lord *Morley,* who in his life time was true patron. He died in 1605.

1603, Sir *Thomas Lovell,* Knt. was patron, and there were returned 500 communicants.

1605, 7 *Jan. Robert Peck,* A.M. THO. MOOR, by grant of *Francis Lovell,* Knt. he was "a man of a very violent schismatical "spirit, he pulled down the rails, and levelled the altar and the whole "chancel a foot below the church, as it remains to this day, but "being prosecuted for it by Bishop *Wren,* he fled the kingdom, and "went over into *New-England,* with many of his parishioners, who

[3] The new parsonage was built by the present incumbent, and stands a little south west of the church.

[4] Regr. Haydone, fo. 118. a.

[5] Browne's Posthumous Works, p. 49, at the end.

" sold their estates for half their value, and conveyed all their effects " to that new plantation, erected a town and colonie, by the name " of HINGHAM, where many of their posterity are still remaining, he " promised never to desert them, but hearing that Bishops were de- " posed, he left them all to shift for themselves, and came back to " *Hingham* in the year 1646, after 10 years voluntary banishment, " he resumed his rectory, and died in the year 1656."[6] His funeral sermon was preached by *Nathaniel Joceline*, A. M. pastor of the church of *Hardingham*, and was published by him, being dedicated to Mr. *John Sidley*, high-sheriff, *Brampton-Gurdon* and Mr. *Day*, Justices of the Peace, Mr. *Church*, Mr. *Barnham*, and Mr. *Man*, aldermen and justices in the city of *Norwich*.

1638, 25 *May*, *Luke Skippon*, A.M. was presented by Sir THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Knt. and Bart. as on *Peck's* death, he having been absent about two years; and in

1640, 11 *April*, the said *Luke* was reinstituted, the living being void by lapse, it appearing that *Peck* was alive since *Skippon's* first institution, and now two years more being past, and he not appearing, it lapsed to the Crown, as on *Peck's* death; but in

1646, *Peck* came again, and held it to his death, and then, in

1656, *Edmund Dey* held it without institution till the Restoration, and in

1663, 1 *April*, he was presented by Sir PHILIP WOODHOUSE, Bart.; his character is this in the same letter, that he was " a man of " the same piece with himself, (that is with *Peck*,) but a man of lower " parts and meaner capacity; with some difficulty he swallowed the " oaths at the Restauration," and continued till 1666, when he died, and in *January*,

1667, *Robert Seppens*, A. M. was presented by the same patron, who, as the same letter says, was " a very good man; he was the " author of a book called *Rex Theolicus*, a piece full of learning and " loyalty, he printed (besides some sermons) a short controversy be- " tween him and *Bayley* the Romish priest, but by the extravagancy " of his sons, he was made very pore, and could never make any " figure in the world, after a chronicle distemper of the palsie, he " dyed in the year, 1682."

1683, 11 *April*, *John Watson*, A. M. EDMUND WOODHOUSE, Esq. he held it first, united to the rectory of *Wroxham cum Salowes*, and afterwards to the rectory of *Scoulton;* he died rector in 1727, and was succeeded in

1727, 19 *March*, by the Rev. Mr. *John Breese*, A. M. sometime senior fellow of *Caius* college, who is the present rector, and holds it united to *Bixton* rectory, to both which he was presented by Sir JOHN WOODHOUSE of *Kimberley*, Bart. the present [1739] patron.

I find the following persons buried here, for whom there are now no memorials remaining:

1367, Sir *John Baker*, chaplain; in the churchyard.

1381, Sir *Richard Kempe*, chaplain. In the church.

1460, *John Cross*. In the church.

1469, *Peter Cooper* of *North-Wood* hamlet in *Hingham*, was buried in the church, and gave legacies to several *gilds*, and to the (then

[6] From a letter of Mr. Watson's, late rector here, Jan. 3, 1715.

erected) *gild* of St. *Peter*, and also towards building the *Virgin's* chapel in the church.

1469, *Margaret*, relict of *Thomas Norwold* of *Hingham*, gave 13 marks to buy a silver bason for the holy water, in memory of *William* and *Joan Willis*, her father and mother.

1483, *Simon Lyster* of *Hengham*, buried here. "Item, I wyll my "close in *Sculton-Saunsey*, called *Ruttocks*, and six acres and a half "of land arable, and the rent called *Markethouse* rent in *Hengham*, "shall be put in feoffment of xii. persons in the town of *Hengham*, "of most godly and best disposed persons, to th'intent that *Rose* my "wyffe shall have the gydyng of the almes-houses, called *John* "*Lister's* alms-houses during her lyfe, bearing all manner of charges, "and reparacons thereof, and to the entent to fynd and kepe a *cer-* "*tain* in the said church for ever, for the sowles of *John Lister* my "father, *Margery* my mother, *Will. Lister* and *Katherine* his wife, "*Symound Blount* and *Maud* his wyffe, *Richard* and *John Lister*, "*Johane Ade* my mother in law, and the sowles of me and my "wyffe; and also to kepe an *anniversary-day* for me the said *Sy-* "*mond*, and the sowles yerly *in perpetuum*, upon *Passion* Sunday at "afternoon, with *dirige* and mass of *requiem* be note, on the Monday "next following, and 13*d.* to be distributed to six poor persons, or to "13 at *dirige*, and also for me by name, and my benefactors on "*Holowmes-Day*, to be rehersid in the comyn *beed*.[7] And after the "decesse of the said *Rose*, the said close to remain in the said feof- "fees hands, to the use aforesaid, to be renewed from time to time, "when but seven of them are left."[8]

1485, *Katherine*, wife of *Thomas Cauze* or *Caus* of *Hengham*, Esq. was a benefactress; she was buried in *All-Saints* church at *Blyford* in *Suffolk*.

1506, *John Pyshode*, alderman of *Norwich*, ordered in his will, that his executors should make a cross of free-stone, to be set up in the cross-way in the field of *Hingham* wood, at the expense of five marks.

1509, *Richard Heyhow* of *Hengham* was buried in the church, and gave 3 acres and an half of land "for an *obite* yerly, the overplus "to the reparacon of the church of *Hengham*. Item to the gilde of "St. *Peter*, my close in *Hengham*, upon condition that the bro- "dirn of the gilde of St. *Peter* forseyd shal menteyn and kepe up "the almse tabyll, and fynd and repar the alms-hous in the church "yerd at all tymes, when nede is to repar them."[9]

1543, *Simon Baxter* of *Hengham*, Gent. was buried in the church.

The church, chancel, two isles, and square tower, are covered with lead; there is a clock, and six large bells; the north vestry is down.

At the west end of the church there lies a stone, plated with brass, from which the effigies of a man and woman are torn off, but that of their son remains, and this,

Obijt 25 Februarij
Anno Domini 1622,
Anno Ætatis suæ 69°

Obijt 30 Marcij
Anno Domini 1615
Anno Ætatis suæ 66

[7] On All-Saints or Hallow-Mass day, it was the custom for the common bead-roll of every church to be read, and mass said for all the benefactors, whose names were always entered in this roll.

[8] Regr. Gyllys, fo. 10.

[9] Regr. Johnson, fo. 239.

Sub hoc Tegmine marmoreo, jacent Sepulti Johannes Longe, et Margareta Uxor ejus, unicum, relinquentes Filium Superstitem, Robertum, qui hoc ultimum obedientiæ insigne Memoriæ Sacrum dedit.

In the middle isle lies a stone for Elizabeth Wife of Stephen Baldwin, who died Aug. 20. 1709, aged 46.

On a mural monument in the north isle,

M. S.

Justorum Resurrectionem manent Reliquiæ, THOMÆ, Filij EDVARDI HEYHOE de Hardingham Generosi, cujus pietatem simplicem, ingenuam probitatem, cæterasque Virtutes, Deus Cœlis remuneravit, et in terris charitatem in perpetuum largiendam, tum Rostrum, cum pauperes, D. Thomæ Festo quotannis celebrabunt.

Obijt Sept. 28. Anno { Domini 1709. / Ætatis 69.

On his grave-stone,

Hic jacet Corpus Thomæ Heyhoe, cujus monumentum ad parietem affixum habes.

There is an altar tomb in the south isle by the door, on which is,

DOWE or DOVE, *sab.* a fess dancette *erm.* between three doves *arg.* PARKE, *arg.* on a fess *sab.* three escalops of the field, a canton *erm.* *Crest,* a dove *arg.*

Christopher Dowe Gent. died Apr. 30 1729, aged 35, he married Susan Daughter of Stephen Parke of Hardingham Gent. by whom he had one Daughter Mary, the said Susan died 22 Jan: 1738, aged 38, and is buried by him.

On a mural monument near the east end of the south isle,

Juxta sitæ sunt Exuviæ, Gulielmi Thurrold Gen: Semel Mariti, quaterque patris, cujus in Pauperes Charitatem, quisque Dominicus perpetuo monstrabit Dies, Si cæteras Virtutes dicerem, Res omnibus notas narrarem; Barbara Uxor dilectissima, et Gulielmus Filius, utrumque claudunt Latus, tres habuit Filias, quarum prima Elizabetha, Uxor Benj: Foyster, obijt Norvici in quorum piam Memoriam, Maria et Hanna, superstites, hoc Monumentum posuere.

Pater	ob: Dec: 25, 1724,	Ætat:	75.
Mater	Feb: 21, 1688,		32.
Filius	Apr: 21, 1703,		21.
Filia	Sept: 13, 1723,		39.

In the east window of Trinity chapel are the arms of Lord *Morley,* and *arg.* on a chevron *gul.* between three lions heads erased *S.* three bezants. The tradition is, that this chapel was made by the maidens of the town, and that this window was glazed at their cost, which seems very probable by the arms, and the following fragment of an inscription now remaining,

Thys Wyndow ys ꝑ mad ..... Hengham .....

The inscription when whole, was,

Thys Windowe ys ye Mayden cost of Hengham.

The following inscriptions are in the chancel.

On a brass plate,

Hic jacet humatus Thomas Moore, qui obijt undecimo die Novembris Anno Domini 1618, Ætatisque suæ 78°.

On a mural monument on the north side,

Sacred to the Memory of Eliz: Negus Daughter of Mr. Samuel Gary. T. B. and Prebend of Norwich, first Wife to Wyatt Wright Gent. after married again to Mr. Henry Negus Merchant, she was a Woman of a Religious and Pious Conversation, and of more than common Prudence in the Conduct and Management of Domestick Affairs, who departed this Life Febr. the 20. 1702, in the 92, Year of her Age. Also to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Wright, youngest Daughter of the said Elizabeth, she lived to the 65th. Year of her Age, a most exact Pattern of true Christian Piety, Charity, Temperance and Sobriety, and died with an unblemished Reputation, June the 15. 1706. Eliz. Watson, Gratitudinis & Honoris Gratia, hoc Monumentum Materteræ tam Beneficæ, prorsus indignum, suo proprio sumptu, erexit.

Gary or Geere, *gul.* two bars *or*, or sometimes *arg.* on a canton *az.* a leopard's face *or*.

Negus, *erm.* on a chief nebulee *az.* three escalops *or*.

On a free-stone under it,

Hic jacent supradictæ Eliza: Negus & Anna Wright.

Here lyeth attending its glorious Resurrection, the Body of Caleb Shelley Gent. who died July the 6h 1689.

On a flat marble,

Amyas, *arg.* a boar's head cooped, between three croslets fitchee *sab.* Crest, a stag's head erased.

Hic sitæ sunt Exuviæ *Francisci Amyas*, Viri Cognitoris Officio Jure periti et æque probi, hujusque pagi fuit diu parœcus, a Generosa Familia, quondam de *Deopham* oriundus, nec non Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Filius Pientissimus, Matrimonio duxit et reliquit *Mariam Copping*, conjugem olim charissimam, jam viduam ægre solandam, sexque demum superstitibus (e quindecim relictis Liberis) migravit in Æternum, septimo Die Augusti, Anno Æræ Xnæ M. DCCX. Ætatis suæ 72.

Subter condita sunt Ossa, Thomæ Amyas, Filij Francisci Amyas Generosi, obijt 4to. die Dec: A°. Dni: 1730, Æt: 47. Ejus Memoriæ Frater, non magis Sanguine quam Benevolentia conjunctus, hoc Posuit Saxum.

Amyas impales a chief, in pale, three boars heads cooped.

Maria Charissima quondam Conjux, Francisci Amyas Generosi, ob: 4to. die Nov: An°. Dom: MDCCXIX. Æt: suæ LXX.

Hoc sub marmore felicem Rusurrectionem expectant, Magr. Johannes et Francisca Alden, ambo hujus Parochiæ Indigenæ, nec non Parentibus Generosis ibidem oriundi, ambo Morum Suavitate omnibus Chari, vixit Ille annos XLII. M: 2: S: 2. D. 2. vixit Illa, annos XXV. M. 4. Multum Johanni indulsit Natura, nec minus Fortuna. Francisca (cuius Parentalia Marmora [*viz.* of Francis and Mary Amyas] ad Lævam conspiciuntur) non modo Forma, sed Pietate eluxit, Puerpera (Heu!) moriens, Marito Sui Desiderium reliquit.

Ille } ob: 1^mo. Maij 1726.
Illa } 25^to. Dec: 1711.

Hestera Gilman, Gulielmi Le Neve Generosi Filia, Samuelis Gilman hujus Parochiæ Generosi Uxor Charissima, Rei domesticæ pollentissima, Christianæ patientiæ insigne Exemplar. Obijt 23 Februarij Anno salutis 1724, Ætatis suæ 43°. hic quoque jacent Hestera et Sara, optimæ Spei, nec non amantissimorum Parentum Filiæ.

Gilman, *arg.* a leg in pale cooped at the thigh, *sab.* impaling *Le Neve.*

Crest, a demi-lion issuing from a cap of maintenance.

Hic jacent Johannes Amyas Generosus, et Anna Uxor ejus, unâ cum Filiabus Anna et Johanna Relicta Gulielmi Starkey, quondam Rectoris Ecclesiæ de Pulham, quæ ob: Octavo die Oct. 1729, et Æt: 63°, jacent etiam juxta hoc Marmore Matthæus Amyas M. D. ac Filij, Matthæus, Anna ac Elizabetha.

In Memory of Capt. Robt. Robinson, Commander of one of his Majestie's Ships of Warr, who died Oct. 13, 1726, Æt: 53.

Amyas's arms and crest, *viz.* a buck's head erased *or*, collared with a wreath *A. S.*

Matthæi Amyas M. D. qui in Civitate Norwicensi per multos Annos, Artem medicinalem peracri Judico, et fœlici Successu exercuit, obijt vicessimo sexto die Novembris A°. Dni. 1729, et Æt. 64^to.

To the Memory of Mrs. Sarah Watson the affectionate Wife of John Watson A. M. Rector of Wood-Rising, and the 2 Rocklands, she was modest, ingenious, compassionate, chearfull, sincere, and generous. Also to the Memory of John Watson, M. A. and of Elizabeth his Wife, he was the Rev^d. and very aged Rector of this Parish and Scoulton. Lastly, to the Memory of good Mrs. St. Clair, Wife of Patrick St. Clair, Rector of Elmerton and Thugarton, in this County. Three of their deaths happened near the same time, in the Year terrible for Fevers, 1727.

There is a marble in the nave for Mr. Edm. Alden, a Just, Diligent, and Worthy Shopkeeper, of this Parish, who died Oct. 1728, ag. 75, and also for John an Infant, son of Martin Alden.

John Alden, a Person of great Honesty, Modesty, and Temperance, died Nov. 4, 1727, aged 68.

Edmund Payne, Mercer and Grocer, died June 5, 1729, aged 55.

On the font is this *Greek* anagram,

ΝΙΨΟΝ ΑΝΟΜΗΜΑ ΜΗ ΜΟΝΑΝ ΟΨΙΝ.

On the north side of the chancel is a noble monument against the wall, reaching from the floor to the roof; it is of stone, embellished with imagery and Gothick work, and formerly with many brass plates, all which are pulled off; the following arms are still remaining, which show me plainly to whose memory it was erected, *viz.* Lord *Morley*, impaling *Marshal, Bourchier, Hastings, Molins,* and *De la Pole* quartering *Wingfield;* the two last of which quartered, impales a chevron.

The arms of *Morley* and *Marshal* are often single, and the former sometimes with differences.

Morley impales *arg.* six crowns *S.* and also *G.* a bend *ar.* quarters *Hastyngs.* From which it is plain that the tomb was erected to the memory of *Thomas* Lord *Morley,* who died about 1435, leaving *Isabel,* daughter of *Michael de la Pole* Earl of *Suffolk,* his widow, who died in 1466, and was buried in this chancel by her husband, as her will, which is to be seen in Register *Jekkys,* fo. 50, informs me, from which I transcribed the following account.

1464, Dame *Isabell,* widow Lady *Morley,* made her will in her house in St. *Peter's Mancroft* in *Norwich,* and was buried in the chancel at *Hingham,* before the image of St. *Andrew,* by her lord and husband. She ordered, if she died in *Norwich,* that her body should be carried to the chapel of St. *Mary in the Fields,* and a mass said for her, and then to be carried to *Hingham,* with 15 torches born before her by 15 of her poor tenants in black gowns, and also five poor women in black shall bear each a taper of two pound weight, and place them before the sacrament by her grave, there to remain till they be burnt up. Every priest at her mass of *requiem* to have 4*d.* and every *clerk* 2*d.*; she gave to St. *Peter of Mancroft's* altar 6*s.* 8*d.*; to repair the church 40*s.*; to sustain the holy mass of *Jesus* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to *Chapel-Field* high altar 20*s.*; to the high altar at *Hingham* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to repair the church 40*s.* more, and a tablet of gold garnished with pearl, containing certain relicks, with a beril in the same tablet, with two images, one of the resurrection, and the other of our Lady, and the longest carpet with white flowers to lie before the high altar; to her sister, Dame *Katerine,* Abbess of *Berkyng,* 10 marks, and legacies to the high altars and her poor tenants of *Aldby, Buxton,* the gild of St. *Andrew* in *Buxton,* of which she was a sister, *Swanton, Worthing, Folsham, Bintre, Hokeryng, Mateshale, Mateshale-Bergh, Tudenham* and *Hingham,* and also legacies to *John Hastyng,* her son-in-law, and *Anne* his wife, her daughter, among which a diaper towel 18 yards long, with gifts to *Isabell Boswel,* daughter of the said *Anne, Elizabeth,* sister to *Isabell,* Dame *Eleanor,* her grandaughter, the Lady *Morley,* Dame *Catherine, Stapleton, Elizabeth Morley, Edward Bokenham,* Sir *William Strather* her chaplain, *Edward Harsick,* Gent. &c. all the prisoners in the castle and gild-hall that lie there, for their fees only, to be discharged by her gift; she gave money to Dame *Julian,* anchoress at *Carrowe,* and Dame *Agnes,* anchoress at St. *Julian's* in *Cunsford,* besides 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid as long as it lasts in a stipend for a priest to pray for her and her lord in *Hingham* church, *John Heydon* to be counsellor to her executors, *John Hastyng,*

her son, *Edward Bokenham*, Sir *William Strather*, priest, and *Godfrey Joye*, alderman of *Norwich*, were her executors; her nephew, *John* Duke of *Suffolk*, was supervisor, who was to see a whole vestment of black velvet given to *Swanton-Morley* church.

It was proved at *Norwich* before *William Pykenham*, LL. D. the bishop's official 1466, 28 *February*.[1]

The arms of *Mowbray*, *Brotherton*, &c. were in the windows of the church, but are all gone.

In gilt letters on the pulpit,

> Necessity is laid upon me, yea Woe is unto me, if I Preach not the Gospel. 1. Cor. 9. 16.

There are two tables of the benefactors, placed between the church and chancel, *viz.*

1607, *Aug.* 14, lands of 7*l. per annum* value were settled for the benefit of the inhabitants.

1655, Mr. *Francis Seaborne* of *Hingham* gave 40*s. per annum* to the poor.

1677, Mr. *Rob. Baldwin* of *Hingham* gave 20*s. per annum* to the poor in bread.

1705, *Christopher Adcock* of *Hardingham* gave 40*s. per annum* to the poor in bread.

1706, Mrs. *Anne Wright* of *Hingham* gave a silver chalice worth 6*l.* 10*s.* and in 1612, the old cup which was dated in 1637, was melted down, and made a cover to the chalice.

1708, Mr. *Thomas Heyhoe* of *Hingham* gave 35*s. per annum* in land, the minister is to have 10*s.* (out of which, the clerk is to have 1*s*) on condition he preaches a sermon on St. *Thomas*'s day, the remainder to be then distributed to the poor in bread, he gave also a salver of 3*l.* value, in 1688.

1724, Mr. *William Thurrold* of *Hingham* gave 3*l. per annum* in land, the rent to be given every *Sunday* after sermon, to such poor only as frequently attend divine service.

1734, Mr. *Edward Payne* intended to have given by will, and Mr. *John Payne* voluntarily conveyed land worth 52*s. per annum*, for bread weekly, to such 12 poor people, as attend divine service.

There was an ancient family of the *Coopers* here, *Robert Cooper* owned a considerable estate in 1382, in 1701, *Feb.* 7. *Elias Cooper* Gent. obtained a faculty for a seat in this church.

This town belonged to King ATHELSTAN, and contained 60 carucates or hides of land, all which he gave to

ATHELWOLD Bishop of *Winchester*, about the year 966, and that Bishop exchanged it with

King EDGAR, for 40 hides and an half, which is now called St. *Etheldred's* or St. *Audries Liberty*, and so *Hingham* came to the Crown again, and continued there some time, for at the Confessor's

[1] "Testamentum, &c. Nobilis Domine, "Isabelle Domine de Morley, nuper de "civitate Norvici vidue defunctæ et de "nobili genere procreate, et arma geren- "tis, cujus pretextu, ipsius testamenti "probatio, approbatio, et insignuatio, "ad dictum reverendum patrem, et nos, "ejus nomine, de consuetudine lauda- "bili, legitimeque prescript: notorie "dinoscuntu pertinere," &c.

[2] Spelman's Icenia, fo. 157.

survey, that *Prince* held it, and had two carucates and 25 acres in demean, 60 villeins, 18 bordars, &c. His tenants had 15 carucates among them; the whole was then of the value of 7*l.* 10*s.* a year, besides rents to the value of 30*s.* a year, and three sextaries of honey; it remained in the Crown till the *Conqueror's* survey, when the same quantity of land was held in demean, but the bordars were increased to 29, and the value to 13*l.* 10*s.* besides the honey-rent; it was half a league long, and as much broad, and paid 13*d. ob.* geld.[3] It extended into *Kimberley*, &c. and the *soke* or jurisdiction of the hundred which belonged to this manor went over the towns of *Hingham*, *Kimberley* in part, *Carleton*, *Depham*, half *Barford*, *Bernham*, *Morley*, and *Wicklewood* in part, besides several other places, as we learn from Domsday.

King STEPHEN[4] granted this manor and hundred and half, and and all their appendages, with the towns of *Stow*, *Chircheby* or *Kirkby*, *Racheda*, or *Rackheith*, and *Herleham* or *Erlham*, and the hundred of *Taverham*, to

WILLIAM DE CAINEIO or CHENEY, and his heirs, in exchange for *Moleham*, on condition that if he or his son should like *Moleham* better, they might renounce it,[5] which they afterwards did, and so it vested in the Crown again, and the same King let it to farm to

HENRY DE RYE, son of *Hubert de Rye*, castellan of *Norwich*, who was second son of that *Hubert de Rye* who came with the Conqueror.

In 1195, WILLIAM DE ECCLESIA SANCTE MARIE rendered an account to King *Richard* I. of the farm of *Heingham*, which

CARDO DE FRESHAVILE then farmed, and paid for it 25*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* it being granted to him by *Richard* I. when he came to the crown:[6] In this King's time we meet with several persons that paid the farm to the King for this manor, as *Hubert de Burgh*, *Ralf de Camois*, *Roger Fitz William*, &c. but they had no fee in it; another record tells us that *Henry* II. gave the church to *John de Bridport*, and after that King *John* gave it his son for life;[7] and then it was to go with the manor and hundred to

JOHN LE MARSHALL.[8] This town was always reputed the head of the barony of *Rye* ever since its first grant to *Henry de Rye* aforesaid, and was always acknowledged as such by those that farmed it; after

[3] Feorhou H. et dim. (Domsday fo. 4.) Hincham tenuit Rex E. ii. car. terre et xxv. acr. semper lx. vill. tunc xviii. bord. et dim. m° xxviiii. semper i. car. in dnio. tunc xv. car. hom. modo xx. xliii. socm. m° xx. de reliquis habet Will. de Warrenna xii. et comes Alanus iii. et Eudo filius Clama hoc inde accep. viii° quos modo habet Radulfus de Bellafago, et ille viginti habent i. car. terre, et unus ex eis habet iii. bord. semper ii. car. et viii. acr. prati. totum valuit tunc, vii. ii. et dim. blancas cum consuetudine xxx. sol. et iii. sextarios mellis. m° xii. li ad pensum, et xxx. sol. de gersuma, et iii. sextarios mellis cum eadem consuetudine. et habet dim. [leug.] in longo, et dim in lato, et xiii. den. et i. obolum de Gelto.

Invasio Baignardi (Domsday fo. 297.) Feorhou H. In Hincham, xvii. liberi homines, tenet Baignardus, de quibus suus antecessor nec commendationem habuit, &c.

[4] Madox's Formulare Anglic. fo. 144, ex Autog. in Cur. Augment.

[5] "Tali conditione, quod si Will. de "Caisneio per se vel per filium, poterit "recuperare Moleham aliquo modo, ego "et filius meus rehabebimus hæc pre-"dicta in dominio nostro, sicut antea "habuimus, et Willus. terram suam et "castellum suum. Test. Daniele Ab-"bate de Hulmo, &c.

[6] Rot. Pip. 1 R. 1. Norff.

[7] Testa de Nevil per W. Mariscall. Juniorem.

[8] See vol. i. p. 44, 45.

the death of *Henry de Rye, Hubert de Rye* had the barony, but the manor then belonged to

HUGH GOURNAY, a noble baron, who was made Captain of castle GALLIARD,[9] (which being built on a high rock over the *Seyne*, which King *Richard* I. had made impregnable) he defended it nobly for six months, against *Philip* King of *France*, doing him daily damage, for which reason King *John* suspected him not, yet at last he escaped not the blemish of ingratitude and infidelity, for he not only yielded up that castle to his enemies, but secretly in the night brought them into the castle of *Montfort*, which he betrayed unto them, not weighing his faith to his leige lord, who had given him that castle with the honour, and all the demeans thereto belonging, upon which he was proclaimed traitour in 1202, and all his revenues in *England* seized into the King's hands, and granted the same year to

JOHN MARSHALL, nephew to *William*, who married *Isabell*, daughter and heiress of *Richard Strongbow* Earl of *Pembrook*, and Marshal of *England*, and was called the *Old Marshal Earl of Pembrook*;[1] this *John* married *Alice*, daughter and coheir of *Hubert de Rhye*, Baron of *Rhye* in *Norfolk*, who, in 1204, gave the King three palfreys to have the livery of the lands and advowsons which were HUGH GOURNAY'S and HUGH DE AYER'S, and of *Cantley* and *Caster*: in the year 1207, he had a grant of the *marshalship* of *Ireland*; and in 1210, had a further confirmation of the manor of *Hingham*, and the hundred of *Forehoe*, to cut off all claim that the heirs of *Cardo de Freshavil* could make. In 1211, when the King's scutage was raised, it appeared that the barony of *Rhye* contained 35 knight's fees, and that upon the death of *Hubert de Rhye*, the last Baron, it went to his two daughters; *Alice*, married to *John Marshal*, and *Isabell*, to *Roger de Cressi*; and each of their husbands answered for 17 fees and an half; but this town and the barony went to *Marshal*, though now half of the fees were gone from it, and he was to hold the hundred, manor and advowson, as the head of his barony, at one fee; and at the same time, he obtained liberty of free-warren in those 17 fees and half, which now constituted the barony; in 1215, he was Sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* with *John Fitz Robert*, and had the custody of *Norwich* castle; *Le Neve* says he died in 1234,[2] leaving

JOHN, his son and heir, who had livery of *Hingham, Folsham*, &c. the same year; he died in 1242, having enjoyed the whole barony of *Rhye, Isabel*, the other daughter of *Hubert de Rye*, being dead without issue by *Roger de Cressi*, her husband; and this year the King having raised a *tallage* upon all the demeans of the Crown in his own hands, granted writs to those who held manors of him, which formerly were ancient demean, and among others to the lord of this manor, to levy a reasonable *tallage* of his men, as also to *John Lovell*, for his manor of *Dockyng*, &c.; he was succeeded by

WILLIAM LE MARSHALL, his brother, who this year paid his relief, and had livery of his brother's possessions, except that part which *Avelina, Aliva*, or *Alice le Marshal*, daughter of *Hubert de Rye*, held in dower; in 1263, the King directed his writ to the sheriff of *Norfolk*, and *Ralf de Berri*, escheator, to respite *Aliva le Marshall's*

[9] Speed, fo. 501.
[1] Brook of Nobil. p. 13.
[2] He gave Thimblethorp church to the canons of Walsingham.

homage, which she ought to do, as sister and heir to *Isabell de Cressi*, and to take her fealty and relief, on condition that if *Alice*, the widow of *Stephen de Cressi*, son of *Isabell*, be with child, then that half part of the barony to descend to that child. In 1264, *William le Marshal* had a charter for a fair here, when he was called Baron of *Rhye*, and was constituted a guardian of the peace in *Northamptonshire*, during the King's captivity;[3] and he was one of the barons of the exchequer;[4] in 1266, *Alice le Marshal* died, and *William le Marshal* also, who left

JOHN MARSHAL, Baron of *Rhye*, their eldest son, a minor, about 10 years old, upon which the barony fell into the King's hands, during his nonage, who granted two parts of the manor and hundred to *Jeffery de Luziniaco* or *Luzinian*, and the third part to *John de Britania*; but in 1274, *Luzinian* being dead, the two parts remained in the King's hands; but in 1279, *John le Marshal* being of age, paid the King a hundred marks, for the relief of his barony, and livery of his lands; and it was then found by an inquisition that he held

HINGHAM manor and advowson with *Forehoe* hundred, of the barony, at one fee,

And also the manor of BUXTON, in *capite*,[5] of the said barony, by the service of warding at *Norwich* castle, from six weeks to six weeks, paying for the *wayt-fee*, 20*s*. *per annum*, at 5*s*. each quarter.

The manor of *Swanton*, in chief of the said barony, as a member thereof,

And *Hockering* manor was also part of the barony, and afterwards reckoned as head of it.

In 1281, he was summoned to attend the King in his expedition into *Wales*; he died about 1283, leaving

WILLIAM, his son and heir, a minor, about three years old, whose guardianship the King granted to *John de Boun*, who, in 1286, held

Buxton manor of 100*l*. value, to which belonged view of frank-pledge, assize of *bread* and *ale*, liberty of free-warren, and a common gallows.

Hingham manor and advowson, with *Forehoe* hundred, value 100*l*. *per annum*, to which belonged the same liberties, and the hundred paid 14*s*. *per annum* to the Exchequer.

Swanton manor and advowson was held in dower by *Hawise* or *Alice*, mother of *William*, and widow of *John le Marshal*, and was worth 60*l*. *per annum*, to which belonged, free-warren, weyf, view of frank-pledge, a ducking-stool, assize of *bread* and *ale*, the marriage of the said *Hawise* belonging to the King, but the estate at her death was to descend to her son.

Folesham and *Hokering* manors, and *Folesham* and *Bintre* advowsons, belonging to the said *William*.

It seems he had a younger brother, named *John*, who died a minor, and was to have had *Banham* manor, if he had outlived *Hawise* his mother, but dying before her, it came to *William*, by whom it was given to his uncle Sir *Anselm Marshal*, Knt. at whose death it reverted to *William* again.[6]

[3] Pat. 48 H. 3. M. 12. d. Rymer's Leagues, vol. i. p. 793.

[4] Madox Hist. Excheq. p. 558.

[5] Buxton, Swanton, Morley, &c. passed always with his manor, till the division of the Lord Morley's estate.

[6] See vol. i. p. 346.

After he came of age, he was possessed of all his inheritance, and was summoned to attend King *Edward* I. at *Carlisle*, to go with him into *Scotland* to conquer the *Scots;* and in 1300, was summoned to Parliament as a Baron, and subscribed the letter written to the Pope about the succession of *Scotland*, that it was not his fee, and that he had no jurisdiction in temporal matters; he bare, as his ancestors did,

Gul. a bend lozenge *or*, as you may see in vol. i. p. 356.

In 1309, he was summoned to go against the *Scots*, who had broken the truce; he was resident here, and wrote himself Lord of *Hingham;* he gave the advowson of *Buxton* to the abbey of *Gilbertines* at *Sempringham;* in 1313, there being a quarrel between this *William* and *Nicholas de Segrave*, about the *marshalship*, which the King in the first year of his reign granted to the said *Nicholas*, the King commanded them not to come armed to the Parliament, nor no otherwise than as they used to do in King *Edward* the First's time; he died in 1314, leaving his estate to

JOHN LE MARSHALL, his son and heir, who paid 100 marks for the relief of his barony of *Rye;* in 1316, by an inquisition then taken, it was found that *Forehoe* hundred was worth 6*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* and that *Dionise* and *Hawise* were his sisters and heirs, but *Dionise* being just dead, *Hawise* was his sole heir, who was married to *Rob. de Morley;* this *John* died in 1316,[7] and *Ela* his wife, who afterwards married to *Rob. Fitz Pain*, had this manor assigned her in dower, when the fishery was worth 13*s.* 4*d. per annum;* there was a windmill and watermill, and alder-carr at *Northwood*, and the rents were 54*l.* 15*s. per annum;* he died seized of *Hingham, Aldby, North Tudenham, Hokering, Buxton, Folsham, Forehoe* and *Eynsford* hundreds, and the advowsons of all those churches, lands in *Brandon*, the churches of *Mateshall, Mateshale-Burgh, Brandon, Norton*, and many knights fees, as parcel of the honour of *Rye*, in *Alby, Thelvetham, Wortham, Elingham, Tunstal, Depham, Morley, Snitterton, Shropham, Newton, Brugham, Hevingham, Draiton's* manor in *Scarning, Barford-Franceys, Dunham, Salle, Mulkeberton, Brundal, Wroxham, Lexham, Kilverstone, Dockyng, Gayton, Chedistan*, and *Gislingham* in *Suffolk*, by which it appears all these were held of the honour; and besides these he had the *marshalship*, and a great estate in *Ireland*, the whole of which came to

ROBERT DE MORLEY and HAWISE his wife, and their heirs.

Sir ROBERT DE MORLEY, Knt. and *Hawise* his wife, sister and heir of *John le Marshal*, paid their relief for the barony of *Rye* in the year 1323, *viz.* a hundred marks for the barony, and a hundred shillings for *Hingham;* and in 1326, he settled 8*l.* lands in *Hingham*, with the manors of *Roydon*[8] and *Sheringham*, on *William de Morley*, his son, and *Cecily*, daughter of *Thomas Lord Bardolf*, his son's wife, and their heirs; and for want of issue, on *Robert de Morley*, his son, and his heirs male, which rent, *William de Swathyng* and *Thomas de Weston* held for life; in 1333, being then *Marshal* of *Ireland*, he granted lands in *Walkerne* in *Hertfordshire* to *William de Berry;* in 1335, *Ela*, relict of *John le Marshal*, was living, and then the wife of *Robert Fitz Pain*, [*Filius Pagani*,] and held the manor of *Hingham* in dower, which was to go at her death to *William*, son of Sir *Robert de Morley*,

[7] See vol. i. p. 45. [8] See vol. i. p. 45.

Knt. which *William* then was to have 19*l. per annum* out of the manor, because it so much exceeded her dower, but *Robert de Morley*, his father, was to have it for life, by the courtesy of *England*, and Sir *Robert* had granted it during his life to Sir *Anselm Marshal*, Knt. by deed dated at *Swanton Morley*, where Sir *Robert* then resided; in 1337, Sir *Robert* was Lieutenant of *Norfolk*; and in 1340, was sent into *Britanny*, in company with *Walter de Manny*, *John Bardolf*, *John Tiptoft*, and others, and had the wages for themselves and their men at arms paid at the Exchequer, before they set sail;[9] and at the latter end of the same year, the King ordered him by letter to repair to him at *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*, with 40 men at arms, either to go into *Scotland*, or stay on the *marches* to hinder them invading *England*.[1] In a deed dated this year, Sir *Robert* is called cousin and heir of Sir *Robert de Montealt*, formerly steward of *Chester*; in 1342, *Nicholas de Taterfeld*, and *Thomas de Wyrham*, held a messuage and 20 acres of land in capite of *Hingham* manor, by the service of finding one man at arms, in the retinue of the lord of *Hingham*, whenever he carried his men to the King's assistance; this was first granted by the lord, to Sir *John de Camois*, Knt. who sold it to *Ralf de Maneby*, he to *Alfric Waryn*, and he to *William Fitte*, who granted it to *Taterfield* and *Wyrham*; in 1342, Sir *Robert*, on the marriage of *Joan*, his second wife, settled *Grimstone* on her and Sir *Peter de Tye*, Knt. (whose daughter she seems to be,) in tail; in 1346, the King sent him a particular summons to transport himself and all the men he could raise, and not staying for the shipping of his horses, to repair immediately to him, then lying before *Calais*, besieging the same, fearing least the *French* King should come with a great army to raise the siege;[2] in 1347, Sir *Robert* was heir to *Baldwin de Manerijs*, whose arms he granted to *Rob. de Corby*, by deed dated *Jan.* 6, 22d *Edward* III;[3] he died in 1359, in *France*, and *Joan* his wife became a professed religious, but died soon after, in the same year, and

Sir WILLIAM DE MORLEY, Knt. his son and heir, inherited, who, in 1355, was one of the attendants of *Robert* Earl of *Suffolk*, in the King's service in *Gascoign*, and had the King's letter of protection on that account; and at his father's death inherited the manors of *Morley*, *Hingham*, *Hockering*, *Swanton*, *Grimstone*, *Buxton*, the hundreds of *Forehoe* and *Eynesford*, and the office of Marshal of *Ireland*, with *Roydon*, &c. in *Norfolk*, besides divers great estates in other counties, and in *Ireland*; in 1360, he confirmed his father's donations of lands in *Rintre*, *Folsham*, *Geyst*, and *Geyst-Weyt*, to the Prior of *Walsingham*; and the same year, among others, had the King's letter to attend *Lionel*, the King's son, Earl of *Ulster*, into *Ireland*, to recover that kingdom. This manor was after settled by Sir *William*, on himself for life, remainder to *Thomas*, his son, and his wife *Joan*, who seems to have been a *Gournay*, to be trustee; the hundred of *Forehoe* was then under a grant for life to *John de Herling*, who after obtained a grant for life of part of *Hingham*; by his will dated at *Halingbury*, in

[9] Rymer, vol. v. p. 29.
[1] Claus. 15 E. 3. part. 3. M. 9. D.
[2] Rot. Franciæ. 21 E. 3. part 1. M. 10. Rymer, vol. v. p. 563.
[3] Mr. Neve says, "this though done "at this time cannot be done at this day, "or have the incorporation of the offi- "cers of arms, because the Queen hath "delegated her power to the kings of "arms, who grant only to the issue of "the body."

London diocese, *March* 9, 1379, and proved the 26th of *May* in that year,[4] he ordered his body to be buried in the *Austin Friars* in *Norwich*,[5] leaving his estate to

Sir THOMAS, his son and heir, who was summoned to Parliament in 1381, and in 1384 was one of those Barons whom the King summoned to meet him at *Newcastle* upon *Tyne*, completely armed, with his whole service due from him, to accompany him into *Scotland*; in which expedition *Edinburgh* and many other towns were burnt, without any battle offered by the *Scots*, who were spoiling *Cumberland* in the same manner; in 1391, he had license to accompany the Duke of *Gloucester* into *Prussia*; in 1395, *Oct.* 20, there was a cause in the Court of Chivalry between Sir *John Lovell*, Knt. plaintiff, and this Sir *Thomas*, defendant, concerning the arms of the family of *Morley*,[5] which they had born for some time, *viz.* a lion rampant *sab.* crowned and armed *or*, which, as the plaintiff declared in his libel, belonged to the Lords *Burnel*, whose heir he was, as he proved in the following manner: Sir *Philip de Burnel*, Knt. lord of *Burnel*, bare the said arms, and had issue Sir *Edward Burnel*, Knt. who died without issue, leaving *Maud*, his sister, his sole heir, who married Sir *John* Lord *Lovel*, and had Sir *John* Lord *Lovel*, the plaintiff; the Lord *Morley* pleaded that the arms belonged to his ancestors from the Conquest, time out of mind, without impeachment, except by *Nicholas* Lord *Burnel*, at the siege of *Calais*, who claimed against Sir *Robert de Morley*, his ancestor, to whom the arms were adjudged by the Constable and Marshal, and after *Robert's* death, his son *William* bore them, and the said *Thomas* had born them in divers expeditions, with the King's uncles, being his lieutenants; upon this, the plaintiff allowed, that sentence was given for Sir *Robert* at *Calais*, but says they were adjudged to Sir *Robert* for his life only, being to revert to the Lords *Lovel* and *Burnel*, and their heirs; to which the defendant answered, that the judgment was then given for Sir *Robert Morley*, who was his grandfather, that Sir *William Morley*, his father, always bore them, and that he himself had hitherto done so, and that his grandfather died in *Edward* the Third's time, in the *French* wars, and Sir *William* his father was in *France* at the same time with his father, and that neither he nor his grandfather was ever impeached for them: in the pleadings it was argued, that the triplication of the plaintiff should be admitted this time, but not for the future, in any other cause, it being contrary to the custom of the court, and it was ordered that none but lords, knights, esquires of honour, and gentlemen having knowledge of arms, should be admitted as witnesses, and no other commoners, and all to be sworn, except the Dukes of *Lancaster*, *York*, *Gloucester*, and the Earl of *Derby*; they had full liberty to make proof by deeds, chronicles, monuments, witnesses of abbots, priors, and other men of holy church, and other honourable persons that knew their ancestors. Sir *Walter Bleut*, Knt. was *Lovell's* first witness, who swore positively that the arms belonged to the Lords *Burnel* and their right heirs, that he remembered Sir *Michael Burnel* challenged them from Sir *Robert de Morley* at the battle and siege of *Calais*, in the church of St. *Peter* by that town, when King *Edward* III. took the cause into his own

[4] Regr. Heydon, fo. 160. b.
[5] Cecily his wife was also buried there. P. L. N.
[5] From the MSS. of the Cause, pen.

hands, and the arms were adjudged by *William de Bohun* Earl of *Northampton*, Constable, and the Earl of *Warwick*, Marshal, to Sir *Robert Morley* only for his life, for his valiant deeds performed, and his heirs and kindred excluded from bearing thereof, they being to belong to the Lord *Burnel* afterwards. Sir *Ralf de Theyne*, Knt. aged 47, who had bore arms 30 years, swears the same, and that he was present in the great inroad in *France*, towards *Orleans*, with *Edward* III. where Sir *Robert Morley* likewise was, and in which he died, and at his death ordered his banner to be delivered to the heirs of the Lord *Burnel*, as belonging to them. *Robert Cobb*, Esq. aged 60, and had born arms 50 years, sware the same, and that he had been in seven mortal battles, and that Sir *John Sully*, Sir *Thomas Hakefield*, the Bishop of *Durham*, *Thomas* Duke of *Lancaster*, and many others, were present at the judgment at *Calais*. *John Molcham*, Esq. aged 70, having bore arms 44 years, swore the same, and that he was servant to Sir *Will. Bohun* Earl of *Northampton*, and Constable of *England*, at the siege of *Calais*, and that he was assigned clerk for the Court of *Chivalry*, for the Constable, that he was present when Sir *Nich. Burnel* petitioned the Constable, and Sir *Tho. Beauchamp*, then Marshal of *England*, and challenged the arms of Sir *Robert Morley*, and there were no less than twenty witnesses that proved the same; besides this, the plaintiff produced several old shields, banners, paintings on walls and glass, about the conventual church, and house of the Friars-*Austins* under *Candich* by *Oxford*, as belonging to Sir *Philip Burnel*, buried there. Sir *Tho. Blount*, the elder of *Oxfordshire*, aged 64, having born arms 50 years in *England*, *France*, and *Scotland*, swore to the right of the arms of *Burnel*, and says particularly, that he was with King *Edward* III. at the battle of *La Hoge*, where he heard that a Lord *Burnel* challenged the arms of Sir *Robert Morley*, then being in a coat of those arms, at which time there were several other challenges of arms; but the King considering the great mischiefs which might arise by such challenges, commanded the Constable and Marshal to make proclamation, that all challenges should cease, till the King should come to a place where they might be determined; and after the battle of *Cressi*, the King came to besiege *Calais*, when Sir *Tho. Blount* was wounded in the knee, afore *Tiroven*, and was forced to keep his bed in his tent, where Sir *Tho. West* came to him, and told him that the arms were adjudged by the King's command, with the assent of the Lord *Burnel*, by the Constable and Marshal, to belong to Sir *Robert* for life only, for the honour he had done those arms, remainder to the Lord *Burnel's* heirs. *Will. Wollaston*, Esq. aged 96 years, was in arms, first at the battle of *Strivelin* in *Scotland*, where he saw Sir *Edward* late Lord *Burnel* bear those arms, as also in *France* and *Brittany*. *Rich. Bruns*, Esq. swears the same as the former, but adds, that *Maud Burnel*, after the death of her first husband, *John* Lord *Lovell*, married one Sir *John Hadlo*, Knt. and had by him Sir *Nicholas*, who was called Sir *Nicholas de Burnel*, on whom his mother *Maud* settled all she could. Friar *Alex. Kyngham*, of the conventual church of St. *Austin* of *Candich* by *Oxford*, sware that he took the paintings on the church walls, and in the glass, to be the arms of Sir *Philip Burnel*, who was reputed one of their founders, and was buried in their quire. Sir *Nich. Stratford*, canon of *Osney*, having his abbot's license, deposed that Sir *Rob. Burnel* was buried

in their church, and that his banner of these arms hung up there. Sir *Hugh Camois*, Knt. swears the arms belonged to *Burnel*, for that he was at a town called *Burnell* in *Normandy*, where he saw these arms round the tombs of the Lords *Burnel*; that he lived with Dame *Alayn*, widow of Sir *Edw. Burnel*, son and heir of Sir *Philip Burnel*, and that if any person had a right to many arms by divers causes, he may use and leave out others, and yet not renounce the arms he leaves out, and that this was the custom and right of arms. *Edw. Acton*, Esq. swears that Sir *Edward*, son of Sir *Philip Burnel*, lies buried in the abbey of *Blidewas* in *Shropshire*, with the arms in question, and that arms cannot be alienated according to the law of arms. *Ralf de Chinebury*, Esq. deposed, that the manors of *Sparkeford*, *Upton*, and *Cheriton* in *Somersetshire*, *Enham* in *Hampshire*, 500*l.* rent in *Nantwich*, and the manor of *Capenhale* in *Cheshire*, came to the Lord *Lovell*, by the match with *Maud Burnel*. The defendant, on on the other side, produced divers grants, deeds, &c. with the seals of a lion rampant on a shield, affixed thereto, and in particular the deed of Sir *Matthew de Morley*, mentioned in vol. i. p. 41; but none of them had a crown upon the lion's head, and indeed it is certain that the most ancient arms of *Morley* are *arg.* a lion rampant, *sab.* sometimes double quevee, or double-tailed, and are the arms of *Roger de Cressi*, assumed by the *Morleys*, as I have observed in vol. i. p. 45; but notwithstanding this, the *Morleys* having used them so long, and without claim at the death of Sir *Robert*, according to the judgment at *Calais*, Sir *Thomas* and his generation ever after used the arms contended for, and the *Burnels* generally used the same with the distinction of a bordure *az.*

In 1396, the men of *Hincham* were discharged from paying *toll*, as tenants in ancient demean; in 1402, in the close rolls,[6] this Sir *Thomas's* will is inrolled, upon the marriage of *Robert*, his son and heir, with *Isabell*, daughter of Lord *Molins*, by which he settled the manor of *Swanton-Morley* on them and their heirs, and ordered his feoffees to settle all his manors, except *Buxton*, *Hingham*, and *Forehoe* hundred, (which they were to retain to pay his debts,) on his son and his heirs, and after the debts were paid, they were to be conveyed to him also; in 1402, this *Thomas* was found by inquisition then taken, to hold the manors of *Hingham*, *Morley*, *Swanton*, *Buxton*, *Hockering*, and *Aldby*, with the hundreds of *Forehoe* and *Eynsford* in *Norfolk*, *Great-Halingbury* in *Essex*, *Walkerne* in *Hertfordshire*, and *Aslakby* in *Lincolnshire*, by the service of the third part of the barony of *Rhye*, but he and his ancestors were always to pay 100 marks relief for the whole barony, they having undertaken, upon divers alienations, to answer the whole.

This Sir ROBERT MORLEY, Knt. died before his father Sir *Thomas*, and *Isabell* survived him; for in 1405, by the name of *Isabell*, widow of Sir *Robert Morley*, Knt. Sir *Philip la Vache*, Knt. her relation, on her behalf sealed the marriage articles, with *Rich. Berners*, Esq. who settled on her divers manors in *Essex*, as her jointure. In 1407, *Thomas* Lord *Morley*, Knt. was a great friend to Sir *Edward Hastyngs* Knt. his neighbour, being pledge for him in the cause between him, and the Lord *Reginald Grey* of *Ruthyn*, in the Court of *Chivalrie*,

[6] Rot. Claus. 4 H. 4. Mr. Neve observes this to be the second will he found inrolled in these rolls.

where he was a witness for him, being then 60 years old; he swore that he knew Sir *Edward's* father and grandfather, and that the Countess of *Pembrook* last deceased told him at *Framlingham* castle, that *John Hastyngs*, brother of Sir *Hugh*, father of *Edward* the defendant, came to that place, and the Countess declared, that Sir *Hugh Hastyngs*, the valiant knight, was her son's heir, and that he and Sir *Hugh*, the defendant's father, in King *Edward* the Third's time, were at the relief of *Rochell*, where he bore the *Hastyngses* coat with the label, and at the voyage for the relief of *Brest*, of St. *Malos del Isle*, the Earl of *Buckingham's* journey into *France*, the voyage into *Scotland* by King *Richard* II. that he heard *John Maperley*, in the presence of *John Birlingham*, parson of *Roydon*, say, that Sir *Edward's* evidences were burnt, and that bribery was used to procure inquisition for *Grey*, in *Notinghamshire*, the sheriff receiving 10*l.* and that this was done in hopes that by reason of the short lives of the *Hastyngs's* family, he might come to be heir to the Earl of *Pembrook*; and *Thomas Lucas* of *East-Dereham* swore in the same cause, that *(Robert)* the son of the Lord *Morley*, who died in his father's lifetime, was buried in the Friars-*Austin's* church in *Norwich*, and had his father's arms with a label of three points on his sepulchre, as a proof that the heir apparent always bears the label. In 1408, he procured an exemplification of the grant of the office of Marshal of *Ireland*, made by King *John*, to *John le Mareschal* and his heirs; in 1412, he resided at his manor of *Alby*, and licensed *Thomas Fouldon* of *Welbourne* to enclose lands in his hundred of *Forehoe*; in 1414, he obtained a writ under the King's seal, directed to the major, sheriffs, and other officers of the city of *Norwich*, telling them that *Hingham* and *Foulsham* were ancient demean, and that the tenants, by virtue thereof, were excused paying *toll* in all *England*, and therefore he commanded them, that they should demand no *toll* of any of the tenants in *Hingham* or *Foulsham*, for any goods bought or sold in their city, nor disturb any of them on that account. This is entered in an ancient court-book of mayoralty, begun 3d *Henry* V. This *Thomas* Lord *Morley* was summoned to Parliament from 1381, 5th *Richard* II. to 4th *Henry* V. 1415, in which year he died, on the 25th of *September*, after he had escaped all the dangers of the sea fight before *Harflew*, where he behaved with great courage: and coming to King *Henry* V. at *Calais*, after ten days sickness of a flux or high fever, he died there, and was buried at St. *Marie's* church at *Calais*, the King of *England*, and *Sigismond* the Emperour being at his solemn exequies. *Anne*, his second wife, daughter of *Edward* Lord *Dispencer*, and widow of Sir *Hugh Hastyngs* of *Elsing*, and *Gressenhall*, Knt. survived him, and died seized of the manor of *Clopton* and *Blaxhall*, in *Suffolk*, about 1426. At his death, his estate went to his grandson,

Sir THOMAS Lord *Morley*, Baron of *Rie*, and Marshal of *Ireland*, then 23 years of age; in 1414, he was retained to serve *Henry* V. in his *French* wars, and was to be at *Dover May* 23, with 10 men at arms and 30 archers on horseback, and was to be paid a quarter's wages down in *English* gold, or other money currant in *France*, by the treasurer at war there; and on *May* 1, 1420, he covenanted with the King, to have all the prisoners he and his men could take, except kings, princes, kings sons, and especially *Charles*, who called himself *Dauphine de Vienne*, and other great captains of royal blood, and

other captains and lieutenants under the said *Charles*, except also all those who murdered the Duke of *Burgoyne*. The seal to this indenture are the arms of *Morley*, but the lion is not crowned; the crest is a bear's head muzzled, the circumscription,

"Sigillum Thome Morley Mareschalli Hibernie."

He lived till 14th *Henry* VI. 1435, and then died seized, jointly with *Isabell* his wife, of the whole estate, and was buried in the chancel of *Hingham*, under a noble monument against the north wall, which still remains, the said *Isabell* his wife being buried by him, as is before observed. At his death,

ROBERT Lord *Morley*, his son, was 16 years old, who, in 1440, confirmed to *Isabell* his mother all her right in this manor and advowson, and the fishery called *Semere*, in the manors and advowsons of *Alby*, *Hokering*, *Foulsham*, *Swanton*, *Morley*, and *Eynsford* and *Forehoe* hundreds, with the advowsons of *Brandon-Parva*, *Bintre*, *Mateshall-Burgh*, and *Hadesco-Thorp*. This *Robert* died in 1442; *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Ros*, his wife, survived him, by whom he had only one daughter and heiress, then forty weeks old, named

ALIANORA, or ELEANOR, who inherited his whole estate, *Elizabeth* her mother holding her dower for life; she afterwards married

WILLIAM, a younger son of *William* Lord *Lovell* of *Tichmersh*, who in her right became Lord *Morley*, and in 1466 had his homage respited for some time; he was possessed of the estate, and died seized of it, *July* 23d 1475, and *Eleanor* his wife died *Aug.* 20, the same year, leaving

HENRY LOVELL Lord *Morley*, their son and heir, then 11 years old; and in 1487, he had a special livery to enter all his lands; in 1489, he settled *Hingham*, *Buxton*, and *Forehoe* hundred, on trustees,[7] to pay his debts, and this very year he was slain at *Dixmue* in *Flanders*, leaving no issue by *Elizabeth* his wife, who was daughter to *John de la Pole* Duke of *Suffolk*, for which reason his estate descended to

ALICE, his only sister, 21 years old, then the wife of

WILLIAM PARKER of *London*, Knt. who had possession of the manors of *Hingham*, *Foulsham*, *Hockering*, *Swanton*, *Morley*, *Alby*, *Mateshale*, *Buxton*, *North-Tudenham*, the hundreds of *Eynsford* and *Forehoe*, the advowsons of *Hingham*, *Swanton-Morley*, *Bintre*, *Folsham*, *Windel*, *Morley*, *Hockering*, and *Brandon*, in *Norfolk*, *Halingbury* manor and advowson in *Essex*, *Stanlak* manor and lands in *Oxfordshire*, *Walkern* manor, and *Chalkworth* manor and advowson in *Hertfordshire*, *East-Cleydon*, in *Buckinghamshire*, and 50 marks rent out of *Shobingdon* manor in the same shire, saving to *Elizabeth*, widow of Sir *Henry Lovell*, her dower. After the death of Sir *William Parker*, Knt. she remarried to Sir *Edward Howard*, second son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*,[8] and *Elizabeth* his wife; he was elected Knight of the Garter, but never installed, for being Admiral of *England*, he was killed before *Brest*, *April* 25, 5th *Henry* VIII. This

[7] Sir William Boleyn, Knt. Thomas Woodhouse, senior, Esq. &c. Dug. Bar. vol. ii. p. 272.

[8] Regr. Fetteplace, in Cur. Prerog. Cant. f. 18.

Alice, at her death, which happened about 1518, was buried in this chancel, and by will ordered 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be expended for a gravestone to be laid over her.

HENRY PARKER, son and heir of Sir *William Parker*, and the said *Alice*, was first Knight of the *Bath*, and afterwards, in 21st *Henry* VIII. 529, was summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord *Morley*, Baron of *Rhie*; he married *Alice*, daughter of Sir *John Bletso*, Knt.; in 1523, 18th *Aug.* this *Henry*, (who was then called Lord *Morley*,) *Edward Lee* Archdeacon of *Colchester*, Sir *William Hussey*, Knt. and *Thomas Wriothesley*, Garter, were appointed commissioners to carry the garter to *Ferdinando* Infant of *Castile*; in 1536, upon the marriage of Sir *Henry Parker*, Knt. his son and heir, with *Grace*, daughter and heiress of Sir *Robert Newport* of *Pelham* in *Hertfordshire*, he got an Act of Parliament passed to enable himself and wife to settle divers lands and tenements on the said *Grace* in jointure. This Sir *Henry* the son, had issue by the said *Grace*, his first wife, *Henry* Lord *Morley*, and by *Elizabeth*, his second wife, who was the sole daughter and heiress of Sir *Philip Calthorp*, Knt. he had Sir *Philip Parker*, of *Arwarton*, Knt. whose son, Sir *Calthorp Parker*, Knt. was great-grandfather to the present [1739] Sir *Philip Parker* of *Arwarton*, Bart. who is by lineal descent intitled to be Lord *Morley*, the issue of the first wife failing in *Thomas* Lord *Morley* and *Monteagle*, who died in 1697. In 1547, *Henry* Lord *Morley* was possessed of *Hingham* with all its members, divers small manors or free tenements being now purchased in, and united to the manor; Sir *Henry Parker*, son and heir to the Lord *Morley*, died about 1550, and about a year after, *Elizabeth* his widow married Sir *William Woodhouse*, Knt. at the death of *Henry* Lord *Morley*, father of the last mentioned *Henry*, who outlived his son, and died in 1556.

HENRY PARKER, Knt. his grandson inherited, who by an inquisition taken at the shire-house at *Norwich*, was found to be Lord *Morley*, Baron of *Rhye*, and heir to the hundreds of *Forehoe* and *Eynsford*, *Hingham*, *Buxton*, *Swanton-Morley*, &c. being then about 24 years old, in 1561. Upon his marriage with *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *Edw. Stanley* Earl of *Derby*, he settled the hundred of *Forehoe*, &c. on *Henry Stanley* Lord *Strange*, her trustee; and by the said *Isabell* he had

EDWARD Lord *Morley*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *William Stanley* Lord *Monteagle*, in whose right *William*, their son, became Lord *Monteagle*. This *Edward* was summoned to Parliament, 23d *Elizabeth* by the name of *Edward* Lord *Morley*, Baron of *Rye*, and had the manors of *Hingham*, *Buxton*, *Forehoe*, *Mateshale*, *Tudenham*, *Folsham*, *Eynesford hundred*, besides others in *Essex* and *Hertfordshire*: at the death of Sir *William Stanley*, Knt. Lord *Monteagle*, who died 10th *Nov.* 23d *Elizabeth*, at *Skypton* in *Yorkshire*, *Elizabeth*, wife to *Edward* Lord *Morley*, Baron of *Rye*, was found his heir.[9] It was this *Edward* that divided and sold most, if not the whole, of the ancient estate of the Lord *Morley* in this county; and this manor, advowson, and hundred of *Forehoe*, about 1583, belonged to

Sir THOMAS LOVEL of *East-Herling*, Knt. who left it to

[9] Cole's Inquisit. vol. v. p. 449

Sir FRANCIS LOVEL, Knt. his son and heir, who owned it in 1620, in which year, by deed dated 2d *April*, he aliened the manor of *Hingham, Waters, Andrews*, and *Baconsthorp*, with their appurtenances in *Hingham, Hardingham, Runhall, Barnham-Broome, East-Tudenham, Wramplingham*, &c. with the hundred of *Forehoe*, to

Sir HENRY BEDINGFIELD, Knt. in trust, who the next year joined with the said *Francis Lovell*, and conveyed them absolutely to

Sir THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Knt. and his trustees, by deed dated *April* 1, in whose family they have continued ever since,

Sir JOHN WOODHOUSE of *Kimberley*, Bart. being now [1739] lord and patron.

This manor is still intitled to all the privileges of ancient demean; the chief of the lands are freehold, and all fines and recoveries of the freehold lands held of the manor are levied and suffered in the court here; fines and recoveries at common law are void, and have been set aside. There is a *mere* called *Semere*, which belongs to the lord; the courts are held by the *insoken* and *outsoken*, and there were separate juries for the several united manors of *Baconsthorp, Waters*, and *Andrews*. The *leet* belongs to the manor, at which the constables and four *heywards* or *messors* are chosen; there is a weekly market on *Saturday*, and three annual fairs, *viz.* on St. *Matthias's* day, *Feb.* 24, on St. *Matthew's* day, *Sept.* 21, and on *Whitsun-Tuesday*. The *Atlas*, fo. 308, tells us, that "this town hath had the bad fate to be burned down, but "is since re-built in a finer form, and the inhabitants suitable to the "place, are taken notice of as a gentile sort of people, so fashionable in "their dress, that the town is called by the neighbours *Little-London*."

ST. ANDREWS' MANOR

Was originally part of the capital manor, granted by the lords thereof to the family sirnamed De HENGHAM, and most likely to that Sir *Andrew de Hengham*, Knt. who confirmed the gifts of his father and ancestors, of lands in *Burgh* and *Thurton*, to *Langley* abbey, from whom the manor received its name; he was father of

Sir RALPH DE HINGHAM, Knt. who was Justice of the King's-Bench, and held that post 16 years; and in 1270, had 40*l. per annum* fee. He was canon of the church of St. *Paul's* in *London*, Justice Itinerant in 1271, 72, 74, &c. and was chief commissioner for the government of the kingdom in the absence of *Edward* I. when he went into the *Holy-Land*; but after that King's return, he was one of the judges that was cast out of his place for bribery and corruption, being fined 7000 marks, a prodigious sum in those days, which being not immediately paid, he was imprisoned, and after banished, with nine more of his brethren, two only escaping, *viz. John de Metingham* and *Elias de Bekingham*; but after his fine paid, he gave such signs of true repentance, and such satisfaction to the publick for his faults, that he was made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1st *Edward* II. 1308, and dying that year, was buried under a niche in the wall of the north isle of St. *Paul's* cathedral, as may be seen in Mr. *Dugdale's* History of that church, fo. 47, 100, 101; an account of him we also meet with in Mr. *Weaver's* Funeral Monuments, fo. 367, and much of him may be seen in the *Cronica Series*, &c. at the end of Mr. *Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales*, from fo. 24 to 34. In 1278, he gave

a house in *Holme*, by the common of *Rungeton*, to which parish *Hulme* then belonged, to the parson of St. *Mary* of *Rungeton*, and his successours for ever, with an acre of land belonging to it; in 1282, he was summoned with the other judges to be at *Salop*, to advise with the King about the *Welsh* affairs: this Parliament was held at *Acton-Burnel*, as appears from Mr. *Rymer*, vol. ii. p. 258. It appears that Sir *William de Hengham*, Knt. was his uncle; in 1298, he conveyed part of *Hingham* wood, which belonged to this manor, to *William*, son of Sir *John le Marshal*, by deed, to which is fixed a seal of a shield, on which are five martlets between two chevrons, 2, 2, 1; the legend is, Ave Maria: Gratia plena.; he had another uncle called *Adam de Hingham*, who had two sons, *William* and *Richard*.

In 1286, ROBERT DE HINGHAM held this manor by the Judge's grant, and was presented for holding a whole knight's fee, and being of full age and not knighted; it seems he died not long after, for

In 1296, WILLIAM DE HENGHAM, another brother of the Judge, held it of him for life.

In 1303, I find one ANDREW DE HENGHAM, whom I take to be son of this *William*, married to *Amabil*, daughter and coheir to *Robert Burnel*, who presented to the church of *Bathele* this year. Mr. *Neve* says, that in 1307, *Ralf de Hingham* was summoned to attend the coronation of King *Edward* II. with the other judges of the realm, and of the King's council. This manor immediately after, if not before, the Judge's death, was conveyed to the lord of the head manor, and now it continues a member of it.

There are divers other small manors, now included in the great manor of *Hingham cum Membris*, as

BACONSTHORPE so called from *Robert de Bacons-Thorpe*, lord in 1314, who then held it at half a fee.

ROTHING-HALL, of which I find nothing more but that it was held at the fourth part of a fee in 1239, by *Peter de Laringsete*, and seems to belong to *John de Wysam*, who had free-warren granted him here in 1327; it was called *Rothyng*, no doubt, from some of its ancient lords.

WATERS belonged to *William de Calthorp*, who had free-warren granted him in 1270, and seems to belong to *William de Blundevile* of *Newton*, in 1275.

WYLBY manor belonged to *Oliver de Vaux*, one of the rebellious Barons, who held it of the capital manor; in 1215, it was seized by the King, and was after Sir *Will. de Huntercomb's*, in right of *Alice*, his second wife, whose second son, *Thomas*, inherited it; in 1290, *Bald. de Manerijs* had free-warren granted him here; in 1330, *Rob. de Manerijs*, and *Remigius* parson of *Hingham*, settled a messuage, 50 acres of demean, the manor, &c. on *John de Snitterton* of *Norwich*, and *Maud* his wife; and in 1357, *Reginald de Eccles*, *John de Stoke* of *Norwich*, and *Alice* his wife, and others, settled it on *Adam de Hautboys* parson of *Cockfield*, &c. and then it contained two messuages, 80 acres of land, 9 acres of meadow, three of pasture and wood, and 9s. rent. In 1413, *John Wylby* was lord, from whom it took its present name, and he it was, that conveyed it to the *Morleys*.

GURNEY'S MANOR

Was part of the great manor, granted to a younger branch of the family, before the forfeiture; it continued always in the family of that name residing at *Barsham* and *Great-Elingham*, in this county;[1] *Henry Gurney* was lord in 1572; how it passed afterwards I do not find; but in 1715 it was owned by Mr. *Larwood* of *Norwich*, merchant.

ELINGHAM HALL MANOR

Took its name from its owners; in 1292, *Ralf de Bukenham*, parson of *Great-Elingham*, as trustee, settled the manor, which contained 12 messuages, 100 acres of land, 6 of meadow, 24 of wood and pasture, and 20s. rent in *Hingham*, *Suthbergh*, *Hardyngham*, *Rymeston*, *Little Elingham*, *Woodrising*, and *Honingham*, on *Alex. de Elingham*, and *Beatrice* his wife; they added to it, by purchasing many lands of *Roger de Brom;* it was held by half a fee of the Earl *Marshal:* in 1345, *Ralf de Elingham* had it, and *John de Snitterton* held a fourth part of it of him; and in 1401, *Rich. Caus* held it, it being conveyed in 1383, by *Robert de Ashfield* and *John Pyeshale*, to *Thomas Cause* of *Hockham*, father to the said *Richard*.

The MORLEYS were concerned here long before they were possessed of the manor; *Ingulf de Morle*, who was a witness to the foundation charter of *Windham* priory, held lands of the head manor; in 1198, *Robert de Morlai* had lands here, and after the head manor went out of the family, there was a good estate remained in a younger branch of it, which passed with that branch as *Roydon* did, to the *Ratcliffs;*[2] in 1482, *Rob. Morley*, Esq. who was buried in *Hingham* church, ordered his best horse, saddle, and bridle, to be led before his body at the day of his burial. and to be delivered at the church to the curate or his deputy, in the name of a *mortuary; Elizabeth* his wife and *Emma* his daughter are mentioned.[3]

There is a free school here, and north-west of the church, about four furlongs distance, is a handsome seat, built by Mr. *Bullock*, the present [1739] owner, and about a furlong south-west, stands a good parsonage-house, built by the present rector; and something more south, is a neat house, in which dwells Mr. *John Amyas*, attorney at law, to whose family I find the following arms were granted, which he now bears, *viz.*

Arg. a boar's head cooped, between three cross croslets *sab*

[1] See vol. i. p. 484.
[2] Ibid. p. 45.
[3] Regr. Caston, fo. 223. A.

HUNINGHAM,

HOE-ING-HAM, or *Honingham*, that is, the village on the side of the hill by the waters, which answers exactly to its situation.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and hath a square tower and four bells, the nave, south porch, and chancel, are leaded.

On brass plates in the nave,

Pray for the Sowle of Richard Ainsent.

Pray for the Soule of Katherine late wife of Richard Aincente, on whose Sowle Jesu have mercy. M° CCCCC° forti fouer.

Pray for the soule of Richard Aensent on whois soule Jesu have mercy Amen. Anno dni: M° CCCCC° xl° iiii°.

BLAKNEY, *sab.* a chevron *erm.* between three leopards faces *or.*

Orate pro Anima Johannis Blakney Armigeri cuius anime propicietur Deus.

Elizabeth, his wife, was buried by him in 1515.

Orate pro anima Thome Ayncent qui obiit xxx° die Julii A° dni: M° cccc lvi°. cuius Anime propicietur Deus.

Sam. Uncles, Servant to Lord *Richardson* died 23 *Sep.* 1658, and left *John* his son.

In a north window,

CATELINE, party per chevron *az.* and *or*, three lions passant gardant counterchanged, on a chief of the second, a crescent for difference, impaling SPENCER, quarterly *arg.* and *gul.* in 1st and 4th, on a bend *sab.* three mullets *arg.* in the 2d and 3d, a frette *or.*

There were also the arms of CALTHORP and BARRY.

RIDER, *az.* three doves volant proper, crowned *or*, impaling BAYLIE, *az.* three crescents *or.*

M. S. Priscilla Relict of Mr. Richard Baylie of London Merchant, Daughter of Sir William Rider of London Knt. died 19 March 1712, Æt. 62.

Virtute et Pietate, acquiritur æterna Fœlicitas.

There are two brass plates fastened to the chancel wall, on the north side, on which are these inscriptions,

1. Munere, Gaudæo junctus, Virtute, Labore,
Temporibus, Patria, Fortuna, Moribus, Annis,
Funere conjunctus, Terras, Catalina reliquit.
Fœlices ambo, pariter quos Vita beatos
Fecerat, & simili pariter Mors Funere mersit,
Corpore major eras Gaudæe, minusque timebas
Cætera cum Socio, Socius Catalina tenebat.
Orba suis luget, Norfolcia mœsta, Patronis,
Et dolet amissas, geminato Vulnere, Vires.

2. Hos Mariæ Regni florentes viderat Annus
Tertius, Augustus conjunxit Fenere Mensis.
Vos quibus est Juris nostratis propria Cura,
Vivite Justiciæ memores, Mortisque futuræ,
Gracia non violet, non ulla potentia Leges,
Ut Catalina jacet, Sic cætera Turba jacebit.

This Epitaph is taken out of the reverend and learned Mr. Plowden's book of Reports.

Between the two brasses is a mural monument, with the arms of *Catline* and *Spencer*, as before, only on the chief of *Catline's* coat are three snakes *sab.*; his effigies is in scarlet robes, with his three sons kneeling behind him, and her's in black, with her three daughters behind her; a fald-stool is between them, at which they kneel.

Over their heads,

Sixty Yeares since heere stood but now decay'd,
The Tombe were Serjeant Catelyn then was lay'd.
Though that demolisht be, his highest Fame,
Still lasts: Sage Plowden doth supporte the same.
Barbara his Wife, Spencer by Byrth, did Place
That Pile; shee to him living, was a Grace,
And after did soe well his Orphans reare,
Their Offspringe now, his best memorialls are,
Thomas their Sonn, by her at Lakenham plac't
Doth thus renew the Tombe that Time defaced.
Anno Dom: 1618.

Over the sons' heads,

1. Richard, married Dyonise Daughter of Tho. Marsh, Clerke of the Starr Chamber.

2. Thomas, married Judith Daughter of Edward Elyinton of Thoyden Boys, Chief Butler of England.

3. Ralf, married the Daughter and Heire of Richard Cole of Barfold Gent.

Over the daughters' heads,

1. Ann, married to Tho. Dereham of West-Dereham, Esq.
2. Elizabeth, married to Tho. Townsend of Testerton Esq.
3. Lettice, married to Will: Guybon, then of Fincham Esq.

On a stone in the chancel are the arms, crest, and supporters of the Lord *Richardson*, and this,

M. S. Hic jacet Thomas Richardson Inclytus Baro de Cramond apud Scotos, Vir invicta Fide, et Fortitudine, Qui nullis Fanaticorum Factionibus infectus in corruptissimo seculo Integer continuit, et suum Commodum præ causa Regali post habuit, obijt Maij 16, Anno Dom: 1674, et Ætatis suæ 47.

Here also lyeth the Body of Anne his Lady, who died January 31, Anno Domini 1697.

The whole town of *Huningham,* with the hamlet of *Thorp,* (now called *Huningham-Thorp,)* belonged to the manor of *Cossey,* as you may see at p. 407, when *Huningham* was six furlongs long, and five broad, and *Thorp* was five furlongs long, and four broad, and both paid 6*d. ob. gelt.* The whole continued with *Cossey* some time, till the lords thereof granted divers fees and the advowson of the church from it, though great part of it, with the paramountship, belongs to *Cossey* at this day, having always passed along with it: the parts granted off constituted the manors of *Horfordhall, Curson's* or *Huningham Hall,* and *Branston's Hall* or *Huningham-Thorp* manor; in 1434, *John Shepherd,* bailiff of *Cossey,* and *John Baroghby,* forester, accounted for 68*s.* quitrent, rents of a fullingmill, watermill, and dove-house, for 2000 arrows sold at 10*s.* which cost five shillings the making, and for repairing the common oven, which the lord maintained for his tenants in this town to bake in.

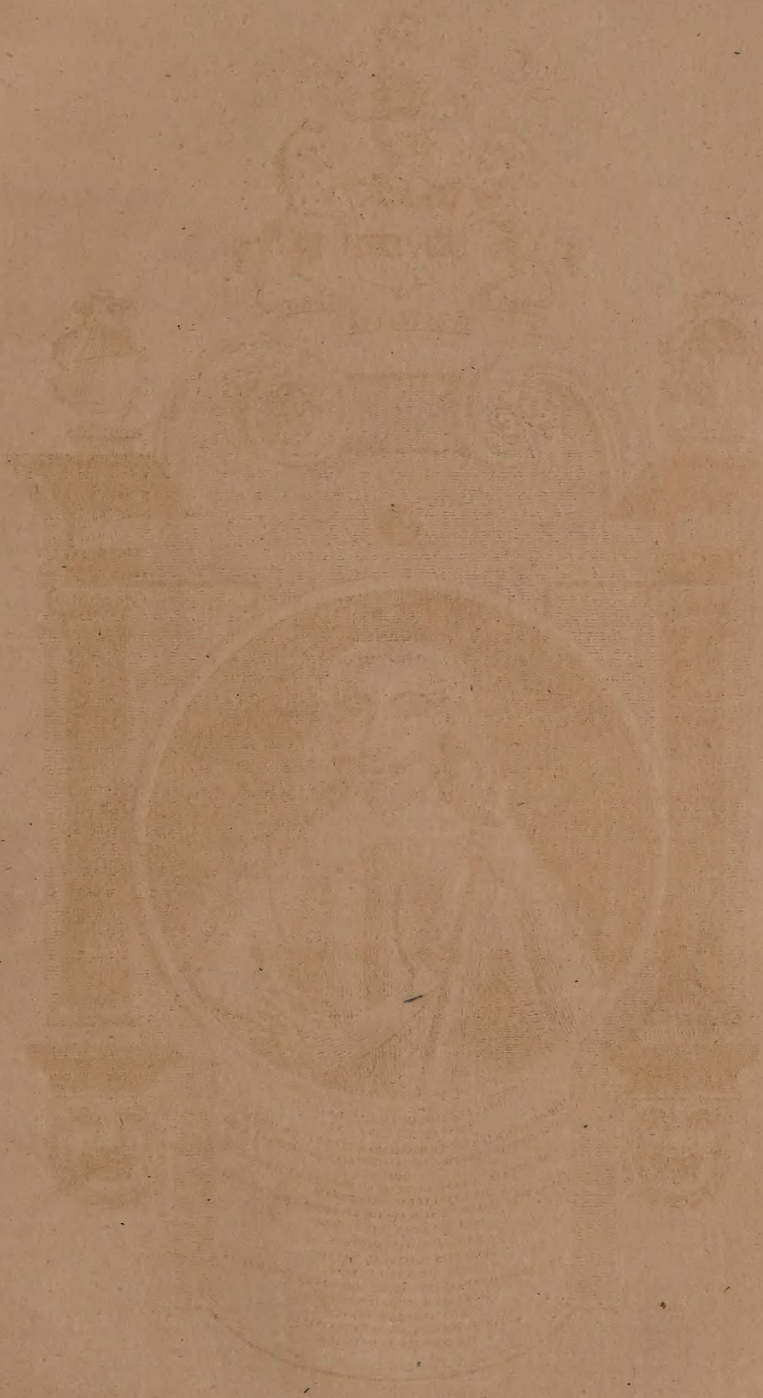
HORFORD HALL MANOR

Was granted from *Cossey* in *Richard* the First's time, to *Will. de Orford* or *Horford,* who granted a part of it to *John le Botiler:* in 1286, *Rob. de Horford,* then lord, sued the Abbot of *Bon-Repos* for the advowson, and proved so plainly that *William* his ancestor presented *Boecius* to a moiety of the rectory, before it was given the abbey, that he had a *duel* granted him, by the itinerant justices, against his adversary; but the abbot not liking the judgment, paid him 120 marks, and got his release, and confirmation of the advowson to him and his successours; during the dispute, which lasted a long time, *John de Ferreby* held it in *commendam.* In 1315, *John de Horford* was lord. In 1318, *Will. de Horford* held part of it of *Cossey* manor, by the rent of 33*s.* 5*d. ob.* yearly, and suit of court at *Cossey,* from three weeks to three weeks, and the other part of *Will. Buteler,* and left *Christian* his daughter and heir. In 1323, *John de Morele* of *Ashele,* chaplain, and *Brian de Horford,* settled it on *Ralf de Botiler* and *Alianor* his wife; in 1507, *Tho. Blakeney* left it to *Elizabeth* his wife, till his son *John* came of age, and if he died before, it was to go to *Roger Townsend,* Esq.; in 1546, *John Blakeney* was lord; and in 1586, *Tho. Marshe,* Esq. sold it to *Rich. Catelyn,* Esq. and so it was united to *Huningham Hall.*

BRANSTON HALL, OR HUNINGHAM-THORP MANOR.

Constantia or *Constance,* daughter of Earl *Conan,* Dutchess of *Britanny* and Countess of *Richmond,* gave to *Christopher* her *pantler, (Panetario Suo,)* for his good service done her, the land of *Thorp,* (now *Huningham-Thorp,*) with the appurtenances, *viz.* 100 acres of land, and 6 of meadow, a messuage and a fald-course, to be held by the 20th part of a fee: and the said *Christopher* conveyed it to *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond,* for 40 marks, which *Jeffry,* son of King *Henry,* Duke of *Brittain* and Earl of *Richmond,* gave him for so doing; she gave it to the abbey of St. *Mary* at *Sautree* in *Lincolnshire,* and *Alan,* Viscount of *Rohan* confirmed it, *viz.* all his land in *Huningham,* in the *soc* of *Costessey* called *Thorp,* and *Jeffry* Viscount of *Rohan* confirmed it also, paying to *Cossey* 10*s. per annum;* the

VIRTVTE ACQVIRITVR HONOS
HOC, LECTOR, QVEM CALCAS, LOCO
THOMAS RICHARDSON DE HONNINGHAM IN COMITATV NORFOLCIÆ
RESVRRECTVRVS EST,
CLARIS MAIORIB' ORTVNDVS, EQVES AVRAT' ACAREGE DESIGNAT' BARO
QVI
AB INEVNTE ÆTATE, LITTERIS HVMANIORIBVS IMBVTVS
(QVAM TVNC HAVRIRE COEPIT, AC CONTINENTI POSTEA LABORE EXCOLVIT)
MVLTIPLICEM SCIENTIAM
INTEGERRIMO VITÆ CVRSV
SANCTISSIMIS MORIBVS
HONESTIS FORTIBVSQ FACTIS,
OMNI VIRTVTVM GENERE,
PER ANNOS QVADRAGINTA QVINQ FELICITER EXPLICAVIT
EGREGIAM SVI MEMORIAM
ACNVMEROSAM SOBOLEM
(OCTO NEMPE FILIOS, AC TRES FILIAS)
POSTERITATI IMPVTAIVR'



[*To face page* 449.

Ursula, daughter of John Southwell of Barham Hall in Suffolk, Esq. was his first wife, by whom he had five sons and seven daughters, of which one son and four daughters survived him.

Sir Tho. Richardson, Knt. son of Dr. Thomas Richardson, was born at Hardwick, and was baptized 3d July, 1569, was Recorder of Bury, Under-Steward of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and afterwards Recorder of that City, and Reader of Lincoln's-Inn in 1612, in Michaelmas Term the year following, was made Serjeant at Law, then Chancellor to the Queen, and after that the King's Serjeant; was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1620, was knighted whilst he was Speaker, and on Nov. 28, 1626, was made Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, by King Charles I.; and in 1631, 24th of Oct. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and died Feb. 4, 1634, at his house in Chancery-Lane, and was buried on the south side of the quire of Westminster abbey, where his monument remains, the inscription of which is printed at p. 195 of Keep's Monuments of that abbey, and under Mulberton, in the Norfolk *Atlas*.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont of Stoughton in Leicestershire, widow of Villiers, was his second wife, and after his death remarried to Sir John Ashburnham of Sussex, Knt.; after her marriage with the Lord Chief Justice, she was created Baroness of Cramond in Scotland, for life, by letters patents bearing date 28th Febr. 1628, by which Sir Thomas Richardson, son and heir of the Lord Chief Justice, was created Baron of Cramond after her decease. She was buried in Westminster abbey, and had no issue by the Lord Chief Justice.

1. Ursula Richardson, married Sir Wm. Yelverton of Rougham in Norfolk, Knt. and Bart.

2. Mary Richardson, married John Webb of Breccles in Norfolk, Esq.; she died March 10, 1656, aged 56, and was buried at Breccles.[1]

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Will. Hewet, Knt. his first wife, by whom he had seven sons, and one daughter, of which John only died before his father.

Sir Thomas Richardson, Knt. created heir apparent to the barony of Cramond, but never lived to enjoy it, for he died in 1642, aged 45, before his mother-in-law, and lies buried in Honingham chancel, under a black marble, in the altar rails, with this inscription,

Deo. optimo. maximo.

Depositum Thomæ Richardsoni de Honingham, in Comitatu Norfolciæ Equitis aurati, Baronis Scotiæ designati, obijt Anno Ætatis 45, Salutis 1642. Martij 12.

And against the south chancel wall is a mural monument of black and white marble, with his bust, and the arms of his two ladies, as in the copper-plate may be seen at large.

Dame Mary Sandys, widow and relict of Sir Miles Sandys, Knt. was his second wife, married in 1642.

3. Elizabeth Richardson, married Robert Wood of Brakene-Ash in Norfolk, Esq.

4. Susan Richardson. 5. Mary, died March 1638, aged 3 years, buried at the altar rails Hunningham.

2. William Richardson, Serjeant at Law; his will dated 8th March, 1681; Abigail, relict of Chandler, was his relict. He was buried in St. Laurence, London; s. p.

3. Charles Richardson, married a daughter of ----- Wiseman, and had Charles, Anne, Ursula, and Margaret.

4. Henry Richardson, died Sept. 6th, 1663, aged 30, and is buried at Hunningham.

Thomas Lord Richardson, Baron of Cramond in Scotland, died 16th May, 1674, buried at Hunningham.

Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Gorney, Lord Mayor of London, buried at Hunningham in 1697.

5. John
6. John
7. Richard

} all died young.

Elizabeth Richardson, married Richard Mansell of Weston Leke in Derbyshire, and had Thomas, Millicent, Elizabeth and Joyce.

1. Henry Lord Richardson, Baron of Cramond, born Oct. 1650, died 5th Jan. 1701; no issue; buried at Hunningham in the altar rails, with this,

Memoriæ Sacrum.
Henrici Richardson, Baronis de Cramond apud Scotis, qui obijt 5° Januarij 1701.

Frances, daughter of Sir John Napier, alias Sandys, of Luton-Hoe in Bedfordshire, relict of Sir Edward Barkham of South-Acre; she is buried at South-Acre in Norfolk.

2. Thomas Richardson, born May 20th, 1652, died Oct. 1696, at London; is buried at Pishoebury in Hertfordshire; sans issue. He married a daughter of Salmon, M. D. in the Strand, London, widow of Bourne of London and Kent.

1. Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Robert Parkham of South-Acre, who died without issue, 28th Sept. 1711, aged 54, and is buried at East-Walton.

William Lord Richardson was born 2d August, 1654, died 7th Mar. 1719, and is buried at East-Walton in Norfolk.

2. Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of James Daniel of Norwich, goldsmith; she died 8th Dec. 1722, aged 37; is buried at East-Walton.

Mary Richardson, born 23d Dec. 1655, died 1st August, 1666.

Angelica Richardson, born 2 March, 1663, died single, Fe 15th, 1717, an is buried at Ringland.

William Lord Richardson, born February, 1714, died single 28th July, 1735, and is buried at East-Walton.

William Jermy, only son of John Jermy of Bayfield in Norfolk, Esq. married in Aug. 1735, to

Elizabeth Richardson, only sister and heir to William Lord Richardson.

[1] See p. 274.

abbot granted it off in parcels to be held of him; in 1202, *Jeffry Fitz-William* settled two caruçates of land, part of it here, and in *Estun*, on *William de Estun;* and the same year, *Jeffry de Estun* and *Hawise* of *Poitou*, settled another part on him; in 1249, *Jeffry Peytevin* was possessed of them, and settled them on *Richard*, son of *Philip de Branteston*, whose name the manor still bears: in 1273, *Will. de Branteston* gave *Rich. de Branteston* and *Emma* his wife many lands and tenements here, which much enlarged the manor, which, before 1442, was united to *Huningham Hall.*

HUNINGHAM HALL, OR CURSON'S MANOR,

Was part of *Cossey*, granted to the *Tateshals*, lords of *Bukenham-Castle*, and after the division of the estate of that family, was always held of *Hetherset* manor, by knight's service, it paying at this day a rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* a year to the manor of *Hetherset Cromwell's.* In 1279, Sir *Rob. de Tateshale* and *Mary de Nevile* held it, and paid the same castle-ward to *Richmond* castle as Sir *Ralph Fitz-Ralph* did, who lately held it; it came afterwards to the *Cursons;* in 1345, Sir *Rob. de Curson* held it at half a fee, of the heirs of *Rob. de Tateshale;* in 1379, *John Curson*, lord here, died intestate; in 1401, *Eustace Rous* held it as trustee to *Katerine*, daughter of *John Curson*, then wife of *Nicholas Norman* of *London*; and in 1442, the said *Catherine* settled *Curson's* and *Branteston's* manors here, on her son, *John Norman*, whose brother, *John Norman*, then an Esquire in the King's household, released them also, in 1465, this *John* was married to *Emma*, daughter of *Rob. Morley*, Esq. upon whom he settled this manor; *John le Brun*, rector of *Rockland Toftys* St. *Peter*, and *John Yatys* of *Huningham*, chaplain, being trustees; his seal is his arms, with an annulet, *viz. arg.* on a chevron ingrailed, between three herons, each with an eel in his beak, an annulet. Her's is *Morley's* arms, but the lion hath no crown; they left one daughter, *Jane*, married to *Will. Dogget* of St. *Faith's*, Gent. whose son *Edmund* married *Elizabeth*, sister of Sir *Henry Sharnbourn* of *Sharnebourn*, Knt.; and in 1547, the said *Edmund Dogget* and *Anthony* his son sold the manors to

RICHARD CATLYNE, Esq. of *Huningham*, reader of *Lincoln's-Inn;* and in 1558, the Queen's serjeant at law; before his death, he sold them to

THOMAS BARROW of *Newton* in *Suffolk*, who died seized in 1590, leaving them to

WILLIAM BARROW, his son and heir, 40 years old, though *Mary*, his mother, who was one of the daughters and heirs of *Henry Bures*, Esq. had part settled on her for life.

This *William* first married *Frances*, daughter of Sir *Rob. Wingfield*, Knt. by whom he had no issue;

By *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Tho. Dandy*, Gent. he had four children, of which *Maurice* and *Frances* survived him; he died 24th *Dec.* 1613, and is buried in *Westhorp* church in *Suffolk;* but before his death, *viz.* about 1600, he sold his whole estate here to

THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq. afterwards Lord Chief Justice, in which family it continued, as by the pedigree appears, till

THOMAS Lord RICHARDSON, his grandson, sold it to

RICHARD BAYLIE, D. D. President of St. *John's* college in *Oxford*,

and Dean of *Sarum*, who married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Jo. Robinson*, Archdeacon of *Notingham*, who married a sister of Archbishop *Laud*; he lies buried in a vault under a little chapel built by himself, at St. *John's* college, *Oxford*, in 1667, Æt. 82; his wife, who was sister of Sir *John Robinson*, Bart. Lieutenant of the Tower, was buried in *Magdalen* church in *Oxford*, in 1666, leaving

RICH. BAYLIE, their son and heir, who was an *India* merchant, and lived at *London* and *Huningham*; he married *Priscilla*, daughter of Sir *Will. Ryder* of *London*, Knt. and was created LL. D. and died in 1675, and was buried by his father, leaving

WILL. BAYLIE of *Huningham*, who died single, and

PRISCILLA BAYLIE, a daughter, who sold *Huningham* to

Mr. CHARLES COTTON of *Gracious-Street*, *London*, mercer, who sold it to

WILL. TOWNSEND, Esq. a younger son of *Charles* Lord *Townsend*; he married the Honourable *Henrietta*, daughter of *William* Lord *Pawlet*, whose widow she now [1739] is, and holds the manor for life,

CHARLES TOWNSEND, Esq. their son, now a minor, being heir in reversion.

Huningham vicarage is valued in the King's Books, at 8*li.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 44*l.* 3*s.* 10*d. ob.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths; it paid 18*d.* synodals, 13*d. ob.* Peter-pence, and 16*d. ob.* carvage; the ancient custom of this parish being, that when any woman is churched, every married woman in the parish pays the vicar an half-penny a piece, and the same at every parishioner's wedding, as the Bishop of St. *Asaph's* Collections inform me.

This rectory belonged to the manor of *Cossey*, till it was given to the abbey of *Bon-Repos* in *Brittany* in *France*, which was founded in the year 1184, *June* 23, in the parish of *Mur*, in the diocese of *Quimxer*, by *Alan de Rohan*, son of the Viscount of *Rohan*, with the consent of *Constance* his wife, as *Lobmeau* in his history of *Bretaigne* (p. 168) informs us, to which abbey the said *Alan* gave this advowson, &c. as is before observed at p. 416; notwithstanding which, in 1234, King *Henry* III. claimed the advowson against the Abbot, alleging that King *John*, as guardian to the lands of the Earl of *Bretagne*, presented *Alan de Bassingbourn* to the rectory, as belonging to *Cossey* manor, and that at his death, *Alex. de Basingbourne*, his son, was presented by the King on the same account; but the claim dropt, upon the Abbot's proving that the manors of *Cossey* and *Huningham* were the inheritance of *Conan* Earl of *Britain*, who gave them to *Alan* Viscount of *Rohan*, in marriage with *Constance*, his daughter, which *Alan* gave the advowsons to the abbey, as the deeds proved; and the jury also found that this church formerly had two moieties, which were consolidated by *Pandulf* Bishop of *Norwich*; and that *Conan* presented *Alan* of *Basingbourne* to the whole church, before he gave it to *Alan de Rohan*, and that then one *Jeffry de Huningham* held one moiety of it; but at his death *Alan* had the whole, as consolidated, who persuaded the Bishop to admit his son, *Alexander de Basingbourne*, to a moiety, as vicar under him, paying 2*s.* pension to *Alan* his father, as rector, at whose death the said *Alexander* had the whole, and as a whole church or advowson, it was given to the abbey, and afterwards was leased to the Abbot of *Sautre* for ever, paying the

rent, who got it appropriated, and had the house, a carucate of land, and a manor thereto belonging, and 6 acres of the vicar's land assigned to the convent, with the great tithes; and for this rectory the abbey was valued to the tax at 25 marks; the vicar had a house, 60 acres of land, and all small tithes assigned to him; the Abbot was laid at 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* for his temporals here. At the Dissolution the impropriate rectory and manor thereto belonging, with all the temporals of *Sawtre* abbey, and the advowson of the vicarage, came to the Crown, from whence they were afterwards granted, in 1544, to Sir *Richard Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, Knt. who the same year sold them to *Tho. Holl*, Gent. of *Hegham* by *Norwich;* he died seized *April* 30, 1557, leaving them to *Thomas*, his son and heir, then 25 years old. In 1571, *Thomas Southwell* had it for life, and at his death it went to the *Catylyns*, and so became joined to the other manors, as it still continues.

The revenues of the college of St. *Mary in the Fields* at *Norwich*, lying in this town, were granted to *Theophilus Adams*, and *Tho. Buteler*, Gent.

In 1202, *Will. de Estun* gave a tenement and lands in *Huningham* and *Thorp* to *Rich.* the Prior, and the canons of the *Holy-Sepulchre* at *Thetford*, for which that house was laid at 4*s.* 4*d.* to the tax, in 1428.

RECTORS.

Boecius, rector of a mediety in *Richard* the First's time. WILL. DE HORFORTH.

Jeffry de Huningham, rector of a mediety. CONAN Earl of *Bretagne.*

Alan de Basingbourne. CONAN Earl of *Bretagne*, patron of the whole, the moieties being united perpetually.

Alex. de Basingbourne, his son. King JOHN, as guardian to the Earl of *Bretagne.*

VICARS.

1311, *Will. de Baldeswell.* The Abbot of *Sautre*, as perpetual proctor or lessee, presented to the Dissolution, only the Bishop of *Norwich*, on the appropriation, reserved the nomination to the vicarage every other turn.

1311, *Will. de Chevele* (instituted by proxy, as was very common formerly.)

1311, *Will. de Oxwick.*

1322, *John de Tuttington.*

1329, *John Wipposeyl* of *Houghton.*

1376, *Will. Schenche* of *Spalding.*

1376, *Will. Norton.*

1379, *Will. Riebred* of *Spalding.*

1394, *Will. London.* O.

1421, Sir *John Styward*, priest, resigned.

1425, Sir *Rob. Whyte*, priest, resigned.

1428, *Rich. Palmer*, priest, resigned.

1432, Sir *Rob. Kyng*, priest. } Change with *Wulterton.*
1437, *Rob. Wymond*, priest. }
1442, Sir *Henry Pottell*, priest, resigned.
1462, Sir *Will. Bokkyng*, chaplain, resigned.
1463, Sir *John Yates*, chaplain, resigned.
1496, Sir *Henry Plumbe*, priest, buried in the chancel, in 1528.
1528, Sir *John Baille.* Sir JOHN AWDELEY, Knt. by grant of *Sawtre* Abbot. O.
1545, Sir *Will. Gibson*, chaplain. THO. HOLL of *Heigham* by *Norwich*, Gent.
Will. Powle, O.
1560, Mr. *George Michell*, priest. THO. HOLL, Gent.
1587, *Tho. West*, A. M. united to *Colton.* RICH. CATLYN, Esq.
1592, *John Rogers*, A. M. on *West's* resignation. WILL. BARROW, Esq. he returned 96 communicants here, A°. 1603.
1634, *Christ. Rogers*, on *John's* resignation. Sir THOMAS RICHARDSON, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.
Samuel Withers, died vicar.
1672, *Nath. Shute*, A. M. THOMAS Lord RICHARDSON, Baron of *Cramond* in *Scotland.*
1680, *Tho. Wilkins*, A. M. on *Shute's* resignation. JOHN SHELDRAKE, goldsmith of *London*, mortgagee in possession.
1690, *Tho. Synder*, clerk, on *Wilkins's* death, who held it united to *Hempstead* rectory. GEORGE GRIFFITH, Gent. mortgagee in possession.
1738, the Rev. Mr. *George Howes* is the present [1739] rector, (on *Sidner's* death,) who holds it united to *Wiclewood.* The honourable HENRIETTA TOWNSEND, widow.

WELBORNE

CHURCH is dedicated to *All the Saints;* the rector had a house and 20 acres of land, valued with the whole living at 12 marks, procurations 6*s.* 8*d.*; 16*d.* synodals, Peter-pence 12*d.* In 1671, the rector had license not to repair all the chancel, but to lessen it; and in 1684, he was discharged of dilapidations. Here was a gild of St. *John* Baptist. *John Bygot* of *Welborne* died in 1437, leaving *Alice*, his wife, his administratrix.

RECTORS.

1289, *Thomas de Hengham.*
1304. *James Daunger.* Sir ROB. DE BACONSTHORP, Knt.
1320, *Rob. de Welburne.* Sir ROB. DE HINGHAM, Knt.
1323, *John de Aylesham.* Sir ROB. DE BACONSTHORP, Knt.

1328, *Walter de Stanes* of *Elveden.* Sir EDM. DE BACONSTHORP, Knt.

Master *Stephen de Rughton.* R. *Ditto.*

1339, *Rich. de Bergh. Ditto.*

1345, *John Ive* of *Gestweyt. Ditto.*

1349, *John Scot* of *Sustede. Ditto.*

1394, *Will. Strykere.* NIC. DE WICHINGHAM.

1396, *Rich. Shroesbury.* R. *Ditto.*

1402, *John Purs,* change with St. *Laurence Poulteney's* chantry in *London. Ditto.*

1402, *Will. Roos* of *Schelyngton. Ditto.*

1416, *John Champeneys,* rector.

1437, *Will. Langford.* O. WILL. BILLINGFORD, Esq.

1485, Mr. *Will. Backe.* R. EDMUND JENNEY and THO. BANNYARD.

1486, *Will. Manes. Ditto.*

1532, *Tho. Candeler.*

1541, *Rich. Garnet,* deprived. EDM. BILLINGFORD, Esq.

1554, *Andrew Deane,* S. T. B. AUSTIN STEWARD, Alderman of *Norwich.*

1555, *James Proctor.* O. *Ditto.*

1556, *Rich. Garnet,* again, united to *Matishal, Aug.* 9, 1558. *Ditto.*

Nich. Corker. O.

1585, *John Barnard.* WILL. STEWARD, Esq. He returned 63 communicants.

1624, *John Leggat,* A. M. ROBERT CRASKE of *Norwich,* Esq. United to *Barnham-Broom.*

1646, *Richard Alfield,* clerk. A. B. on *Legat's* resignation. WILL. FISHER of *Wisbitch,* Esq.

Jessop Webb, resigned.

1688, *Nic. Barwick,* clerk. United to *Colton.* JESSOP WEBB, Esq.

1692, *Peter Copping,* clerk, on *Barwick's* death. United to *Carleton. Ditto.*

1694, *John Hardy,* clerk, on *Copping's* resignation. United to *Elsing. Ditto.*

1697, *Tho. Pateson,* on *Hardy's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1700, *Edward Heyhoe,* clerk, on *Pateson's* cession. JESSOP WEBB.

1719, *Edw. Heighoe,* clerk. Lapse. United to *Matishall Bergh.*

1720, *Rob. Godrick,* clerk, on *Heighoe's* resignation. EDWARD HEIGHOE, Gent. true patron.

1722, *James Stagg,* clerk, A. B. on *Godrick's* cession. EDWARD HEIGHOE, senior, Esq. United to *Gerveston.*

1734, the Rev. Mr. *Grigson Heighoe,* on *Stagg's* resignation. EDW. HEIGHOE, clerk, his father, patron in fee. United to *Yaxham.* He is the present [1739] incumbent.

This rectory is valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 43*l.* 12*s.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths; but the parish paid 18*s.* each tenth. The temporals of the Prior of *Windham* were valued at 6*d.*; the parish was valued at about 300*l. per annum,* of which *Peter Le Neve,* Esq. at his death, had a third part in free and copyhold land, but no manor.

The steeple here is round, and hath three bells; there is only a nave, which is thatched, the chancel is tiled; there is only one modern inscription, for *Frances Grime*. There are no arms in the windows.

Walebrun or *Welbourn*, at the Conqueror's survey, belonged to *William* Earl *Warren*, and was held of the castle of *Lewes*, and afterwards of *Castle-Acre*.[4]

In 1267, *James de Welborne* held a whole fee, and was not a knight, but was obliged to take that honour, in 1280, by the name of *James de Thorp* of *Welborne*; he conveyed the manor to Sir *Robert de Hengham*, with lands in *Baconsthorp*, in trust; in 1304, Sir *Rob. de Baconsthorp* was lord; in 1315, Sir *John de Baconsthorp*, and in 1323, Sir *Rob. de Baconsthorp*; in 1327, *Edmund de Baconsthorp*, and *Margaret* his wife, settled the manor and advowson on themselves in tail; I find him to be the same person called *Edm. Bacon* of *Gresham*; in 1344, *Edmund de Baconsthorp* settled it on *Will. Fraunsham*, master of *Mettyngham* college, *Roger Townsend* of *Reynham*, *Will. Langford*, rector here, *John Welles*, and others.

In 1390, *John de Brunham* or *Barnham*, and his parceners, were lords, and held it at a quarter of a fee of the Earl of *Arundel*; and in 1401, he infeoffed *Nich. de Wichingham*, *Henry Maupas*, clerk, *Simon Gaunstede*, clerk, *James Billingford*, *Jeffry Somerton*, *John Alderford*, *Will. Chaumpeneys*, junior, and *John Wissingsete*; in 1425, *Will. Billingford* held his first court; in 1435, *Edmund Playter*, Gent. held his first court. *Tho. Wetherby* was lord in 1440, when his first court occurs; in 1449, *John*, son and heir of *Will. Byllingford*, had his first court; in 1563, it was in the hands of *Tho. Playter*, Gent. of *Saterly* in *Suffolk*, who died seized of this, *Saterly*, and *Uggeshall* in 1479, and *William* was his son and heir; in 1485, *Henry Heydon*, *John Paston*, and *Ralf Shelton*, Knts. *Edmund Jenny*, *Will. Gurney*, *Rob. Drury*, *Tho. Jenny*, *John Yaxley*, *Will. Jenny*, and *Will. Mekylfield*, junior, kept their first court; in 1527, it belonged half to *Plaiters* and half to *Billingford*; and in 1530, *Edm. Billingford*, and *Tho. Billingford*, Gent. his son and heir, *Edmund* and *Christ. Plaiters*, and *Anne* his wife, *Rob. Whiting*, and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Anthony Poley* and *Joan* his wife, *Roger Docking* and *Margaret* his wife, all joined and sold the manor and advowson to

AUGUSTINE STEWARD, citizen and alderman of *Norwich*; he married first *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Read* of *Beceles*, secondly *Alice*, daughter of *Henry Reppes* of *West-Walton* in *Norfolk*, by whom he had

EDWARD STEWARD of *London*, and two daughters, *Elizabeth*, and *Alice* married to *John Aldrich* of *Mangreen*; by his first wife he had

WILL. STEWARD of *Gaulthorp Hall*, in *Swerdeston*, lord thereof, and of *Welborne*, in 1566, when his father died; he married first *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *Christ. Jenny* of *Great-Cressingham*, by whom he had

AUGUSTINE STEWARD of *Linn*, their son and heir; but he did not inherit this manor, for by his marriage settlement, dated 13th *Dec.*

[4] Terre Willi. de Warrenna. Forhou Hundret. et dim. In Walebruna x. liberi homines, T. R. E. et xl. acras. modo sunt xx. liberi homines. Semper iiii. car. et iii. acr. prati.

1575, he settled on *Edw. Sulyard, Tho. Edon, Rich. Edon,* Esqrs. *Tho. Sotherton, Rob. Wood, Christ. Layer,* citizens and aldermen of *Norwich, Ralph Shelton,* Esq. *Henry Bird,* S. T. P. and *John Sotherton,* junior, of *Norwich,* grocer, in trust for his second wife, *Grissild,* daughter of *Tho. Edon* of *Sudbury,* and her issue; she had two sons, *Thomas* and *Edward;* and accordingly

THOMAS STEWARD of *Swardeston* and *Welborne,* her eldest son, inherited; he married *Mary,* daughter of *Henry* Lord *Grey* of *Groby,* who survived him; she was buried in St. *Stephen's* church in *Norwich,* 5th *Sept.* 1650, and had issue, *Henry, Mary,* and *Anne;* he was buried in that church in 1637.

In 1619, JOHN MINGAY, citizen and alderman of *Norwich,* held his first court, as trustee to *Steward;* he joined with *Thomas Steward,* and sold it to *Robert Crask,* citizen and alderman of *Norwich, Tho. Atkin,* Gent. and *Rich. Crask* of *Wendling;* the said *Robert,* in 1638, gave the reversion to *Rob. Allen* and *Jane* his wife, and *Robert* their son; in 1639, the said *Robert* and *Jane* held their first court; the said *Robert* sold the advowson from the manor, which by his will he gave to *Tho. Allen,* his kinsman, who was only son of *Tho. Allen* of *Norwich,* clerk, *Robert's* eldest brother, whose will was proved in 1693, and the said *Tho. Allen,* about 1705, sold it to Mr. *John Hook* of *Norwich,* surgeon, who is the present [1739] lord.

MARLINGFORD

WAS given, according to all the registers of *Bury* abbey, to that monastery, by *Syfled* or *Syfleda,* a famous *virago,* when she went beyond sea, in the time of *Edward* the Confessor: in the *Black Register,* and in the *Sacrist's* Register, both which are now among Bishop *Moor's* books in the Publick Library at *Cambridge,* her will is recited at large, which, it is evident, was made before that Monarch's survey, for then it belonged to the abbey; and contained one carucate in demean. At the Conqueror's, it was also found to be in the hands of that monastery, and to contain two carucates, there being then a walk for 130 sheep and nine goats; it was worth 40*s.* and was a league long, and three furlongs and an half broad, and paid 6*d. ob.* gelt; but others held lands here at that time, *viz.* two socmen which belonged to *Cossey* manor, as you may see at p. 407, and these socmen and their lands always passed with *Cossey.*[5]

[5] Terre Abbatis de Sancto Eadmundo. (Doms. fol. 178.) Feorhou. H. Marthingefordam tenuit S. E. T. R. E. semper iiii. vill. et i. serv. tunc i. car. m°. ii. et i. car. et dim. hom. silva viii. porc. vi. acr. prati, semper ii. mol. ii. runc. xxii. an viii. porc. cxxx. oves ix. capr. et iii. socm. semper val. xl.*s.* habet i. leug. in longo et iii. quar. et dim. in lato et vi.*d.* ob. de Gelto; alii ibi tenent.

It continued in the abbey till *Sampson de Totington*, A. M. a monk of this monastery,[6] was made abbot, who was confirmed at *Werewelle*, by *Richard* Bishop of *Winchester*, 2 *cal.* of *March*, 1182, and took possession of the abbey 12 *cal.* of *April* in that year, and died 3 *cal. Jan.* 1211; he it was that infeoffed most of the knights that held of the abbey, and among others, he infeoffed

OSBERT DE WACHESHAM in this town, and half *Wortham* in *Suffolk*, which belonged to the abbey, and was to be held by him and his heirs, at one fee, he being to pay 20*s.* to every scutage, and castle-guard to *Norwich* castle; two parts of it laid here, and a third part in *Wortham*. In 1207, *Gilbert de St. Clare*, in some records called *De Marlingford*, released all his right in it to *Osbert de Wachesham*, which shows that he and his family had held it under the abbey, before *Osbert* was infeoffed.

In 1234, GILES or GERARD DE WACHESHAM, son and heir of *Isabell de Wachesham* of *Wachesham* in *Suffolk*, had it; he had to wife *Elizabeth*; and in 1247,

GILES, his son, had it; he was witness to a grant of *Theobald*, son of *Will. de Leyston*, by which he gave the manor of *Suwode* to *Bury* abbey, and had a charter for free-warren in his manors of *Marlyngford, Wortham, Stansted, Wachesham*, &c. In 1267, *Giles*, his son and heir, was 40 years old, and *John*, his brother, was of age, and had half a fee given him by *Elizabeth*, his mother; in 1272, *Giles* the father died,

And GILES the son, and JOAN his wife, inherited; in 1290, he was sheriff of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and died in 1294, leaving

GILES, his son, his heir, who paid 6*l.* 5*s.* for relief of his father's lands, *sc.* a fee and a fourth part in *Stansted*, 20*s.*[7] for *Wachesham* in *Suffolk*, which he held by the serjeantry of jumping, belching, and farting, once in the year before the King, as appears from the *Memoranda* of the Exchequer, A°. 21st *Edward* I. This *Giles* or *Gerard*, in 1300, settled *Wortham* on himself for life, and then on

GILES, his son, and *Amy* his wife, and their heirs; in 1310, *Gerard* settled the advowson and part of the manors on

JOHN, his son, and *Joan* his wife; in 1315, *Gerard* was lord of *Stansted*.

In 1317, *Walter le Clerk* of *Gislingham*, and *Joan* his wife, heiress, (I suppose,) of *John Wachesham*, settled the manor and advowson on Sir GILES DE WACHESHAM, and so the whole was united again.

In 1345, Sir ROB. DE WACHESHAM was lord and patron; and in 1358, a fine was levied between Sir *Robert* and *Joan* his wife, daughter of *Simon de Hetherset*, and *Ralf de Dunton*, and others, by which the manor and advowson, with the manors of *Wachesham*, the advowson of *Stansted*, the manor of *Wortham*, and moiety of the advowson, were settled on themselves and their issue, remainder to *John de Wachesham* and *Margery* his wife: this Sir *Robert* left only one daughter, *viz.*

ELIZABETH, married to Sir *Thomas Gerbridge*, in whom the whole of this town was united, he having in his own right a part of it: for in 2d *Henry* III. a fine was levied between *Jordan de Sackvile* and

[6] From a MSS. in the hands of Mr. Thó. Martin, containing an epitome of the lives of the abbots, &c. with the life of St. Edmund in metre.

[7] Rot. Pip. 19 20 E. 1.

Clemence his wife, querents, and *Margaret de Chesneto*, tenant, sister of the said *Clemence*, whereby *Margaret* releases all her right in this and divers other manors, which were the estate of *William de Chesneto*, or *Cheyney*, their father. In 1279, *Rob. Fitz-Roger* had it, when it was said to be *Hugh Cressi's*, before it was *Cheyney's*, and that it contained a carucate and eight villeins; in 1315, *John de Horsford* had it; in 1387, Sir *Thomas Gerbridge*, Knt. settled it on Sir *Edmund Thorp*, Knt. and *Andrew*, parson of *Mateshale*, in trust for *Elizabeth* his wife, and their heirs, by which it was effectually joined to the *Wacheshams* manor, and hath been part of it ever since.

They left only one daughter,

ALICE, who married Sir *Edmund Barry* or *Berri*, Knt. who made his will in 1433, in which he ordered his body to be buried in the *Carmelites* or White Friars at *Norwich;* he left two daughters his heirs,

AGNES, married to Sir *William Paston* of *Paston*, (afterwards Judge *Paston*,) and

ALICE, to Sir *Tho. Bardolph*, who, in 1454, released their right to *Agnes* and *William*, in the manor and advowson, and in a manor in *East-Tuddenham*, and in the manor and advowson of *Stansted*, and it continued in the *Pastons* (of which family I shall treat under *Oxned*) till after 1572; about which time it was sold to

ROB. JERMY of *Norwich*, who gave it to

THO. JERMY, his second son, who settled here, and married *Constance*, daughter of Sir *John Phippes*, who left

CLEMENT, their only son; he married *Mary*, daughter of *William Robinson* of *Norwich*, and left

EDMUND JERMY of *Marlingford*, who married *Sarah*, daughter of *Tho. Buxton* of *Chanon's Hall* in *Tibenham*, who left it to

FRANCIS JERMY of *Marlingford*, and CLEMENT JERMY of *Bawburgh*, who sold it to

RICH. CLARK, apothecary in *Norwich*, who died in 1682, and by *Susanna Cotes*, his wife, had three children;

THO. CLARK, counsellor at law, the eldest, was lord and patron here, but dying unmarried, in 1731, it descended to

CHRIST. CLARK, his next brother, archdeacon of *Norwich*, who is now lord and patron. *Richard Clark*, the third brother, married a *Pett*, went surgeon in a ship to the *West-Indies*, and there died issueless.

The fine is certain at 4*s.* an acre.

The CHURCH is dedicated to the *Assumption of the Virgin Mary*, who had a gild here; the rector had a house and 30 acres of land, valued at 5 marks, but not taxed; the procurations were 3*s.* synodals 18*d.* Peter-pence 8*d. ob.* carvage 4*d. ob.*; there are now [1739] 24 acres of glebe. The rectory is valued at 7*l.* 12*s.* 8*d. ob.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 31*l.* 6*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; the town paid 38*s.* to each tenth.

The church is 35 feet long, and 15 broad, the chancel 28 feet long, and 14 broad, the north isle 22 feet long, and 10 broad; the tower is square, there are three bells, and the nave and chancel are thatched.

On a brass in the church,

Orate pro Anima Thome Davy, cuius Anime propicietur Deus.

In a south window. *Arg.* a fess, in chief two crescents *gul.*

On the lattices between the church and chancel,

1. WITHE, *R.* three griffins passant regardant *arg.* in pale, beaked and armed *gul.*
2. *Arg.* and *gul.* bendy of six pieces.
3. *Gul.* a cross ingrailed *arg.* quarters BENE, *gul.* a cross recercele *arg.*
4. THORP, *az.* three crescents *arg.*
5. *Sab.* a fess between two chevrons *arg.*
6. FRANCE and ENGLAND.
7. WACHESHAM, *arg.* a fess, and two crescents in chief *gul.*
8. BARRY, a chevron between three bears heads cooped *sab.* muzzled *or.*
9. HEDERSETT, *az.* a leopard saliant *or.*
10. PASTON and BARRY quartered.
11. *Arg.* on a bend cotised *az.* three martlets *gul.*
12. *Sab.* and *az.* lozenge, six flowers-de-lis.
13. SCALES.
14. *Az.* a lion rampant *arg.*

1466, *John Crane* was buried in the church.

On a stone over a vault in the chancel,

CLARKE, *arg.* on a bend *sab.* between three pellets, as many mullets *or*, impaling COTES, per pale *or* and *sab.* two dolphins endorsed counterchanged. CLARK's crest is a demi-dove.

Hic jacet Richardus Clarke Generosus, Medicus, et Pharmacopeus præstantissimus, utpote Magni Illius apud Norwicenses Æsculapij, Thomæ Browni, Equitis aurati, fidus Minister et Comes, qui postquam per tot Annos resarciendis Corporum morbis diligenter incumbens, non minus prosperam alijs, quam utilem Sibi Medicinam fecerat, tandem Anno Ætatis Suæ 52. Opum et Famæ Satur, pie ac placide in domino obdormivit, A°. 1682. Hic etiam jacet Susanna uxor prædicti Rici. Clarke, quæ obijt decimo die Martij A. D. 1722, A°. Ætat. 93.

Sub marmore Ric: & Sus: Clarke, jacet Tho: Clarke Filius prædict: Ric. & Sus: primogenitus, Conciliarius, unus Magistorum de Banco Hospitij Grayensis Londini, et Thesaurarius, obijt die xxii. Octobris, A° Dni: 1731, Ætatis Anno lxviii.

CULLYER, *arg.* a club erected, in pale *sab.* impaling JERMY.

John Son of John Cullyer, and Mary Jermy his Wife, 1640.

1670, Mary Daughter of Clement, son of John Cullyer and Jane Hutton his Wife.

Mary Wife of the said John, and Daughter of Clement Jermy of Marlingford, Gent. died 30 Aug: 1672.

On a brass plate half gone formerly, and now wholly lost, was this,

Pray for the Sowle of T.---- & ---- his Wife and Robert ---- Father, on whose Sowles ---- A°. Dni: M°. cccc°. for.

In the north isle,

COLBY, *az.* a chevron between three escalops in a bordure ingrailed *or.*

Samuel Colby of Brockford in Suff: Gent. 20 Nov. 1705, Eliz. his Wife 18 July 1697.

On a mural monument,

LIFE, *or*, on a bend between three martlets *sab.* three hearts of the field, impaling

VINCENT or VINSENT, *az.* three quaterfoils *arg.*;—they were an ancient family. In 1367, *Robert Vincent* owned an estate here, in 1374, *Nicholas* his son married *Margaret*, daughter and heiress of *Tho. Leverich*, citizen of *Norwich.*

Juxta hoc Marmor depositæ sunt exuviæ Nathanielis Life Armigeri, et Mariæ uxoris ejus, Filiæ primogenitæ Phillipi Vincent Armig: nuper defuncti, per quam tres filios, totidemque filias habuit, horum unus, illarum duæ supersunt Soboles, obijt ille 20 die Novemb: 1727, Æt. 41, illa 31° die Maij 1728, Æt: 39.

RECTORS.

1303, *Walter de Hiltone.* Sir GERARD DE WACHESHAM, Knt.
1304, *Edmund Pundrick* of *South-Creik. Ditto.*
1305, *Will. Wymer* of *Swanton. Ditto.*
1311, *William*, son of *Alan de Gyselingham.* JOHN, son of Sir *Gerard de Wachesham*, and WALTER, son of *Alan de Giselingham.*
1316, *Tho. de Grundesburgh.* WALTER, son of *Alan de Giselyngham*, clerk, and JOAN, relict of *John de Wachesham* of *Marlingford.* } Change with *Sheldesley, Worcester* diocese.
1332, *James Samson.* Sir GILES de WACHESHAM.
1342, *Henry de Langham.* Sir ROBERT DE WACHESHAM, Knt. } Change with *Middleton, London* diocese.
1349, *Hugh Bandon* of *Joxford. Ditto.*
1349, *Rob. Brokedysch.*
1379, *John*, son of *Henry Mariot* of *Narburgh.* Sir EDMUND DE THORP, Sir ROBERT CORBET, &c.
1390, *Rob. Bokkebroke.* R. Sir THO. GERBRIGGE, Knt.
1410, *John Erle*, shaveling. *Ditto.*
1459, Sir *Henry Bozoun*, priest, on the death of the last rector. AGNES PASTON, widow.
Sir *John More*, died rector.
1507, Sir *John Jermyn.* WILL. PASTON, Esq.
1513, Sir *Jeffry Parish.* O.
1520, Sir *Petar Petit*, priest. WILL. PASTON, Esq. O.
1552, Sir *Roger Powle* or *Powell*, died rector.
1568, Sir *Will. Mathew*, clerk, at *Powell's* death. CLEMENT PASTON, Esq.
1571, *Tho. Downes*, on *Mathew's* death; he died rector. CLEMENT PASTON, Esq.
1581, *Rob. Alleyn. Ditto.*

1594, *Robert Gobert;* united after, to *Melton* St. *Mary.* CLEMENT PASTON, Esq. In 1603, he returned 66 communicants, and that the patronage belonged to *Alice,* widow of *Clement Paston,* Esq.

1664, *Euphemy Porter,* A. B. by the cession of the last incumbent. The King, by lapse.

1676, *Tho. Scamler,* on *Porter's* death. Sir JAMES RUSHOUT, Bart.

1697, *Jeremias Revans,* on *Scamler's* deprivation. SUSAN CLARKE, widow, and THO. CLARKE, Esq. United to *East-Tudenham.*

1700, *Tho. Patteson,* A. M. on *Revans's* resignation. *Ditto.*

1723, *David Fleming,* on the cession of *Patteson.* THOMAS CLARKE, Esq.

1728, The Rev. Mr. *James Alanson,* clerk, A. B. on *Fleming's* cession, he is the present [1739] rector. THOMAS CLARKE, Esq.

WICLEWOOD

HAD two churches; the first was dedicated to *All the Saints. Thomas de Blundevile* Bishop of *Norwich,* in 1226, appropriated to the monks of *Norwich,* a moiety of this church,[8] which *Agnes de Riflei* gave them, after the decease, or cession, of *Rob. de Brokedyss,* parson of the mediety, and *Will. de Rifley,* then vicar;[9] and in 1235, the same Bishop appropriated the other mediety to them, which they had of the gift of *Nigel de Hapesburgh.*[1]

When Domesday was wrote, it was held by the *Almoner* of *Norwich,* who had a house, manor, and carucate of land belonging to the rectory, which with the vicar's portion, was valued at 8 marks, and paid 6*s.* 8*d.* procurations, 1*s.* 1*d. ob.* synodals, 4*d. ob.* Peter-pence, and carvage with St. *Andrew's* church, 3*d.* 3*q.* the vicarage being not taxed.

The terrier hath a house and 32 acres of glebe: in 1690, they had license to sell a bell; and in 1697, the vicar was discharged for dilapidating a barn.

King *Henry* VI. A°. 1440, granted a market and two fairs to the town of *Wiclewood.*[2]

St. *Andrew's* church is now dilapidated; it stood in the same churchyard; it was in the patronage of the abbey of *Bromholm;* the rector had no house, but 16 acres of land; it was valued at nine marks, paid 6*s.* 8*d.* procurations, synodals 13*d.* Peter-pence 4*d. ob.* and carvage as above. In 1341, *Edm. Ufford le Frere* (or the Earl of *Suffolk's* brother) was patron, and had license to settle it on the Prioress and Nuns of *Campsey,* but that license being not confirmed, in 1364,

[8] Regr. Pr. W. fol. 81.
[9] Regr. Pr. 11, 17.
[1] Ibid. 85.
[2] Cart. N. 35.

the King licensed *Edmund* aforesaid to give it to the Prior of *Norwich*, and appropriate it to the *Almoner's* office, which took effect, and *Thomas* Bishop of *Norwich* appropriated it accordingly in this year, *July* 6.[3]

RECTORS OF ST. ANDREW.

1202, *Will. de Nuiers* and *Tho. de Mountcorbin*, patrons of a mediety, sold it to *Thomas*, son of *Henry*.

1219, *Michael de Thurston*, and *Agnes* his wife sold the advowson to *Nicholas le Ewe*.

1341, *Reginald Purs.* EDM. DE UFFORD, brother to *Robert* Earl of *Suffolk*.

1342, *Rob. de Coneweston.* *Ditto.*

1349, *Nigel Shirreve.* The Prioress of *Campseye*.

1364, It was appropriated as above.

1367, 23 *June*, *Thomas* Bishop of *Norwich* consolidated it to *All-Saints*, and united them both to the *Almoner's* office; there was no vicarage assigned to this church, because both churches were in one yard, and St. *Andrew's*, which was much decayed, was soon after demolished, on condition the vicar should find a chaplain in *All-Saints* church, to celebrate for the parishioners of St. *Andrew's*, and therefore there was 18 acres of ground belonging to St. *Andrew's* and all the alterage of the church added to the vicarage.

1424, *John* Bishop of *Norwich* dispensed with the vicar, and released his finding a chaplain as aforesaid, for ever; and thus the whole became one vicarage, as it still remains.

VICARS OF ALL-SAINTS.

1300, *John de Wiclewood.* The Prior of *Norwich*, who presented till the Dissolution.

1338, *Rich atte Haghe.*

1339, *Will. Grey*, R.

1352, *John Lenn.*

1356, *Hen. Fort*, } Change with *Catton.*
1356, *John Heryng*, }

1356, *Walter Spilwind.* R

1357, *Rich. Muriel.*

1361, *Will. Lewyn.* In his time the whole was united.

1414, *Will. at Fenne*, } Change with *Hardgrave.*
1416, *John Blakenham*, }

1417, *John Tilly*, R.

1421, *John Richer.*

1424, *John Taylor.*

1426, *Tho. Andrew*, R.

1438, *Tho. Brown*, R.

1440, *John Nevile*, R.

1440, *Peter Bramston.* O.

1446, *John Borell.*

1447, *Rob. Theyn.*

1489, *John Gurle.* R.

[3] Reg. Pr. III. 156.

1502, *Tho. Toky*, the last presented by the Prior.
1541, *John Emyson.* Lapse.
1555, *John Cottam.* Lapse. JOHN WADMOLL, parish chaplain.
1564, *Rich. Godfry.* ROB. MULTON, Esq.
1594, *Christ. Garey.* THO. BRADBURY, Esq.
1600, *Ignatius Holderness;* in 1603, he returned that there were 100 communicants here, and that the impropriation was worth 30*l. per annum,* and the advowson belonged to it, with a court called *Ampner's.*
1613, *Rob. Cowell.* THO. SKIPP, Gent.
1652, *Elisha Ket.* JOHN SKIPP, Gent. O.
1688, *Rich. Clark.* JOHN JUBBS, Gent. R.
1697, *Will. Hawys.* MARTIN JUBBS, Gent. O.
1701, *John Echard.* MARTIN JUBBS, Esq.
1734, the Rev. Mr. *George Howes* on *Eachard's* death, who is now [1739] vicar, and holds it united to *Hunningham.* CHRIST. BAILEY, Gent. who is the present patron.

There were the gild and tabernacle of St. *Andrew,* the gild of St. *John* Baptist, and the *Sepulchre* and *Virgin's* light in the church.

The vicarage stands in the King's Books by the name of *Whittle wood,* alias *Wicklewood;* it is valued at 6*l.* 3*s.* 11*d. ob.* but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 28*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, but it still pays procurations, and 2*s.* 3*d.* synodals, and the town paid 3*l.* 14*s.* to every tenth.

The CHURCH now standing, is that dedicated to *All the Saints;* it hath only one isle, which is covered with lead, and there are two bells. In 1465, *John Porteman* was buried in the church, and gave 10*l.* to repair it; and in 1535, *Tho. Dowe* of this town gave 20*s.* to repair the bells, and a messuage and croft by the church, to the church-wardens, to keep his *obit* yearly for ever.

On a brass in the church,

Orate pro Animabus Johannis Doffeld et Augnetis uxoris eius quorum animabus propicietur Deus Amen.

Hic jacet corpus Bartholomei Stone, nuper de Wicklewood in Comitatu Norfolciæ Generosi, qui obijt nono die Julij, Anno Dni: 1708, atque Ætatis suæ 63.

A stone in the chancel with *Wright's* crest and arms, is laid, for *Rich. Wright,* Gent. who died 13 *March* 1711, aged 24.

These arms are in the east chancel window,

Sab. a chevron *erm.* between three round buckles *arg.* quartering WALCOTE.
Arg. a chevron between three chess rooks *sab.*
Gul. two bendlets *or,* impaling *arg.* a bend *az.* a billet between six cross croslets *or.*
Arg. three pair of wings *or,* impales
GRIMSTON of *Essex, arg.* two fesses *sab.* on each three mullets *or.*

The Prior of *Canterbury* was laid for his temporals here, at 13*s.* 8*d.* it being a small part of his manor of *Deepham* that extended hither.

The church of St. *Andrew*, was given by *Neel* or *Nigel de Ryfley*, with a messuage, 40 acres of land, and the services of divers tenants, to the Prior and convent of *Bromholm*, who conveyed the advowson to the *Uffords*, and sold the house and lands to *Rich. Starcolf*, who owned them in 1328, but they reserved the rents to themselves, for which, in 1428, this convent was laid at 7*s.* 10*d.* to the tax.

Agnes de Rifley gave the monks of *Castle-Acre* two acres of land here, which were taxed at 3*d.*

In 1286, the Prior of *Windham* had free-warren allowed him in his lands here, for which he was taxed at 24*s.* 2*d.*

The temporals of the Prior of St. *Faith's* in *Wiclewood* were valued at 11*s.* 10*d.*

In 1382, *Thomas de Flicham* and others aliened to the priory of *Flitcham*, a messuage, 4 tofts, 133 acres of land, and 45*s.* rent in *Flitcham*, *Appleton*, *Hillington*, *Deepham*, *Morley*, *Attleburgh*, *Wiclewood*, and *Great-Elingham*.

AMPNER'S, OR ALMONER'S MANOR,

Was so called, because it was appropriated to the office of the *Almoner* in the cathedral at *Norwich*; it was made up of divers parts; *John*, son of *Will. de Caili* gave to *Roger* the Prior, and convent of *Norwich*, all his land here which *Walter Fitz-Robert* confirmed to *John de Caily*, and *John* purchased of *Nigel de Riflei*, Knt. who gave the *almoner* the service of *Roger*, son of *Hubert* of *Wiclewood*, with all his family; and further, he granted the monks a free fald-course, free bull, and free boar, in his manor here; and *Isabel*, his daughter, gave them the service of *Stephen Bryne*, which her father had given her, as I learn from the second Regr. (fo. 36, 38, &c.) of the Prior of *Norwich*, now in the hands of the Dean and Chapter.

The Prior had 24 acres of the *Fitz-Walters* fee, called *Tulland* or *Frelund*, which *Aymer*, son of *Walter Frelund*, held in 1198, and perhaps gave it the convent, which had 62 acres in all, given them, which belonged to this fee.

NIGEL DE HAPISBURGH, chaplain, gave to the church of the *Holy Trinity* at *Norwich*, to the use of the *almoner* there, one messuage, and the mediety of the advowson of the church of *All-Saints* in *Wiclewood*, to be appropriated to the *almoner's* office, who was bound, out of the yearly profits, to find a chaplain daily, serving in the chapel of St. *Catherine* in *Thorpwood* by *Norwich*, for his soul, and those of his ancestors; and *Robert*, son of *Aunger* of *Wiclewood*, and *Robert*, son of *Roger* of *Wiclewood*, confirmed that gift.

GILBERT MALET, and *Agnes de Reflei*, his wife, gave the other moiety of that advowson, for their souls, to the said church; *Rob. de Reflei*, her son, and *Nigel de Reflei*, her grandson, confirmed her gift, to which *Jeffry* Archdeacon of *Suffolk* was a witness; so that it was given about 1190, and it was confirmed by *Pandulf* Bishop of *Norwich* in 1219.[4]

RICHARD, son of *Nicholas de Aqua* of *Wiclewood*, gave to *Nicholas* Prior of *Norwich*, and his convent, divers lands in *Wiclewood*, which his father held of the church of *All-Saints* there; this was in 1267.

[4] Regr. 2 Prior. Norwic. fo. 33.

The said *Richard* gave also more lands to *William* the Prior, and his convent, about 1272, and *Alice de Aqua* released her dower in it; and at this time, another *Richard*, who was son of *Stephen de Aqua*, (or *At Water*, now *Waters*,) was a benefactor.

ALICE, formerly wife of *Ralf Horncastle* of *Depham*, released all her right in dower, in those lands that *Ralph* her husband gave to *Henry* the Prior, and his convent, about 1290; *Walter Horncastle* of *Depham*, *Ralf* his son, and *John* his son, confirmed their ancestors gifts. (fo. 38.)

STEPHEN LE NEVE, son of *Gilbert de Estwell*, gave the Prior the field called *Northfield*, and *John* his son confirmed it.

NIC DE BRAMPTON Prior of *Norwich*, and the convent there, granted to *Roger*, son of *Hubert* of *Wiclewood*, for his homage and service, and 40*d.* *per annum* rent, all his messuage, which the said *Hubert* held of *Gilbert*, son of *Peter* of *Wiclewood*, and all that tenement which they formerly held of *Nigell de Riflei*, and his ancestors. (fo. 85.)

Sir RALF URRI of *Depham*, Knt. gave to *Nicholas* the Prior, and convent, for his own, and his father's soul, a piece of land in *Wiclewood*, about 1267, and *Robert*, son of *Aunger* of *Wiclewood*, *Mabel*, *Basil*, *Maud*, and *Dionise*, his daughters, released their right. (fo. 86.)

CATHERINE, relict of *William Hubert* of *Wiclewood*, released to *Robert* the Prior, and convent, all her dower in those lands, which her husband gave to the convent, about 1318. (fo. 87.)

WILLIAM, son of *William Bardolf*, gave to the *almoner* of *Norwich* convent 28 acres of land, which *Stephen*, son of *Gilbert Trine*, held of *Nigel de Riflei*, of the fee of the said *William* in *Wiclewood*, and *Cringlethorp*; and the said *William* engaged that he would indemnify the prior against the Earl *Warren* from all scutage and aids, whether levied to make his eldest son a knight, or marry his eldest daughter.

In 1347, the *Almoner* was distrained in the court at *Morley*, by the Lord *Morley*, to shew by what right he raised a fald in *Wiclewood*, who proved his right so to do, and to have in his fald not only sheep of the inhabitants, but of strangers, if he pleased. (fo. 7.) In this Register, at the same place, there is a charter of King *Edward* III. granting free-warren to the convent in all their demeans here.

The spirituals of the Prior of *Norwich*, for *Wiclewood All-Saints*, were laid at 8 marks. For St. *Andrew's* 9 marks.

The temporalities in both parishes 3*l.* 7*d. ob.*

It continued in the Prior and Convent, till King *Henry* VIII. exchanged and took away some of the estates belonging to the monastery, and then it went to the Crown; and in 1st *Edward* VI. was let for 9*l.* 4*d.* a year clear; but in 1550, *William Ruggs* and *Peter Gering* had a grant of it.

In 1562, THOMAS REEVE and RALF SHERMAN had it; the rectory and advowson of the vicarage then belonged to it.

In 1563, RICH. ROBSON had it.

In 1564, ROB. MOULTON of *London*, Auditor for her Majesty for *Wales*, owned it, and presented to the vicarage; he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Thomas Woodford* of *Britwell* in *Berkshire*, and of *Alice* or *Mary*, daughter of Sir *Richard Blount*, Lieutenant of the Tower; she was widow of *John Fisher* of *Buntingford*, Esq. and of *George*

Weldon, and by her he had two sons; *William*, his youngest, of *Moulton*, and *Thomas*, his eldest, of *Wiclewood*, who married *Elizabeth Gourney*; he sold this manor to

THO. BRADBURY of *Ashill*, Esq. in 1595; and in 1600, MARTHA GAREY had it.

In 1613, THO. SKYPP, Gent. owned it, and in 1652, JOHN SKIPP, Gent.

In 1688, JOHN JUBBS, Gent. owned it, and in 1701, MARTIN JUBBS, Esq. and now [1739] it belongs to

CHRISTOPHER BAILY of *Mendham*, Gent. who is lord, impropriator, and patron.

At the time of the survey there were two manors; the biggest was held by OLF, a freeman, in the Confessor's time, but the Conqueror gave it to *Ralf Bainard*, of whom *Ralf Sturmin* held it at the survey, the *soke* or superiour lordship belonging then to the manor of *Hingham*, as it now does to the hundred, which is appendant to that manor; it was worth 40*s*. in the Confessor's, and 60*s*. in the Conqueror's time; the whole town was a league long, and seven furlongs and a perch broad, and paid 18*d*. 3*q*. gelt.[5] The church of *All-Saints* belonged to this manor, which was held of the *Banyards*, and afterwards of the the *Fitz-Walters*,[6] and their heirs, at half a fee, as of their manor of *Hemenhall*.

The other manor belonged to *William* Earl *Warren*, was worth 20*s*. at the Confessor's survey, and 40*s*. at the Conqueror's;[7] the advowson of St. *Andrew's* church belonged to it; it was afterwards held of the *Bardolfs*, as parcel of their honour of *Wormegey*, at half a fee, but the paramountship belongs to the hundred.

The record called *Testa de Nevil* tells us, that *Robert Fitz-Walter* had a fee here belonging to his barony of *Baynard* castle, and that *Nigel de Riffley* held one half of it, and *Rob. Aungers*, or *Robert*, son of *Aunger* of *Wiclewood*, the other, and *Matthew de Morley* held two fees in *Wiclewood*, &c. which *Aliva Marischall* holds. The Roll of the honour of *Wormgeye* says, that Sir *Neel* or *Nigel le Riffley*, Knt. held lands in demean, and services here, and in *Morley*, *Crungethorp*, and *Depham*, with the advowson of St. *Andrews* of *Wiclewood*, of the Lord *Bardolf*, lord of that honour, by half a fee, and other services; but he sold several tenements, parcel of his manor, that laid in *Hackford*, *Crownthorp*, *Windham*, *Morley*, &c. to divers persons, and gave a messuage and 30 acres of land here to the priory of *Kersey*, and that house infeoffed *Roger*, son of *Jeffry de Morley*, in it, who was the ancestor of *Edmund de Norwiz*, who held it in *Edward* the Third's time, when the Lord *Bardolf* made it free land, paying 12*d*. yearly,

[5] Terre Radulfi Bainardi. (Doms. fo. 258.) Feorhou. H. Wiclurde tenuit Olfus lib. ho. T. R. E. i. car. terre, m° tenet Radulfus Sturmin semper xi. vill. et viii. bord. tunc iii. serv. mo. i. semper ii. car. in dnio. et i. car. hom. vi. acr. prati, semper i. mol. et viii. soc. xxiiii. acr. terre, soca in Hincham. et habent i. car. tunc i. runc. tunc vii. porc. m° xxx. tunc vi. oves. m° iiii. vasa apum. tunc et post val. xl. sol. m° lx. et habet i. leug. in longo et vii. quar. et i. percam in lato, quicunque ibi habeat et xviii.*d*. et iiii. ferdingos de Gelto.

[6] See vol. i. p. 4, 5, &c.

[7] Terre Willi de Warenna, (Doms. fo. 94.) Feorhou hundret et dim. Wiclewrda. i. liber hom. i car. terre semper xvii. bord. et iii. car. et vi. acr. prati, tunc valuit xx. sol. modo xl. tota soca in Hincham Regis.

it being part of the fees the Lord *Bardolf* held of the Earl *Warren*, as of his castle of *Acre*. The heirs of *William de Morley* and his tenants, *viz. Rich. de Hales, Rich. de Aqua*, &c. held lands here by knight's service. *Hales's* manor, was held by a quarter of a fee of *Fitz-Walter's* fee, and a quarter of *Bardolf's* fee.

In 1257, *John de Dagworth* settled two messuages, 60 acres of land, and 20*s*. rent on *Michael de Newton* and *Isabell* his wife.

In 1274, *Rich. Goby* held a free tenement here, which *Nigel de Rifley* formerly sold to *Mathew de Morley*.

In 1302, *Rich. de Aqua* settled his part on *Walter* his son.

In 1306, *Richard de Hales* and *Alice* his wife purchased lands, and added them to their manor.

In 1327, *Robert Fitz-Walter's* fees were divided as follow: *Will. de Hales* and his tenants had half a fee; *Rob. de Rifley* and his tenants a fourth part of a fee; *Adam de Morley* a fourth part of a fee; *John Hochede* an eighth part of a fee; and the Prior of *Norwich* had the rest.

In 1334, *Will. Jurdan* of *Leringsete* settled the manors of *Wiclewood* and *Warham*, and the moiety of the manor of *Testerton*, with other lands and rents in divers towns, on *Will. de Hales* and *Katerine* his wife, with remainder to *Stephen, Richard*, and *William*, their sons; *Wiclewood* to remain to the heirs of *William*, the rest, if issue failed, to revert to *Katherine*, they being of her inheritance, she being daughter of *Jurdan*.

In 1343, *Rob. de Hawe* of *Wiclewood* confirmed to Sir *Thomas Uvedale*, Knt. and *Richard, John, Thomas*, and *Ralph*, his sons, and *Margaret*, his daughter, divers lands here, but it was not a manor.

In 1345, *Will. de Hales* held a quarter of a fee of *John Fitz-Walter*, which *Richard de Hales* lately held, and the Prior of *Norwich, John Cok*, chaplain, *Will. Randolf*, and *Thomas Phillip*, held the twentieth part of a fee of him; and *Rob. de Morley* and his tenants, *viz. Will. de Hales, Rob. de Hagh* or *Hawe, Rich. de Aqua*, and the heirs of *Ralph Wikes*, held a quarter of a fee of the manor of *Hockering*; and in 1381, I find that many of these tenants were to have *housebote* and *haybote* from *Wiclewood Forest*.

In 1401, *Tho. de Hales* held his manor at a quarter of a fee of the Earl of *Rutland*; and the Prior, *John Cok*, and *John Skulton*, held their twentieth part of a fee of that Earl, to whom it belonged in right of his wife; and then Sir *Rob. de Morley*, Knt. and his tenants, *viz. Tho. de Hales, Alice*, late wife of *Robert Hobert*, and the heirs of *Ralf de Wikes*, held their quarter of a fee of the manor of *Hockering*, which Sir *Thomas Morley*, Knt. held of the King, as parcel of his barony of *Rye*.

In 1443, *Hales's* manor was sold by *William Calthorp* and others, to *Will. Rookwood*, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife, who sold it to

John Windham, Esq. who, in 1466, settled it on himself for life, remainder to *John Windham*, Esq. his son, and *Margaret* his wife, who was daughter of Sir *John Howard*, Knt. after Duke of *Norfolk*, and the heirs of their body, in whose issue it still continues. In 1547, Sir *Edmund Windham* was lord, in 1570, *Rog. Windham*, Esq. and now, *Ash Windham* of *Felbrigge*, Esq.

BRANDON,

NOW called BRANDON-PARVA or LITTLE-BRAND, to distinguish it from *Brandon-Magna*, or *Great-Brand*, in *Suffolk*.

This village belonged to, and passed with, the manor of *Cossey*, both in the time of the Confessor and Conqueror, as you may see at p. 407, it being then called BRANDIM; it was afterwards granted by the Lord of *Cossey*, to a family who assumed the name of the town for their sirname.

In 1196, ROGER of BRANDON was lord and patron of a mediety of the church, the other mediety belonging to *Bartholomew de Edisfeld* and *Maud* his wife, sister of the said *Roger*, on whom they settled their part; at *Roger's* death it came to

RICHARD, his son and heir, who, in 1256, sold the advowson and two acres of his demeans to *Will. le Mareschall*, lord of *Hingham*; and in 1281, *John* and *Agnes de Bayfield*, his wife, and *Reginald de Waxtonesham*, and *Joan*, his wife, released their rights, and from this time it passed with the manor of *Hingham*, till it came to Sir *Thomas Lovell* of *East-Herling*, as you may see from p. 435 to 443; and from that time it went as the institutions will shew you. This *Richard* sold divers parcels of his manor, which were erected into free tenements, which, after many conveyances, were either reunited, or else the rents purchased off, and so extinguished. In 1286, *Francis* of *Hackford*, and *Margery*, wife of *Henry Petericks*, had two messuages, 36 acres of land, and 9*s.* 6*d.* quitrent, which they sold to *Nicholas*, parson of *Yaxham*; and *Hervy de Stanhowe* and *Isabell* his wife, had a messuage and 10*s.* quitrent, which he purchased of *John de Bayfield*: in 1298, there was an action brought by the Abbot and Convent of *Langley*, against *Richard*, for a rent of 16*s.* a year, payable out of several lands called *Estone-Lond*, and upon the trial, the Abbot produced a deed made by *John de Estone*, by which it appeared that the said *John* gave to God, and the church of St. *Mary* at *Langley*, and the *Premonstratensian* canons serving God there, an annual rent of 16*s.* payable on *Lady* day, out of all his lands in *Brandon*; namely, 10*s.* to feed a hundred poor people the day before *Lady* day; 2*s.* to find two wax tapers for the high altar of the abbey church; and 4*s.* for a pittance, or augmentation of the dinner in the abbey, on *Lady* day; upon which the Abbot recovered. This *Richard* was dead before 1304, for in that year,

HENRY DE BRANDON and *Isabell* his wife had the manor settled on them, by *Philip de Huningham*, their trustee; it contained then five messuages, a mill, 180 acres in demean, besides divers acres of meadow, marsh, and pasture, and 26*s.* 8*d.* quitrent; it extended in *Bernham*, *Runhall*, *Welborn*, and *Hargham*; how it went from them, whether by sale, or by their heiress's marrying a *Baconsthorp*, I do not find; but in

1315, Sir JOHN DE BACONSTHORP of *Baconsthorp*, Knt. was lord, from which time it passed with *Baconsthorp* to the *Heydons*, and continued with it till

Sir CHRIST. HEYDON, Knt. sold it about 12th *Eliz.* to

MILES SPENCER, LL. D. who the same year, by deed, gave it to

ROB. CONSTABLE of *Baconsthorp*, Gent. his nephew, who, by deed dated 20th *March*, 14th *Elizabeth*, conveyed a good part of the demeans to *Elizabeth Howse*, to be held by a free-rent and suit of court; it afterwards belonged to the

COCKS, of whom it was purchased by

RICH. WARNER, who left it to

RICH. WARNER, his son, who left it to

JOHN WARNER, his son, who held it to 1702, when he died, and gave the manor and demeans thereof, (which he charged with the annual payment of 10*l.* every *Candlemas* day, to be divided among the poor of this parish for ever,) to his three aunts,

SUSANNA, married to Mr. *Nicholas Tidd* of *Wells*,

ELIZABETH, to Mr. *Tho. Stoughton* of *Hockering*, and

MARY, to Mr. *John Frary*.

SUSANNA left issue, *Frances Tidd*, who married Mr. *Rob. Chad* of *Wells*, and had issue Mr. *Rob. Chad* of *Wells*, who is now dead, and his third part is enjoyed by Mrs. *Elizabeth Chad*, his widow, who was daughter of *Charles Wright* of *Kilverston*, Esq. as may be seen in *Wright's* pedigree, vol. i. p. 545.

ELIZABETH had issue, *Roger Stoughton* of *Runhall*, who left his third part to *John Stoughton*, his son, who is lately dead, and *John Stoughton*, his son, now [1739] a minor, is lord of a third part.

MARY left issue, *Mary Frary*, who married Mr. *Edw. Tidd* of *Wells*, whose son, Mr. *John Tidd* of this town, is now lord of a third part.

The manor is held at this day of *Cossey*, by the rent of 3*s.* 4*d. per annum*; the quitrents are 18*l.* 14*s.* a year, the fines are at the lord's will, the remaining demeans are about 80*l. per annum*. The lord of *Cossey* hath the paramountship of half the town, but the *leet* belongs to Sir *John Woodhouse*, Bart. in right of the hundred, who hath the paramountship of the other half of the town.

The CHURCH is dedicated to *All the Saints*; when *Norwich* Domesday was wrote, the rector had a grange or barn, and 20 acres of land; and what is remarkable, there remains exact the same quantity at this day; the whole was valued then at 10 marks and an half, and paid 6*s.* 8*d.* procurations, but no synodals, Peter-pence, nor carvage; it stands in the King's Books by the name of BRAND, *alias* BRANDON-PARVA, was valued at 8*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 46*l.* 4*s* 10*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation. There were two gilds kept here, one in honour of St. *Peter*, and the other of St. *John* Baptist. The parish raised 20*s.* to every tenth. The temporals of the priory of *Windham* in this town were taxed at 11*s.* and those of the priory of *Pentney*, at 54*s.* 8*d.*

The nave, chancel, and south porch are all leaded; the tower is square, having in it three bells, on which I found the following inscriptions.

1. Hac in Conclave, Gabriel, nunc pange Suave.

2. Sum Rosa pulsata Mundi, Maria Vocata.

3. In honore Sancte Marie Et Sancte Laterine Virginis.

There is a black marble in the chancel, for Captain Joseph Monck, who died June 29, 1721, Æt: 72, and the arms of

Monk, or Monck, *viz. gul.* a chevron between three lions heads erased *arg.* being the same coat born by General *Monk.*

On a stone almost illegible, on the south side of the chancel,

Hodie mihi. Cras tibi.

If pore Mens Prayers of rich *Jove* were hard,
Happy thy blessed Soule, now thus prefer'd,
Ever beloved *Utting*,
Unto the Heavens thy Royal Hart was knowne,
To have a Part in him whom God doth owne,
No Faithfull Soule did er'e take more delight,
God, and his King, and Conttrye more to right,
J [*ohn*] V. [*tting*] Esq. [*Æt:*] 76. 1658.
Tempus fugit.

On a black marble under the communion table,

Here resteth the Body of Winifrid the Daughter of Richard Costivell, Gent. and Abigail his Wife, who was the Daughter of Sir Arthur Jenny Knt. she died 24 May 1671, aged about 14 Years, Elizabeth their Daughter died 13 July 1689, aged about 29 Years.

Abigail Costivell, widow, gave an alms-house, standing on the common, and 20*s.* a year, towards keeping a reading school in this parish, to be paid out of the *High-House* farm, which is now owned by Mr. *Rich. Wright* of *Norwich.*

On the chancel's roof are the arms of Ufford,
And in the steeple window, Hastings quarters Foliot.

In the church there are marbles for,

Richard Warner Gent. of Brandon Parva, who died 27 *Dec:* 1684, aged 40 Years.

Richard Son of Richard Warner Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife, died June 7, 1684, aged 7 Years.

On a mural monument on the south side of the church,

Near this Place lyeth the Body of John Warner Gent. Son of Richard Warner Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife, who among his many charitable Acts, did by his last Will and Testament, give to the Poor of this Parish, 10 pounds a Year for ever, he died 2 Feb: 1702, aged 21 Years.

Crest, a lion's head erased *or;* arms, *sab.* a chief and three bars trimells *or.*

There is a stone for him on the floor.

In the wall under the monument,

Here lyeth the Body of Richard Warner Esquier, who deceased the 10th Day of May A. D. 1587.

On a brass plate,

Orate pro Anima Christiane Buk, cuius anime propicietur Deus.

There are two black marbles; one, for Elizabeth who was first the Pious and Virtous Wife of Richard Warner Gent. and after of John Frary Gent. she died 20 January 1722, aged 66, to whose Memory her two Nephews John Berney of Westwick and Rich: Berney of Norwich, Esqrs. placed this Stone. The second is for John Frary Gent. who died 26 Dec: 1716, aged 72, being buried at the Right-Hand of Elizabeth Woodrow his Sister, who died Oct. 12 1734, aged 76 Years.

RECTORS.

1301, 11 cal. *April, Ernald de Hegham.* WILL. MARESCALL, Knt.

1307, non. *Dec. Henry de Lond.* Lady HAWYSE LE MARCHAL, assignee.

1317, 3 cal. *Dec. Will. de Brigham.* ROB. DE MORLE.

1327, 4 cal. *April, Roger Perbroun.* Sir ROB. DE MORLE, Marshal of *Ireland*

1340, 16 *Oct. John Godrych* of *Leringsete. Ditto.* Change with *Hemesby.*

1346, 23 *March, John de Outwell.* R. *Ditto.*

1354, 18 *Nov. Will. Pete* of *Swanton. Ditto.*

1355, 27 *April, John de Upwelle. Ditto.*

1370, 23 *July, Will. Bate* of *Thurston.* Change with *Metes-hale,* buried in the chancel, 1375. Sir WILL. MORLE, Knt. Marshal of *Ireland.*

1375, 11 *June, Jeffry Swathyng* of *Hardyngham. Ditto.*

1376, 25 *April, Simon Gilbert* of *Holt.* Change with St. *Margaret's* in *Norwich. Ditto.*

1388, 7 *Jan. Peter Alfrith.* Sir THO. MORLE, Knt.

1396, 17 *March, Henry,* son of *Will. Henor* of *Swinesheved.* Change with *Westenyng, Lincoln* diocese. Sir THO. Lord MORLE, Marshal of *Ireland.*

1399, 14 *Oct. John atte Hirn* of *Runhall. Ditto.*

1418, 1 *Jan. John Sybton* of *Bernham.* JOHN HOLM of *Carleton Fourhow,* this turn, in right of the manor of *Bayfield* in *Corston.* R.

1418, 17 *Feb. John Verley.* O. JOHN LANCASTRE, &c.

1422, 22 *June, Thomas Codling.* THOMAS Lord MORLEY. R.

1436, 8 *June, Rich. Skot,* buried in the chancel. ISABELL Lady MORLEY.

Richard Yve. O. *Ditto.*

1441, 11 *Oct. Richard Trewthe. Ditto.*

Thomas Palmer. R.

1473, 7 *Dec. Richard Daniel.* WILL. LOVELL Lord *Morley.*

1477, 23 *July, John Kirkeby.* R. Lord MORLEY's feoffees.

1479, 19 *Jan. Thomas Myllys.* JOHN Duke of *Suffolk*, guardian of *Henry Lovell* Lord *Morley*. R.

1487, 11 *July, John Cupper.* O. HENRY LOVELL Lord *Morley.*

1524, 18 *June, Henry Fayr.* R. Assignee of HEN. PARKER Lord *Morley.*

1526, 4 *Nov. Rich. Pratt.* R. *Ditto.*

1543, 17 *Oct. Will. Moreson.* O. *Ditto.*

1550, 22 *Oct. Will. Acre.* R. *Ditto.*

1554, 30 *June, Rich. Spatchet.* R. *Ditto.*

1561, 26 *Feb. Will. Kyrwood.* R. *Ditto.*

1572, 5 *Oct. John Clerkson. Ditto.*

1578, 3 *June, Rob. Utting.* EDW. PARKER Lord *Morley.*

1592, 18 *May, Thomas Okes.* Sir THO. LOVELL of *Harling.* In 1603, he returned 100 communicants.

1631, 5 *Nov. Abraham Baist.* R. RICH. NEVE, clerk, this turn.

1674, 2 *Feb. Jessop Webb.* O. JOHN BERNEY, Esq. United to *Welbourn.*

1710, 7 *March*, The Rev. Mr. *Rob. Stone*, the present [1739] rector. United to *Hacford.* THO. BERNEY, Esq. whose widow is the present [1739] patroness.

CORSTON,

COMMONLY called COSON, is a small village in this hundred, of which I find no mention in *Domesday*, by the name of *Corston*, but take it to be that town in *Domesday* called *Appethorp*, which belonged to *Alfere*, a freeman, in the Confessor's time, and was given by the Conqueror to *Robert the Archer*, it being the only estate he had in this county; it was then worth 32*s.* and was 4 furlongs long, and 2 broad, and paid 5*d.* gelt.[s]

It seems it afterwards came to the *Albanys*, for the Register of *Windham*, fo. 107, says, that *William de Albany*, the founder, confirmed the gift of this advowson made by *John*, son of *William Rothawe*, to that monastery, by which it seems that the town was infeoffed in either the *Rothaws* or some other family that they had it of, by the *Albanys;* and after this, *Pandulf* Bishop of *Norwich* instituted *John de Suthwode* to the rectory, on the Prior's presentation, which was dated at *Thetford*, 1221. How it happened I know not, but it was soon after released by the Prior, and joined to the manor again; and so continued till 1267, when *Robert le Burser* of *London*, lord here, levied a fine, and settled it on *Roger de Skerning* Bishop of *Norwich*, and *Alan de Freston* Archdeacon of *Norfolk*, in which the Bishop

[s] Terre Roberti Arbalistarij. H. Feorhou. (Doms. fo. 286.) In Appethorp i. car. terre tenuit Alfere liber homo T. R. E. xxx. acr. terre pro manerio tunc ii. vill. m° iiii. et xv. soc. semper iii. car. silva xv. porc. et iiii. acr. prati. m° v. porc. xx. ov. xx capr. tunc valuit xx. *s.* m° xxxii. et habet iiii quar. in long. et ii. in lat. et v.*d.* de Gelto.

acknowledged that it belonged to his church of *Norwich*, as for ever consolidated and appropriated to the archdeaconry, so that they can never be separated or aliened, and for this settlement they gave *Robert* 40*s*. and an acknowledgment that they had no claim in his manor; this *Robert* was concerned in the manor of *Little Wenham* in *Suffolk*, jointly with *Emma* his wife, who seems to be one of the coheirs of *Roger de Holbrook*; it afterwards was divided into many parts, for in 1315, the *Nomina Villarum* tells us that Sir *John de Claveringe, Walter de Bernham, Rich. Byrks, John Ode, Isabell Quitwelle, Will. de Stokesby, Rob. de Wrthstede, Will. de Carleton*, the Prior of *West-Acre, Peter de Runhall*, the Master of *Kerbrook* hospital, Sir *Constantine de Moxtimer*, the Prior of *Windham*, and *John le Marshal*, were lords here, or had manors that extended into this town. In 1285, there were two manors, one called *Corston*, the other *Bayfield*, from *John de Bayfield*, lord thereof, who left it to *Joan* his wife, and at her death, to *Agnes, Katerine*, and *Mabell*, their daughters; *Isabell*, their daughter, married *Hervy de Stanhowe*, and had a messuage, 23 acres, and 10*s*. quitrent for her part; but notwithstanding this division, in 1396, the whole was united again, and *John Blythe*, an outlaw, was lord, and it afterwards was joined to the other manor, which after divers purchases, came to the *Brownes*, by which family they were again divided; in 1572, *Thomas Browne*, yeoman, was lord of *Corston*, and *Miles Browne*, yeoman, was lord of *Bayfield* in *Corston*, which were afterwards purchased by the *Woodhouses*, and at present, Sir *John Woodhouse*, Bart. is lord of the whole town, and hath the sole paramountship, in right of the *leet*, which belongs to his hundred of *Forehoe*.

The Church is dedicated to St. *Michael* the Archangel, was valued at 2 two marks, but is not in the King's Books, it being an exempt belonging to the Archdeacon of *Norfolk* ever since its appropriation and annexation to the archdeaconry, in 1267; it pays no synodals, procurations, nor carvage, and acknowledges no visitor, but its rector the archdeacon. In *Edward* the Third's time, it became the archdeacon's country seat, there being a good house, toft, and six acres of land, in 1362, *William de Blythe* obtained a patent to enlarge his house here, and a license of mortmain to settle an acre of land on his church; in 1373, at his death, the Bishop collated Master *Rob. de Prees*, priest, to the archdeaconry of *Norfolk*, with the church of *Corston* annexed, so that I need mention no more of its rectors, but refer you to my list of the Archdeacons of *Norfolk*; the Rev. Dr. *Salter*, the present [1739] archdeacon, now enjoys it.

It appears that during the archdeacons residence here, which was till after 1600, they served the church themselves, but ever since they found a curate, who serves here once a fortnight. The whole town paid but 14*s*. to each tenth; the temporals of *Windham* priory were taxed at 16*d*. those of the Prior of *Norwich* at 12*d*. and those of the Prior of *West-Acre* at 11*d*. In 1627, Mr. *Will. Crompton* was curate, and now, the Rev. Mr. *Will. Gordon* of *Barnham-Broom*. The chief of the land in this parish, is owned by — *Scot*, Esq. of *Aylesham*.

The church and chancel are leaded, the south porch tiled; there is a square tower and one bell, but no memorial of any kind, save a large disrobed stone having lost an effigies and two shields; whether

this was laid over some archdeacon buried here, (for the effigies seems to have been in a priest's habit,) or over *John Foster* of this town, Gent. who was buried in 1556, I cannot say.

RUNHAL.

THE CHURCH is dedicated to *All the Saints;* it hath a round steeple, and three bells, on the first of which is this,

Fac Margareta nobis hec Munera leta.

The nave is leaded, the south porch tiled, the chancel is quite ruinated; there is an imperfect brass plate with this on it,

***** icia Aror eius quoram animabus propicietur ***
***** God of his Mercy aquyte hem.

On a black marble,

STOUGHTON, *vert,* a cross ingrailed *erm.* Crest, a bird.
Roger Stoughton Gent. died in 1718, aged 60 years, Isabell his wife July 27 1715, on which day she was 51 years of age.

John Stoughton died April 22 1730, aged 35 years.

In 1416, *Margaret,* widow of *Rob. de Berneye,* Knt. was buried in the church, before St. *Catherine's* altar, to which she gave a picture of St. *Catherine;* it appears by her will, in Regr. *Hyrning,* fo. 5, that *Roger de Welsham* was her first husband, and that she gave her house and lands which she purchased here, to her daughters, *Cicily* and *Katherine;* she gave a gold cup to her brother *Edmund,* and legacies to *John Berney,* her son, and *Elen Bedingfield,* her sister.

In 1505, *Rob. Tillis* of *Salhouse* was buried here, and gave a legacy to repair the steeple; he gave *Catherine* his wife an annuity of 12*l.* out of his manor of *Popis* in *Runhall,* which he gave to *William,* his son.

There is an altar monument in the churchyard, on the south side, for *John Castleton,* who died *May* 5, 1687, aged 56, and *Mary* his wife who died *Decemb.* 24, 1707, aged 60 years.

Crest, a demi-griffin holding a broken sword.

CASTLETON, *az.* on a bend *or,* three snakes twisted round *vert,* impaling two fesses, with a crescent for difference.

This church was a rectory at first, belonging to the manor, and so continued till 1198, when it was given by *Bartholomew de Runhall, Roger de Reppes,* and *Gilbert de Runhall,* to *William* Prior of *West-Acre,* and the canons of the church of St. *Mary* and *All-Saints* there, for one gold ring, on condition they were made partakers of all the prayers in the monastery, together with *Mabell* wife of *Roger,* and *Eustace*

de Runhall; and soon after they got it appropriated, reserving to the vicar the parsonage-house, an acre of land, and the small tithes, so that the convent got by the appropriation 40 acres of glebe, and all the great tithes, for which they were taxed at 12 marks, besides 14*d.* for their temporals; the vicar paid 5*s.* procurations, 6*d.* synodals, and 11*d.* Peter-pence; the vicarage is valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 18*s.* 3*d. ob.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 10*l.* it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

After the Dissolution, the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage were purchased of the Crown by the lord of the manor, with all the revenues of *West-Acre* priory in this town, and have ever since gone together, and still remain joined at this day.

The Prior of *Windham* was taxed for temporals here at 3*s.* 8*d.* and the Prior of *Walsingham* for his at 6*d.*; the parish paid 50*s.* to every tenth. Here were two gilds, viz. of St. *Margaret* and St. *James*, and in the south window were these arms,

Gul. on a chevron *arg.* three croslets fitchee of the field, impaling *arg.* six mullets *gul.*

In a north window. *arg.* on a chevron *sab.* a mullet pierced *or*, in the dexter cheif a crescent *sab.*

At the Conqueror's survey this town was in two parts, the biggest of which *Hakene* held in the Confessor's time, but it was in the Conqueror's own hands, who let it to farm to *Godric;* it was then a *berewic* to *swating*, with which it was valued, for at fo. 23 of Domsday Book, we read as under.[9]

This constituted the capital manor, called afterwards

WHITWELL'S, GAMBON'S, OR UPHALL, IN RUNHAL,

Which came to the *Baniards*, from them to the *Fitz-Walters*, and by them was divided, one half being infeoffed in the *Gournays*, who held it of the barony of *Banyard-Castle* at half a fee, and the other in the *Hakefords*, who held their half of the same barony at another half fee, which afterwards was called POPIS manor.

In 1195, *Gilbert de Runhal* was Lord, it coming to that family from *William Gournay*, who held it in *Henry* the Second's time; and in 1198, *Barth. de Runhall*, by gift of *Gilbert*, he sold it to *Richer de Whitewell*, from which time it descended with *Whitwell's* manor in *Whitewell*, and the manor called by their name in *Skeyton;* in 1205, *Mathew de Gourney*, son of *William*, brought an action against *Gilbert de Runhall* for the manor; but *Gilbert* recovered, and so the *Whitewells* remained in quiet possession. In 1293, *Will. de Whitewell* died seized, and left this, *Whitewell*, and his manor in *Skeyton*, to *John* his brother, then 40 years old; in 1315, *Isabell de Whitewell* held it; in 1327, *Will. de Whitewell* had it, who, in 1330, settled it on *Roger de Hetherset*, parson of *Billingford*, and *William Fleming*, chaplain, (the quitrents being then 42*s. per annum,*) as trustees for *Catherine*, wife of *Will. de Whitewell*, who held it in 1345; in 1393,

[9] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. in Feorhou H. In Runhala i. car terre tenuit Hakene et ii. bord. et i. soc. et i. mol. hoc est berwita, in Suatinga, et est in pretio, et huic beruuite, iacent vii. liberi homines, xxiii. acr. terre et dim. car. et est in eodem pretio.

William Gambon and *Cicily* his wife had this manor, and half *Whitewells* manor in *Skeyton;* and in 1429, *Rich.* son of *Rich. Gambon,* and grandson of *William,* was lord, and *John Gambon,* his cousin and heir, was 30 years old, which *John* died seized in 1432 of a free tenement here called *Ryfley's,* with the manor of *Runhall Whitwell's, Uphall,* and *Brandon Hall* in *Runhall, Corston, Welbourne,* &c. with *Skeyton* manor and advowson, all which, after the death of *Ellen* his wife, went to *Rob. Sterne* his cousin and heir, whose son *Thomas* became lord at his father's death; but he dying without issue in 1460, it descended to *Henry Sterne,* his brother, who lived till 1467, and then it went to *Henry Sterne,* his son and heir, then four years old. In 1548, *Roger Woodhouse,* Esq. purchased it of *James Downes* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and joined it to *Popis* manor, in whose family it hath continued ever since, Sir *John Woodhouse,* Bart. being the present [1739] lord, patron, and impropriator, and lord of the *leet,* in right of the hundred, being also lord *paramount* of all the town, except that part which always belonged to *Cossey,* (see p. 407,) as it now does, the *paramountship* of which belongs to *Cossey.* The *Atlas,* p. 307, tells us that the *Uffords* were lords here, but it is an errour, they were never concerned no otherwise than as lords of *Cossey,* which extended hither, but is no separate lordship.

POPE'S, OR POPIS MANOR,

Was infeoffed as aforesaid in the *Hakefords;* at the time of the record called *Testa de Nevile, Emma Hakeford* had it; in 1315, *William de Stokesby* and others held it; in 1327, *Roger de Stokesby* was lord; in 1345, *Margery de Gelham* had it; in 1361, *Alan de Illey* and *Katherine* his wife conveyed it to *John de Baketon* and *Margaret* his wife; in 1362, the said *Alan, Catherine, John,* and *Margaret,* granted it to *Reginald de Eccles, William Ode,* and *John Miles;* and in 1367, *John de Walton* and *Margaret* his wife conveyed it to *William de Worsted* of *Norwich,* and *Philip Cosyn,* and his heirs; and in 1401, *Ralf Bateman* and his partners had it, in right of his wife; it came afterwards to the *Tillises,* and *John Tillis* died seized in 1490, whose son *Robert* was buried here in 1505, and left it to *William,* his son, who died without issue, for in 1521, *Henry Richers* and *Cecily* his wife, one of the daughters and heiresses of *Robert Tillis,* late of *Salowes,* Gent. and *Mary Tillis,* another of the daughters and heiresses, sold it to *Thomas Woodhouse* and his trustees, the quitrents being then 3*l. per annum;* it was after joined to the other manor, with which it now continues.

VICARS.

1301, *Michael de Westacre.* Prior of WESTACRE.
1303, *Adam de Wadton*
1303, *John Ovyton.*
1349, *Simon de Bauburgh.*
1350, *Hamon Gerard* of *Baubergh.* } Change with *Ormesby.*
1353, *Warine de Runhale.* }
1394, *John,* son of *Adam Wolvede.* R.
1397, *Simon de Gosselyn.*
1407, *John Hull* of *Broughton.*

1410, *Rich. Smith* of *Hokelingham.*
1411, *John Balle* of *Thurston.* R.
1414, *Hugh Lessy.*
1421, *Tho. Skerning,* buried in the churchyard in 1432.
1442, *Will. Pinchbek.* Lapse.
1444, *Will. Betram.*
1450, *John Borell.*
1463, *Tho. Benham.* Lapse.
Simon Attache. O.
1482, *Will Carr.*
1513, *Rob. Smith.* O. The last presented by the Prior.
1542, Sir *Edw. Woodhouse.* ROGER WOODHOUSE, Esq.
1555, *Edm. Barrow.* O.
1578, *John Crosse.* The assignee of ROGER WOODHOUSE, Esq.
1582, Sir *Edw. Woodhouse,* chaplain. ROGER WOODHOUSE, Esq.
1603, *John Cross.* (see p. 311.) *Tho. Browne,* his curate, returned 40 communicants here. Sir PHILIP WOODHOUSE.
1620, *Rob. Rowse,* died rector. *Ditto.*
1635, *Barth. Fenwick.* HEN. EDGERLY, Gent. by grant from Sir *Tho. Woodhouse.* He died in the rebellion, and nobody was presented, and it hath been held ever since without institution; the impropriator paying 10*l. per annum* to the serving curate, who serves every other *Sunday;* the Rev. Mr. *Will. Gordon* of *Barnham-Broom* is the present [1739] curate.

MORLEY.

THE church of St. *Butolph* is the mother church, St. *Peter's* being only a chapel of ease, belonging to it, and had no separate rector, but was served by a curate, nominated by the rector, at whose pleasure he was removed; at *Walter's* taxation in 1254, St. *Butolph's* and St. *Peter's* were taxed as one rectory, (master *Cantelupe* being then curate of St. *Peter's,*) at 16 marks, of which *Cantilupe's* portion, for his service was estimated at 3 marks; *Norwich Domesday* tells us the rector had a house and 30 acres of land; it was then valued at 26 marks, the separate portion of tithes belonging to *Castle-Acre* at 5*s.* the portion of *Thetford* monks, at 5*s.* It paid procurations, and 2*s.* synodals, Peter-pence 18*d.* and carvage 6*d. ob.* It is a rectory undischarged, which stands in the King's Books thus, *Morley St. Butolph, with the chapel of St. Peter;* it is valued at 14*l.* 1*s.* 2*d. ob.* and pays first fruits, and 1*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* 3*q.* yearly tenths, and is not capable of augmentation. In 1382, *Tho. de Flitcham* and others settled lands here on *Flitcham* priory; the Prior of *Bromholm* was taxed for his temporals at 12*d.* the Prior of *Kerseye* for his at 7*s.* the Prior of St. *Faith's* at 2*s.* the Prior of *Windham,* at 11*s.* 10*d.* and the Prior of *Norwich* for

his, at 1*s.* 1*d.* The second Register of the church of *Norwich* tells us, that *Walter*, son of *John Gerard* of *Morley*, gave them a rent of 1*d.* *per annum*, and that *Robert*, son of *Ralf*, son of *Odo*, of *Morley*, gave them 9 acres and 3 roods of his fee in *Morley*, which they granted off, to be held of them by the rent of 12*d.* a year. This town paid 3*l.* 10*s.* to every tenth.

The CHURCH of St. *Butolph* hath a nave, chancel, and south porch, which are tiled, a large square tower and three bells. The chancel was fitted up and adorned by Sir *Thomas Warde*, who was instituted rector in 1480; on the top of the screens, on the chancel side, is an old drawing of that rector, with his name over his head, in the middle is the parsonage-house, with the word Rectoria over it, on the north side is the church of St. *Butolph*, and on the south, the church of St. *Peter*; on one side he is represented in a priest's habit, giving alms to the lame, blind, and poor, and on the other side, in a shepherd's habit, looking after a flock of sheep, the one to signify his charitable disposition, the other, that of his pastoral care. In the east window he stands in a rich vestment, like that he served in at the altar; over him is a shield, which is now reversed, having on it a scepter and crosier in saltier, and the letters I. W. for *John Ward*, alderman of *London*, one of his patrons, if not brother, and T. W. for his own name; the device of the sceptre and crosier being to show the mutual dependance of church and state on each other, and his own attachment to both; his grave-stone (as I take it to be) now lies broken upon the chancel floor, and was a thick coffin-stone. The rest of the window, which was finely adorned, is now defaced.

In the south chancel window is a shield, *viz.* *arg.* on a fess *gul.* three lions passant *or*, in chief a label of five points *az.*

On a small brass plate,

Orate pro Anima Margarete Agas cuius Anime propicietur Deus.

On a black marble in the midst of the chancel, Crest, an eagle's head erased barrulee.

GRIGSON, *G.* two bars, in chief three annulets, *arg.* impaling
On a chevron between three croslets botone, three escalops.

Susan the wife of *Will. Grigson* Clerk, died 30 *August* 1713, aged 56.

Will. Grigson Clerke, late rector of this church, died 17 *Jan.* 1725, aged 76.

At the door of the nave lie two old coffin-stones, under which the founders were interred, because the stone the pillars of the door stand on was laid when the wall was built, and it was usual for founders to reserve places for their own interment at the door.

There is an altar tomb in the yard, under which lie John Pooley senior, who was buried Feb. 6, 1708, and Priscilla wife of John Pooley Gent. who was buried 9 Oct. 1680, with John Pooley Junior, son of John and Priscilla, who was buried Oct. 4, 1708.

In 1478, *Will. Mortimer* of *Morley*, Esq. was buried in the churchyard, and left *Mariana* his wife executrix. In 1518, *Margery*

Haymount was buried in the church, and was a benefactress to the gild of St. *Butolf* held in this church, and to the gild of St. *Peter* held in that church.

The chapel of St. *Peter* stands near three quarters of a mile south-west of St. *Butolph's*, on the road leading towards *Attleburgh*, and was founded by Sir *William Bardolph*, senior, Lord *Bardolph*, before the year 1240, the Bishop granting him license so to do, and it being esteemed much to the ease of the parishioners, it was made a parochial chapel, dependant on St. *Butolph's* church, and had baptism, sepulture, and liberty of administration of all the sacraments allowed it; the rector, who had consented to its erection, was to serve it by a chaplain, and to allow him a salary of three marks a year for his service, and from the time of its foundation to the year 1375, there was a *chaplain* named by the rector, (who was sometimes called *rector* of St. *Peter's*,) and the separate salary allowed, but then it was perpetually annexed to St. *Butolph's*, and the rector was always to serve it himself, and be no more obliged to find a separate chaplain. In the year 1361, Sir *John Bardolph*, lord of *Wormgeye*, and patron here, endeavoured to erect a chantry for his own and ancestors' souls, and to have divers priests fellows of it, who should say daily service in St. *Butolph's* church; and in order therto, he conveyed the advowson of St. *Butolph*, with St. *Peter's* chapel annexed, to Sir *Rich. Walkefare*, Knt. and other trustees, who in 1363 obtained a license under the broad seal of King *Edward* III. to found *Morley chantry*, and in this year the living became void. There is a deed among the Bishop's Evidences, sealed with his seal, by which he appropriated the church of St. *Butolph*, with the chapel of St. *Peter* annexed, to the *custos* and *chaplains* of *Morley college*, new founded, and not then sufficiently endowed, reserving to the Bishop a pension of 16*s*. a year. It appears the advowson was given to the *chantry* or *college*, and vested in the *custos* and *chaplains* hands, but yet the Prior of *Norwich* would not confirm the appropriation, as is apparent by that part of the deed being not sealed nor filled up, so that the whole having no other endowment, came to nothing, and *Robert de Walton* and *John de Wineghton*, who were to have been chaplains, and were trustees for the advowson's being settled, were obliged to present to the rectory, and they presented *John at Dammesend*, who was to have been the first *custos;* but this was not the only attempt, for in 1447, 14th *July*, Sir *Andrew Ogard*, Knt. Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. and *Will. Rogers*, Gent. gave the advowson to *Wimondham* abbey, and obtained license of the King for its appropriation, notwithstanding which, the convent could never obtain the Bishop's license, and so never enjoyed it, the advowson remaining in the trustees' hands till 1453, when Sir *Andrew* presented to it himself; about 1620, and in 1676, the inhabitants of St. *Peter's* endeavoured to make them separate parishes, they would not pay towards the repair of the mother church nor come to it, but on the hearing of the cause, they were decreed to be but one parish, only had this liberty allowed them, to choose chapel-wardens, if they pleased, which has been since so far extended, that the officers and rates are distinct, and certificates as to the poor are given from one to the other.

The CHAPEL hath part of a large square tower remaining at its

west end, in which hangs one bell, the nave is leaded, the chancel and south porch are tiled. There are five black marbles by the altar.

Crest, a goat's head erased *erm.*

SEDLEY, *az.* a fess wavy between three goats heads erased *erm.* impaling

Erm. on a pile in point a leopard's face jessant.

1. M. S. Here reposited are the Remains of EDW. SEDLEY of MORLEY in the County of NORFOLK Esq; descended from JOHN SEDLEY of SOUTH-FLEET in the County of KENT Esq; the Ancestor of the Baronets of that Name. EDWARD SEDLEY married MARY Daughter of HEN. SOMNER of DINTON in BUCKINGHAMSHIRE Esq; by whom having no Issue, gave his Estate to HENRY SOMNER, under the Obligation of taking the Name of SEDLEY, he being Nephew to him, and also to MARY his wife.
EDW. SEDLEY died 12 Sept. 1727, aged 57.

2. John Son of Will. Sedley Esq; died 10 Oct. 1712, aged 49.

3. Anne Wife of Will. Sedley Esq. died 8 Nov. 1709, aged 70.

4. William Sedley Esq. died 10 Oct. 1704, aged 64.

5. Abigail Daughter of William and Anne Sedley died Aug. 19 1709, aged 30.

There is a monument against the north wall in the nave, having the arms of *Sedley* quartering *Mounteneye*, and several other imperfect coats, and this inscription,

MARTINE SEDLEY Esquier, descended from the Worshipfull and antiente Famelye of the SEDLYES of South-Fleete in Kent, and of Elizabeth Daughter and Heyre of THO. MOUNTENEY of Mountnesing in Essex, Esq: had to his first Wife ANNE, descended of the antiente and Worshipfull Famelye of the SHELTONS of Shelton, by whom he had Issue, Edmonde who died without Issue, Sir Ralphe Knt. and Amy who married to John Smythe Esquier, and surviving the said Anne, he toke to his second Wife, Abigail, descended of the Worshipfull and antiente Famelye of the KNYVETTES of Ashwell-Thorp, & had Issue by her, MARTINE, who married Bridget the Daughter of Sir JOHN PETTUS of Norwiche Knighte, Robert, and Abigail, who died without Issue, MERIEL who married to BRAMPTON GURDON of Assington in Suffolk Esquier, and at his Age of 78, in the Year of Grace 1609, happelye exchanged this Transitory for an Eternal Lyfe. In Memorie of whom, the sayde Abigail his sorrowfull Wiffe, as a Testimony of her Love & Pyetye, hath erected this Monumente.

In the north chancel window is a shield of chequy *arg.* and *gul.*; and in the yard at the south-east corner of the chancel lies a fine ridged coffin-stone, with a broad plain cross carved on it, under which, it is to be presumed, one of the rectors was interred.

These arms were formerly in the windows, *viz.*

Lord MORLEY, UFFORD, VAUZ, ARUNDELL, MATRAVERS, Lord LOVELL, Lord SCALES, &c.

RECTORS.

1244, *John*, son of *Elen de Thomston*. Sir WILL. BARDOLF, senior, Lord BARDOLF. Because this *William* would not be divorced from *Christian* his wife, but held that his marriage was lawful, and that priests, according to the Apostle's doctrine and example might marry, he was deprived in

1258, and *Will. de Saham* was presented by the same patron.

1316, *Ponceard de Monte-Martini*. Sir THO. BARDOLF, Knt. YMBERT DE MONTE-MARTINI. Sir T. BARDOLF, Lord of *Wormgeye*.

1218, *Rob. de Appehage*, priest. *Ditto*.

1327, *Tho. de Caylly* of *Wroxham*, priest. *Ditto*.

1329, *Robert* of *Wiclewood*. *Ditto*.

1333, Master *Hugh* of *Hakeford*. The KING, as guardian to the heir of Sir *Tho. Bardolf*.

1349, *Edmund Flaundry* of *Paston*. Sir JOHN BARDOLPH of *Wormgeye*.

1375, Sir *John at Dammesend*, alias *Elmham*, buried in St. *Butolf's* chancel in 1418. ROB. DE WALTON, JOHN DE WINEGHTON, clerks, trustees.

1418, *Rob. Ellot* was instituted by his proctor, ROGER PRAT, rector of *Hegham* by *Norwich*. WILLIAM WESTACRE, Archdeacon of *Norwich*, WALTER ETON, and JOHN BISKELE, citizens of *Norwich*. He resigned.

1435, *John Howlet*. RALF Lord CROMWELL, WILL. ESTFIELD, and THO. DALE. He resigned.

1439, *Howlet* resigned to *Ellot*. W. ESTFIELD, Knt. Alderman of *London*.

William Sparrow, who died rector.

1451, Master *Tho. Winchcombe*. He resigned.

1453, Sir *Richard Esh*, priest, who was buried in 1646, in St. *Peter's* chancel. Sir ANDREW OGARD, Knt.

1466, Master *Stephen Maynard*, who died rector.

1480, Sir *Thomas Ward*, priest, whom I have already mentioned. WILL. PURCHAS of *London*, mercer, JOHN FORTESCUE, Esq. WILL. BOLEYN, HEN. HEYDON, WILL. SOUTHWELL, Esqrs. JOHN WARD, alderman and grocer of *London*, HENRY SPELMAN, and THOMAS LOVELL, Gents.

1500, *William Pake*. JAMES HOBART, Gent.

1535, Sir *Nicholas Hart*, chaplain. He died rector.

1548, Sir *Peter Gale*, chaplain. ANNE HOBART, widow.

1571, *Edw. Clerke*. OWEN HOBART, Gent.

1589, *Will. Castleton*. T. HOPKINS, by grant from *Owen Hobart*.

1616, *Edm. Topcliffe*, A. M. on *Castleton's* resignation; he returned 138 communicants. Sir HENRY HOBART, Knt. and Bart. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

1631, *Will. Hyde*, A. M. MILES HOBART, Esq.

1674, *Will. Grigson*, A. M. on *Hyde's* death. *Ditto*.

1726, The Rev. *John Francis*, LL. B. (now LL. D.) the present [1739] rector, holds it united to the rectory of St. *John* in the Madder-Market in *Norwich*. THORNHAUGH GURDON, Esq. patron of this turn.

The advowson belonged to the manor of *Shadwell's* and *Cockarell's*, but when that was sold to *William Grigson*, it was excepted by the seller, Mr. *John Whitefoot*, whose daughter married Mr. *James Elmy* of *Norwich*, to whom Mr. *Whitefoot* gave the advowson, and the said *James* is the present patron.

Dr. *Grigson's* seat here is the manor-house of *Shadwell's* and *Cockarell's*, in *Morley* St. *Butolph*, and stands about half a mile west of that church, against *Morley-Green*.

The manor-house, and ancient seat of the *Sedleys*, is in St. *Peter's*, and stands about half a mile westward of that church.

At the time of the Conquest there were two manors, which still continue.

THE MANOR OF MORLEY HALL,

At the Confessor's survey, contained two carucates; the priest or rector had one, and 5 freemen the other, and it was then worth 60*s.* but at the Conquest 40*s.* only, as *Domesday* informs us, at fo. 94.[1]

From this time the manor passed with the town of *Hingham*, (as as you may see at p. 432, &c.) till it came to the MORLEYS; the *Atlas of Norfolk*, p. 308, tells us, "that this town is famous for giv-"ing name to this family, which hath afforded several men of worth "and honour, as well as wealth, as *Robert de Morley* Lord *Morley*, "Admiral of the northern fleet; *Thomas* Lord *Morley*, Marshal of "*Ireland*, &c." *Matthew de Morley*[2] held it at two fees; in 1253, Sir *Robert de Morley* had free-warren granted him here, and in *Roydon;* it continued with *Hingham* till after 1359, when Sir *Will. de Morley*, Knt. assigned it to Sir *Robert Morley*, Knt. his half brother, he being eldest son to *Robert* deceased, by *Joan*, his second wife; this *Robert* was often in the *French* wars, and died in 1385, leaving Sir *Robert de Morley*, Knt. his son, who, in 1401, held this manor of the manor of *Hockering* at one fee, which his cousin, *Thomas* Lord *Morley*, then held, in 1414, he and *Petronill* his wife had this, *Glosthorp*, and *Framesden* in *Suffolk*, and died soon after, leaving it to *Thomas Morley*, Knt. his son, who died in 1416, and *Robert Morley*, his brother, inherited, who, in 1466, was executor to *Rich. Essh*, rector here; soon after 1490, I find *Eliz. Morley* (his wife, as I take it) was buried in the nun's church at *Carowe;* in the will she calls the Earl of *Suffolk* her brother; at their deaths, without male issue, the manor reverted to the Lord *Morley*, and so became joined again to *Hingham*, and passed with that in the family of the PARKERS till 1545, when it was sold by Sir *Henry Parker*, Knt. and *Eliz.* his wife, to *John*, *William*, and *Martin Sedley*, and their heirs, the quitrents

[1] Terre Willi. de Warrena. Feorhou. H. et dim. In Morlea, ii. car. terre. unam tenuit i. presbyter, et aliam v. liberi homines. et presbyter habebat xix. bord. et T.R.E. v. car. m° iii. et v. acr. prati, tunc valuit lx.*s.* modo xl. et v. liberi homines habebant sub se. x. bord. semp. ii. car. et v. acr. prati, et val. xl.*s.*

[2] See vol. i. p. 41.

being then about 8*l. per annum.* This *John* was of *South-Fleet* in *Kent*, and by *Eliz. Cotton* of *Staffordshire*, his wife, had *William* and *Martin* aforesaid, *William*, the eldest son, had issue, *John*, whose son *William* was created a baronet, but the manor was given to *Martin*, the second son, who came and settled here; he married *Elizabeth*, daughter and heir of *John Mounteney* of *Mountnesing* in *Essex*, and was succeeded by *Martine*, his son and heir, who died in 1609, and was buried here; by *Anne Shelton*, his first wife, he had two sons and three daughters; Sir *Ralph*, his second son, married, but left no issue, so that *Martine*, his eldest son by *Abigail Knevet*, his second wife, inherited; he married *Bridget*, daughter of Sir *John Pettus* of *Norwich*, by whom he had many children; *John Sidley*, his son and heir, of *Barford* and *Morley*, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of Sir *William Spring* of *Pakenham*, Knt. by whom he had *Will. Sedley*, his son and heir, who married *Anne*, daughter and heir of *Peter Wetherick* of *Norwich*, and heir to her grandfather, *Edm. Boreman* of *Norwich*; they left *Martin*, their son and heir, whose son, *Edward Sidley*, married *Mary*, daughter of *Henry Somner* of *Buckinghamshire*, who died without issue in 1727, leaving his estate to *Henry Somner* the present [1739] lord, who, according to the will of *Edward*, hath taken the name of *Sedley*.

THE MANOR OF SHADWELL'S, OR COCKARELL'S,

Was owned by *Ralf de Beaufo* at the Conqueror's survey, and by *Lewin*, a freeman, at the Confessor's, when it was worth 40*s.* a year; there were several freemen added to it in the Conqueror's time, when the *soke* or *paramountship* belonged to *Hingham*, as an appendant to the hundred; this town was better than a mile long, and as much broad, and paid 14*d.* 3*q. gelt*, as we learn from *Domsday*, fol. 213.[3]

Whether *Hugh* that held it under *Beaufo*, at the Conquest, was an ancestor of the *Bardolphs*, I do not know, but find it in the Lord *Bardolf* very early, in whose family it continued many ages, as the institutions shew you; it after belonged to the *Cromwells*, *Ogards*, and *Lovells*, by whose trustees it was sold to the *Hobarts*, in whose family it continued till after 1674, when it was sold by *Miles Hobart*, Esq. to Sir *Joseph Pain* of *Norwich*, whose grandson and heir, *Rob. Pain*, gave it to *Susanna* his sister, who married the Rev. Mr. *John Whitefoot*, rector of *Heigham* by *Norwich*, and they sold it to *Will. Grigson*, rector of *Morley*, whose son, *Robert Grigson*, M. D. is now [1739] lord. The patronage was excepted on the sale, and hath passed as is before observed.

[3] Morlea tenuit Leuuinus liber homo. T.R.E. i. car. terre pro manerio, modo tenet Hugo. semper ix. vill. tunc. i. car. et dim. m°. ii. et dim. car hominum, et iii. acr. prati, semper i. runc. tunc i. an. m°. ii. tunc viii. porc. m°. xlvii. et v. liberi hoes. T. R. E. Soca illorum in Hincham Regis, semper val. xl.*s.* huic manerio additi sunt xiiii. liberi homines lx. acr. terre et ii. car. et iii. acr. prati, et val. xl. sol. Isti fuerunt homines Stigandi, soca in Hincham, et preter hoc, sunt additi ii. liberi homines. T.R. Willi. xxx. acr. et val. xxii. sol. unus fuit homo Stigandi, et alter Regis, soca eorum in Hincham, et habent dim. leug. in longo, et dim. in lato, et xiiii.*d.* et iii. feord. in Gelto.

BEREFORD,

COMMONLY called BARFORD, from Bere, or Bar, *bread-corn*, and ford, a passage over the river, so that it is the village by the *ford*, famous for wheat or *bread-corn*. In the Confessor's days it was in two parts, the first belonged to *Guert*, as an appendant to his manor of *Cossey*, which at the Conqueror's survey belonged to *Alan* Earl of *Richmond;* it was seven furlongs long and six broad, and paid 13*d. ob. gelt*, as you may see under *Cossey*, at p. 407. To this part belonged a mediety of the advowson, which was in the gift of the lord of *Cossey*, till *Alan de Rohan*, lord there, gave it to *Bon-Repos* abbey in *Normandy*, and it was confirmed by *Henry* III. in 1226, and in 1234, *Eudo*, Abbot there, conveyed it to the Prior of the cathedral church at *Norwich*, *Rich. de Sipton*, dean of *Hingham*, and others, being witnesses; and in 1250, *Walter de Suffield* Bishop of *Norwich* appropriated it to the monks, who were to serve it by a stipendiary priest, (there being no vicarage endowed,) and to have the house and 12 acres of land, and all the profits, which were afterwards divided among them, part being settled on the Prior, part on the *Almoner*, and part on other officers in the convent, the whole of their spirituals being taxed at 6 marks, and their temporals at 6*s.*; and ever since this mediety hath continued in the church of *Norwich*, and this part of the town, with the manor of *Cossey*, to which it now belongs; the lord of *Cossey* being now [1739] lord *paramount* of it.

The other part was held by *Stigand* at the Confessor's survey, and by *Ralf de Beaufoe* at the Conqueror's, of whom *Richard* then held it; the *soke* or *paramountship* of this part belonged then to *Hingham*, as it now doth, Sir *John Woodhouse*, Bart. being lord of its *leet*, in right of his hundred, which is appendant to that manor.[4]

This afterwards became three manors, called *Barford Hall*, (to which the mediety of the rectory belonged,) *Flint Hall*, and *Saham's*, or *Soham Hall*.

BARFORD HALL MANOR

Was held by *Ribald de Midleham*,[5] a younger brother to *Alan* sirnamed *the Black*, the second Earl of *Richmond*, who had the lordship of *Midleham* in *Yorkshire* given him by his brother, *Alan*, from which he took his name; he was succeeded by *Ralf*, his son and heir, and he by *Robert*, his son, whose son *Ralph* left it to his son and heir, who was also named *Ralph;* he assumed the name of *Ralf Fitz-Ralf*,

[4] Terre Radi. de Bellofago. Hund. Feorhou. Bereforda tenuit Stigandus ad socam, T. R. E. xxx. acr. terre, modo tenet Ricardus, semp. viii. vill. et i. car. in dnio . et i. car. hom. iii. acr. prati, et val. xx. sol. In eadem xxx. acr. tenuit liber homo. T. R. E. sub Stigando, Soca in Hincham Regis, et val. v. sol. (Domesd. fo. 213.)

[5] For this family see Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 52.

and died in 1269, leaving his two daughters his heirs, *Joan*, the second daughter, married to *Robert de Tateshall*, and *Mary*, to *Rob. de Nevile*, who had the manor of *Midleham*, &c. with this manor and advowson; she survived, and held it to 1284, in which year she died, leaving it to *Ralf Nevile*, her son and heir, who died in 1330, leaving *Ralf* Lord *Nevile* and *Raby*, her son and heir, who presented here in 1355, and died in 1366; he sold it to Sir *Robert Knowles*, Knt. for life, who presented in 1406, at whose death it went to *Ralf Nevile* Earl of *Westmoreland*, grandson of the last *Ralph*, his father *John* dying in 1388, in the lifetime of Sir *Rob. Knowls;* this Earl died in 1425, but before his death, conveyed the lordship of *Bereford*, and the mediety, to *George de Nevile* Lord *Latimer*, his son by his second wife,[6] and he presented in right of the manor in 1435, and was lord at his death in 1468; Sir *Henry Nevile*, Knt. his eldest son, being slain the same year in the battle of *Edgecotefield*, *Richard Nevile* Lord *Latimer*, his grandson, son of the said *Henry*, succeeded him, and died in 1530, leaving *John Nevile* Lord *Latimer*, his son and heir, from which time the mediety of the advowson hath passed with the advowson of *Fersfield*, as you may see at p. 83, vol. i.; but the manor was sold from it, and afterwards was held by the *Sedleys*, along with *Morley Hall* in *Morley*,[7] till *John Sedley* gave it to *Martine Sedley* of *Barford*, his second son, who sold it to *John Goose*, with the united manors of *Flint Hall*, and *Soham Hall;* and now [1739] it belongs to *Will. Brooks*, Esq. Steward of *Norwich*, in right of his late wife.

MIKELKER, OR FLINT HALL MANOR,

Was sold in 1280, by *Robert*, son of *John de Mickleker*, (or *of the Great Car*,) in *Bereford*, to *John Flint* of *Norwich*, senior, at whose death, *John*, his son and heir, inherited; he held it in 1348 of the manor of *Hetherset*, by the eighth part of a fee, and the rent of 6*s. per annum;* in 1501, *Thomas Bachecroft* of *Little-Melton* gave his part of *Flynt's* manor to *Christian* his wife; in 1521, *Edward Tillis* gave his moiety of it to *Avice* his wife, for life; it was afterwards purchased and joined again by *Henry Riches*, Esq. who, about 1573, sold it to *Martin Sedley*, Esq. who united it to his manor of *Barford Hall.*

ESTHALL, SAHAM, OR SOHAM HALL MANOR,

Was held of the barony of *Rhye*, as of the manor of *Hockering*, at half a fee, and belonged to *John le Botiler* in the beginning of *Henry* the Third's time, and after that to *Will. Bereford.* In the year 1256, *Brian*, son and heir of *John de Bereford*, son of *William* and *Julian* his wife had it; at his death she married *John de Esthall;* (by whose name the manor was sometimes called;) in 1271, *Hugh le Parker* and *Avice* his wife sold it to *William*, son of *Ralf de Saham*, clerk, from whom it assumed its present name; this *Avice* was daughter and heiress of *Brian de Bereford*, which family continued here many years, the descendants from the younger children being numerous; *Nich. de Bereford* sold lands here to *Rob. de Berford*, and I meet with several knights of this name in the county. In 1283, *Rich. de*

[6] See Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 291, 313. Vincent, 588. [7] See p. 481.

Saham was lord here; in 1363, *James de Blickling* of *Norwich*, and *Christian* his wife, sold it to *Rob. Elys* and *Nic. Whitefoot*, and in 1315, *Christopher de Gelham* had it; and in 1345, *William*, son of *Rob. Curson*, was lord for life; in 1374, *William*, son of *John Elys* of *Great-Yarmouth*, and *Maud* his wife, sold a mediety of it to *Adam Humfrey* of *Repham*, *Maud* his wife, and *Giles* their son, and his heirs; and in 1384, Sir *Thomas Morieux*, Knt. *Rob. Garneys*, *Stephen Wyvil*, *Rob. Hethe*, and *Alice*, widow of Sir *Tho. Gerbrige*, Knt. settled it on *Wyvil*, in trust; in 1401, *William*, son of *Rob. Curson*, and *Rich. Blomevile*, had it; in 1525, Sir *John Heydon*, Knt. was concerned in it; in 1545, *Christ. Heydon*, Knt. sold it to *John Legat* and *Tho. Smith*; and in 1564, *Will. Legat*, Gent. sold his half to *Rob. Wyncope*, who joined with *Smith*, and sold the whole to *Martin Sedley*, Esq. who joined it to *Barford-Hall*, with which it now remains.

In the Conqueror's survey it is said the Abbot of St. *Bennet's* in the *Holm* had 30 acres of land here, of which there is no mention afterwards. (*Doms.* 192.)[3]

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Butolph*; *Norwich Domesday* tells us, that the rector of the mediety had a house and 12 acres of glebe, that each mediety was valued at six marks, and paid 6*s.* 8*d.* procurations, 2*s.* 1*d.* synodals, no Peter-pence, and 6*d. ob.* carvage; from all which the impropriate mediety was excused. Here was a gild in honour of St. *Butolph*, and there were two altars at the east end of the nave, one on each side; they were dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Nicholas*; the mediety stands thus in the King's Books; "*Barford* "*Un' med*" *R.* 4*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*" value, but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 22*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation. This town paid 44*s.* to every tenth.

The church consists of a nave and chancel, both which are leaded, the south porch is tiled, the tower is square, and hath three bells, the nave is 32 feet long and 27 broad, the chancel is 26 feet long and 18 broad, and the tower is about 50 feet high.

In the chancel, on a brass plate, are SEDLEY's arms and crest.

Robert, second son of Martine Sedley of Morley Esq. by his second Wife, Daughter of Tho. Knyvett of Ashwell-thorp Esq. died June 30 1613.

Bridget, Wife of Martine Sedley of Barford Esq. Daughter of Sir John Pettus of Norwich, died Oct. 28 1652. The arms of PETTUS.

Martine Sedley of Barford Esq. descended from the Sedley's of South-fleet in Kent, died Jan. 23 Anno Domini, 1652.

SPRING, *arg.* on a chevron ingrailed between three mascles *gul.* three cinquefoils of the field. Eliz. wife of Jn. Sedley of Barfd. Esq. Dr. of Will. Spring of Pakenham, ob. 24 Nov. 1679. 57.

John Sedley of Barford Esq. died Sept. 28, 1681, æt. 71.

Mary Wife of Jeremiah Revans Clerk, Sept. 29 1711.

Clement Parke of Barford, Son of Clement Parke of Hingham, of the ancient family of the Parke's of Barford, died April 27, A. D. 1687, Æt. 53.

[3] Terre Sci. Benedicti de Holmo, ad victum monachorum Feorhou H. In Berefort xxx. acr. ten. S. B.

RECTORS.

1308, *Nic. de Hedersete.* MARY DE NEVILE, Lady of *Midleham.*
1340, *Will. de Rudham.* R. RALF Lord NEVILE Lord *Raby.*
1350, *Will.* of *York.* *Ditto.*
1351, *Tho.* of *Wilton.* *Ditto.*
1355, *Rich. Asorte.* *Ditto.*
1406, *Benedict Kyng,* buried in the chancel in 1420. Sir ROB. KNOWLES, Knt. who purchased the manor of *North-Pykenham,* and this advowson of Sir *Ralph Nevile,* Knt.
1421, Sir *John Prys.* } Sir RALPH NEVILE Earl of *Westmorland.*
1423, *Walter Hert.* } Exchange for *Depham.*
Sir *John Loudman.* R.
1435, *John Fulbourn.* R. GEORGE DE NEVILE Lord *Latymer,* in right of his lordship of *Bereford,* which Sir *Ralph Nevile,* his father, gave him.
1439, Sir *Rich. Barbour.* *Ditto.* He was deprived.
1441, *Tho. Thurleby.* RICH. OLDOMER, Attorney to *George Nevile* Lord *Latymer,* who was in the King's service beyond sea. He resigned.
1451, Sir *Tho. Alford,* died R. GEORGE NEVILE Lord *Latymer.*
1466, Sir *John Brigge,* who was buried in the chancel in 1481. *Ditto.*
1481, Sir *Rob. Clerk,* died R. The Right Rev. Father in God, THOMAS, Cardinal of St. *Ciriac* in *Thermis,* Archbishop of *Canterbury,* and the Pope's Legate, for this turn only.
1504, Sir *Tho. Skynner,* died rector. Lapse.
1535, Sir *Rob. Shypton.* JOHN NEVILE, Knt. Lord *Latymer.*
Rob. Shypton. He was deprived.
1554, *Nic. Appleby,* died R. Lapse.
1591, *Will. Morvilte.* ELIZABETH, relict of *Francis Downes,* by grant from *Rob. Constable,* who had it of the Lord *Latymer,* but it was set aside.
1591, *John Cook,* on *Appleby's* death. Sir THO. CECILL, Knt. and Dame DOROTHY his wife, daughter and coheir of the Lord *Latymer.* United to *Colton.* He returned answer that he had 82 communicants, that he served one mediety as curate to the church of *Norwich,* to which it was appropriated. He died rector.
1637, *Rich. Gammon.* RICHARD GAMMON, clerk, S. T. B. by grant from *John Cook* of *Colton,* clerk, who purchased it of *William Piercy* of *London,* Esq. the true patron. He died rector.
1637, *Will. Bun,* he was buried at *Buxton, Feb.* 3, 1661. ANTHONY WINGFIELD, Bart. coheir of the Lord *Latymer.*
1662, *Sam. Harding,* A. M. Sir ROB. WINGFIELD, Bart.
1693, *Jeremias Revans.* The BISHOP; but it was proved the Bishop had no right, and the institution was voided.
1699, *Jeremias Revans.* Sir HENRY WINGFIELD, Bart.
1727, *John Wingfield,* A. M. ANTHONY WINGFIELD, Esq. his father. He had a writ of *quare impedit* brought against him by Lord *Rochford,* and was outed.
1730, the Rev. Mr. *Sam. Carter,* the present [1739] rector, holds it united to *Colton.* FREDERICK Earl of *Rochford,* whose son, the present Earl of *Rochford,* is now patron.

WRAMPLINGHAM

WAS in three parts at the time of the survey, two belonged to *Cossey*, (as you may see at p. 407, and the third was held by *Edwin* in the Confessor's time, and was given by the Conqueror to *Godric* his *Sewer*, of whom *Ralf* held it; this contained the greatest part of the town, which was about a mile long and as much broad, and paid 9*d. gelt*, and the *soke* or paramountship belonged to *Hingham*, as appendant to the hundred. An account of this manor we have in *Domesday* at fol. 164.[9]

The manor and advowson came very early to the *Helgetons*, Sir *Tho. de Helgheton* was lord in 1233; *Ascelina*, mother of *John de Helgeton*, held a third part of it in dower; in 1235, the said *John* held a fee and half in *Helgeton*, and this town, of the fees of the Earl of *Arundel*, and one quarter of a fee here of *Hugh le Veer*, and he of *Robert de Tateshale;* he was lord here in 1289; in 1304, *John*, son of *John de Helgheton* and *Claricia* his wife, owned the manor; and in 1308, *Claricia*, then a widow, conveyed to *Roger de Martlesham* and *Jemina* his wife, a part of it for their lives only; and in 1315, the said *Claricia* and *Emma de Martlesham* had it; in 1323, *John de Helewton*, *Roger de Kerdeston*, and *Tho. de Helweton*, occur lords, about which time it was divided; *John de Taverham* purchased the advowson and a quarter of a fee, being about half the manor, and *John de Helgeton* had the other half still for life; in 1369, it was joined again, and *John*, son of *Adam de Taverham*, and *Cecily* his wife, conveyed it to *John de Whitewell* and his trustees; in 1397, Sir *John White* was lord, and after him *Robert White*, Esq. his son; in 1448, *Roger Brom*, *Rich. Docket*, and *Will. Lymnor*, were lords, but whether as feoffees I cannot say; in 1444, *Tho. Lymnor* of *Shotesham* granted to *John Appleyerd* and *Tho. Shuldham*, Esqrs. an annuity out of the manor, which the said *Appleyerd*, in 1463, assigned to *Simon White*, *Will. Woodhouse*, and *Stephen Curson*, Esqrs; in 1479, *Will. White*, Esq. had it; in 1496, *Simon White*, Esq.; in 1535, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk* had the reversion of the manor after certain years to come, during the life of one *George White*, a fool natural, son and heir of *John White*, Esq. all which right he conveyed to *Edmund White* of *Shotesham*, Esq. next heir, who presented in 1549, *Margaret White*, widow, who held the advowson in jointure, being then dead. In 1550, the said *Edmund* died seized, and *Anne*, his sister and heir, then married to *Hen. Doyley*, inherited, who, about 1558, sold it to *Henry Richers*, Esq. from whom it went to *Will. Thornton*, Gent. of whom *Rob. Thornton* had it, and after him, it came to *John Thornton*, who

[9] Feorhou H. Terre Godrici Dapiferi. Waramplincham Radulfus, xlv. acr. terre tenuit Eduinus, liber homo T. R. E. semper ii. vill. et vi. bord. et iiii. acr. prati, et dim. mol. et iii. car. tunc val. xx. sol. m°. xl. et totum Waranplicham habet dim. leug. in longo, et dim. in lato, et ix.*d.* de Gelto. Soca in Hincham Regis.

was lord in 1572; and in 1596, *Rob. Thornton*, who was also lord in 1612; I meet with nothing further in relation to it, but am informed that it belonged to *John Marsham*, and now to Mr. *Buckle*.

HILL'S MANOR,

Was a part of the aforesaid manor of *Wramplingham*, granted at first to a family of the same name with the village, from whom it came to *John at the Hill*, from whom it took its name; *Walter de Wramplingham*, *William*, his son, and *Richard*, his brother, were lords of it; in 1249, *John del Hill* and *Basil de Todenham* held it at a quarter of a fee of *Joan de Tateshall*, and she of the Earl of *Richmond;* in this year *Asceline de Wramplingham* sold lands here to *Wil. de Tudenham* and *Basil* his wife, and it was agreed that the said *Basil*, who was sister of *Will. de Wramplingham*, should inherit at her death; in 1287, *Basil* was a widow, and released all her right to *Will. de Tudenham*, her son; in 1289, the said *William* and *John del Hill* were lords, and each had a moiety; at this time the bailiff of *Cossey* prosecuted them for selling wood and timber on the waste of *Wramplingham*, but they proved their right, by shewing *Cossey* had nothing to do in *Wramplingham*, only in those lands that were held of it. In 1315, *John del Hill* and *Warine de Tudenham* were lords; in 1345, *John*, son of *Richard de Melton*, held *Tudenham's* moiety of *Hetherset* manor at a quarter of a fee; in 1401, *Rich. de Melton* had it, *Will. atte Hill* holding his moiety at a quarter of a fee of the honour of *Richmond;* in 1505, *Rich. Brasyer*, alderman of *Norwich*, gave his manor called *Hilles*, to *Katherine* his wife for life, and then to be sold; what became of it after I do not find, but it seems as if *Martin Sedley*, Esq. had it in 1571.

BAINARD'S FREE TENEMENT

Was taken out of the manor of *Wramplingham, Great-Melton, Barford, Windham*, and *Kimberley;* it contained a capital messuage, in which the *Bainards* dwelt, 200 acres of land, and 20*s*. rent, and was held of *Hetherset* manor by knight's service. In 1294, *Roger*, son of *Jeffry Bainard*, and *Mariana* his wife, was lord of this and *Easthall* in *Gasthorp*, as you may see at p. 252, vol. i.; in 1315, *Rich. Bainard* had it; in 1340, *Edw. Downes*, Gent. died, leaving *Francis*, his son and heir; in 1592, *Edw. Downes* had it; but of the owners since that time I find nothing mentioned in the records.

The Prior of *Windham's* manor extended hither, and he had free-warren allowed him in all his lands here, which were taxed at 28*s*. 3*q*.

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Peter* and *Paul*, and is a rectory valued at 5*l*. 4*s*. 9*d*. *ob*. but being sworn of the clear yearly value of 45*l*. 2*d*. it is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; when *Norwich Domesday* was wrote, the rector had a house and 12 acres of land, the living was valued then at 12 marks, and paid 2*s*. 8*d*. synodals, 6*s*. 8*d*. procurations, 12*d*. Peter-pence, and 8*d*. *ob*. carvage; the town paid 2*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*. to each tenth; the temporals of the Prior of *Norwich*, were taxed at 2*s*. In 1540, *Edward Downes*, Gent. was buried in the church; and in 1470, *Avice Stone*,

widow, gave legacies to the new roofing of the church, to make a new window on the south side of the rood-loft, to find a light before the image of St. *Erasmus*, and to the gild of St. *Peter* held in the church.

The chancel is a fine building, erected, as I am apt to think, by Sir *John Canel*, rector, who was buried in it in 1448, under a stone now robbed of its brasses, but has the impression of a cup and wafer still on it; there are six regular windows on each side, and in each of them was one of the twelve Apostles; there are no memorials of any kind, either in church, chancel, or churchyard; the shield of *vert* nine escalops *arg.* 3, 3, 2, 1, being now gone. The nave is leaded, and is 46 feet long, and 17 broad; the chancel is thatched, and is 32 feet long, and 16 broad; the south porch is tiled, the tower is round at bottom and sexangular at top, and hath three bells, on one of which is this,

AVE. MARIA. GRATIA, PLENA, DOMINUS. TECUM.

RECTORS.

1278, *John* the chaplain. WILL. DE WHITEWELL, this turn.

1304, *John*, son of *John de Helgheton*. JOHN DE HELGHETON, his father, and *Claricia* his wife.

1338, Master *Will. de Eston*. JOHN DE TAVERHAM.

1341, *Jeffery de Corpesty*. JOHN DE CORPESTY, this turn.

1361, *Hen. de Old-Bek* of *Wichingham*. JOHN DE TAVERHAM.

1397, *John Jeneson* of *Smaleburgh*. Sir JOHN WHITE, Knt.

1417, Sir *Tho. Bose*. ROB. WHITE, Esq.

Tho. Ermelyn or *Grimelyn*, died rector of *Weting St. Mary*. *Ditto*.

1418, Sir *John Canel*. *Ditto*.

1448, Sir *Will. Robyns*. ROB. BROM, Esq. RICH. DOCKET and WILL. LYMNOR, Gent. He died rector.

1479, Sir *Abel Bramfield*. O. WILL. WHITE, Esq.

1496, Sir *Stephen Chamberlain*. O. SIMON WHITE, Esq.

1538, Sir *John Baxter*. O. MARGARET WHITE, widow.

1549, Sir *Tho. Gayton*, chaplain. O. EDMUND WHITE, Gent.

1556, *Roger Sedal*. O. HENRY DOYLIE, Esq.

1559, *Lancelot Robinson*, priest. resigned. HEN. RICHERS, Esq.

1559, Sir *Simon Jelle*. O. *Ditto*.

1568, Sir *Edw. Beales*; he returned 72 communicants in 1603. WILL. THORNTON, Gent.

1612, *John Benton*, A. M. JOHN THORNTON, Gent. assignee of *Rob. Thornton*.

1638, *Nathaniel Joceline*, A. M. RICHARD JOHNSON, clerk, and THOMAS MANSFIELD, for this turn. R.

1660, *Jonathan Clapham*. O. The KING, by lapse.

1661, 22 *Feb.* The Rev. Mr. *John Brandon*, the present [1739] rector. MARY MARSHAM, widow, guardian of *John* and *Anne Marsham*. He holds it united to *Melton-Parva*.

LITTLE-ELINGHAM.

THIS is the part of *Little-Elingham*, lying in *Forehoe* hundred, which was a separate manor belonging to *Ailwin* in the Confessor's time, when it was worth 20*s*. and was given by the Conqueror to *Roger Bigot*, of whom *Stanart*, an *Englishman*, held it at the survey, it being then worth 25*s*.[1] At his death it came to the Crown, and being joined to the capital manor, it hath continued so ever since, and passed with it, as you may see at p. 287, where the history of this town occurs, the whole (except this part) being in *Wayland* hundred.

DEPHAM

IS so called from ðeop, *deep*, and þam, *a village*, that is, *the deep or miry village*. In the reign of *Edward* the Confessor, great part of the town was owned by one *Lewin*, a freeman, it being then a very considerable manor, but was much increased by the Conqueror's adding six freemen, which *Eudo* held, and their lands and services, all which he gave to *Ralf de Beaufo*, who let the manor for 12*l*. but was forced to fall to 8*l*. 15*s*.; the *soke* or superiour jurisdiction of it belonged to *Hingham*. The town was then 10 furlongs long, and 6 broad, and paid 17*d*. 3*q*. *gelt*, as *Domesday* informs us at fol. 212, 213.[2]

The whole of this manor continued in the descendants of *Ralf de*

[1] Terra Rogeri Bigoti. (Doms. fol. 118.) Feorhou. H. Aluncham Stanart Anglus dim. car. terre tenet pro manerio quam tenuit Aluinus. T. R. E. tunc v. bord. semper ii. serv. silva xii. porc. et iii. acr. prati, semper. i. car. in dnio. et. dim car. hom. semper ii. runc. et viii. anim. et. vi. porc. et xx. oves. et ii. vasa apum. et i. soc. et dim. xxvii. acr. tunc valuit xx. sol. m°. xxv.

[2] Terre Rad. de Bellofago. H. Feorhou. et dim. Diepham tenuit Leuinus liber ho. T. R. E. i. car. terre et lxxx. acr. modo tenet idem, semp. xi. vill. tunc x. bord. m° ix. tunc et post ii. serv. m° nullus. semper iii. car. in dnio. et i. car. et dim. homin. silva xii. porc. et x. acr. prati. semper. i. runc. et dim. hom. silva xii. porc. et x. acr. prati, semper i. runc. et x. anim. et xvii. porc. xxxii. capr. huic manerio iacent semper xxv. soc. et i. car. terre et xxvi. acr. semper vi. car. et dim. et preter hoc vi. liberi homines additi sunt huic manerio T. R. W. quos tenuit Eudo et hab. cxx. acr. terre et xx. bord. et v. car. et vi. acr. prati, tunc val. iiii. libr. caput manerii. et Radulfus dedit totum ad firmam pro xii. libr. sed m° tamen non reddit nisi vi. libr. et vi. liberi homines val. lv. sol. hoc testatur hundret. horum, iii. fuere sochemani Stigandi et socam in Hincham Regis, et habet x. quar. in longo, et vi. in et xvii.*d*. et iii. ferding.

Beaufo, and was carried by *Agnes de Belfo*, or *Beaufo*, to her husband, *Henry de Rya* or *Rye*, lord of *Hingham*, (see p. 432,) who, in 1146, gave two parts of the manor and advowson to the monks of *Christ-Church* in *Canterbury*, and put them in possession by offering his knife at the high altar there, in the presence of *Theobald* the Archbishop, *Walter* the Prior, and many others; and for this, he was received into their fraternity, and made partaker of their devotions, in as ample a manner as any of their domestick brethren.[3] This donation was confirmed by King *Stephen*, *Henry* II. and several succeeding kings. King *Edward* II. granted them a charter for free-warren here, which was the only liberty that the monks ever enjoyed in this town, except that of the *leet* and *paramountship* of their own manor, which the donor gave them, he being then lord of the hundred; though in the aforesaid King's reign, they would have claimed several other immunities to belong to this place, but upon a *quo warranto* brought, they had nothing allowed but their *leet*, to which belonged the assize of *bread* and *ale* of their own tenants, and free-warren, and since that time they never claimed any further exemption. On the Dissolution, King *Henry* VIII. settled it on the *dean* and *chapter* of *Canterbury*, with the impropriation, and the advowson of the vicarage, all which that church hath enjoyed ever since; Mr. *John Amyas* of *Hingham* now [1739] holding it by lease from them; they were taxed for their temporals at 8*l.* 8*s.* 4*d. ob.* and for their spirituals at 16 marks. It appears from King *Stephen's* charter of confirmation, that *Hubert de Rye*, *Castelian*, or Governour of *Norwich* castle, gave upon his death bed the manor and advowson of *Muche-Berdestuna*, or *Mul-Berton*, instead of which, his son *Henry* gave them *Depham*, by their own desire: all the feodaries tell us, that the Prior held his manor here at a quarter of a fee, of the manor of *Hingham*, as parcel of the barony of *Rhye*, in *frank almoigne*.

BLOMEVILE'S MANOR

Was in two parts, the first contained the third part of *Henry de Rhie's* manor, and the third part of the advowson, which the said *Henry* gave to *William de Blundevile*, or *Blomevile*, whose son *Richard* gave his third of the advowson, in 1226, to the monks of *Canterbury*, and *Tho. de Blundevile* or *Blomevile*, uncle (as I take it) to *Richard*, confirmed this donation; this *William*, brother to the Bishop, was of *Newton Flotman*, where the family continued many ages; the said *William* held it at a quarter of a fee of *Hingham*: the other part belonged to the *Wacheshams*; and in 1227, was conveyed by *Giles de Wachesham* to *Alan de Creping*, who was to hold it at half a fee of the said *Giles* and his heirs, who held it of *Hockering*, as parcel of the barony of *Rye*; in 1272, *Hugh de Creping* held it of *Giles*, son of *Giles de Wachesham*, as of his manor of *Wortham* in *Suffolk*; in 1249, *John de Blomevile* had the *Blomeviles* part; and in 1260, *Will. de Blomevile* was lord, to whom *Hugh de Creping* conveyed his half fee, which ever after retained his name; in 1282, *William de Blundevile* held it of *Gerard de Wachesham*, and he of *Giles Plais*; in 1302, *Roger Cosyn* had it, either as guardian or trustee to the heirs of *Will. de Blomevile*; in 1320, *Will. de Blomevile* settled it

[3] Mon. Ang. vol. i. fol. 22.

on *Margaret* his wife; in 1345, *Ralf Bokyng* held it in right of his wife, it being her dower, of the inheritance of *Will. Blomevile.* In 1401, *Rich. Blomevile* had it; in 1489, *Rich. Blundevile* was lord, who died about 1503; it was afterwards sold in reversion to *Roger Woodhouse,* Esq. for in 1572, *Henry Richers,* Esq. was lord, during his wife's life, who, it seems, died in or about 1578, for then *Roger* occurs lord, from which time it hath gone in that family, Sir *John Woodhouse,* Bart. being now [1739] lord.

RIFLEY'S, EASTHALL, OR CROSSE'S MANOR,

At the survey belonged to *William* Earl *Warren,* and passed from that family to the Lord *Bardolph* of *Wormegeye,* of whom it was always held at a quarter of a fee; in the survey of the honour of *Wormegeye,* made in *Edward* the Third's time, it appears, that the *Bardolphs* infeoffed Sir *Neel* or *Nigel de Rifley,* who gave a messuage, 40 acres of land, and the services of several tenants here, with the advowson of St. *Andrew's* church in *Wiclewood,* to the Prior and Convent of *Bromholm,* who sold them to *Richard Starcolf,* and his heirs, who held them in 1328, and died seized in 1333; and soon after, the services were sold off to the tenants, except those that the Prior reserved, for which *Bromholm* convent was taxed at 9*s.* 8*d.*; there was another part, which *Will. de Ellingham* (who in some evidences is called *de Dullingham*) held, which in 1282 belonged to *Rob. de Baconsthorp,* and was formerly *Tho. de Baconsthorp's;* in 1330, *Edm. de Baconsthorp* and *Margaret* his wife had settled it on *Thomas Curzon* of *East-Carleton,* and *Ralf Oldland* of *Ellingham,* in trust for them and their heirs, it being then called *Easthall* manor; it is plain that in 1345, these parts were separate, for in the feodary of that year, *William de Cringlethorp* held half that part which was *Bardolph's,* and *John atte Cross* the other half, and *Edmund de Baconsthorp* held his manor at half a fee of *Rye* barony; but in 1355, they were joined, *John atte Cross* purchasing *Easthall* of *James de Baconsthorp,* and *Alice* his wife; and in 1401, *John Crosse,* junior, his son, had it; in 1447, *John Cross* of *Depeham,* Esq. lived here; he sealed with *sab.* on a fess between three mullets pierced *arg.* as many croslets patee of the first. I meet with no more mention of it till about 1464, and then *Catherine,* relict of *William Goodered* (or *Goddard*) of *Middleton,* late one of the King's justices, gave this manor to be sold after her death; this lady was a great promoter of the rebuilding of the noble church of *Walpole* St. *Peter* in *Marshland,* in the windows of which her effigies is placed, as the plate of it under that church will shew you. In 1510, Sir *James Hobart* had it, and in 1553, Lady *Anne Hobart* of *Depham,* widow, late wife of Sir *Walter Hobart* of *Morley,* Knt. was buried in St. *Butolph's* chancel at *Morley,* and had an interest in this manor in her lifetime.

Of the part which belonged to the Earl *Warren* we meet with this in *Domesday,* fol. 94:

Terre Willi: de Warrena. Feorhou H. et dim. In Depham xxx. acr. terre i. liber homo in eadem carucata. semper v. bord et i. car. et est in eodem pretio. (sc. de Bernham) tota soca in Hincham Regis.

ROBERT'S, ALIAS KNAPELE'S MANOR.

I find that *Robert Fitz-Richard* had it in *Richard* the First's time, from whom it might take its name; *Laurence de Reppes* owned it in 1315, and had it of the inheritance of *Joan* his wife, it being held in *soccage* of the Prior of *Canterbury's* manor of *Depham*, by the rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* and was then worth 5*l. per annum;* he died in 1322, and left it with *North-Repps*, and *Edynthorp* manors, to his two daughters and heirs, *Sibill*, wife of *Rob. de Reppes*, and *Elizabeth*, wife of *Tho. de Wylby*. In 1618, *John Pepys*, Gent. and *Rob. Jaques*, Gent. sold it to *Henry Pannet* and *Calibut Walpole*, Esqrs.

Two parts of the advowson were given, as before observed, by *Henry de Rye*, in 1146, to the monks of *Canterbury*, to whom it was immediately appropriated by *Will. Turbus*, then Bishop of *Norwich*, (with the church of *Tofts*,) and a vicarage endowed; and *Robert*, the first vicar, agreed to pay a pension of two marks a year out of his vicarage to the monks; and in 1181, *John* of *Oxford* Bishop of *Norwich* confirmed it; in 1226, *Rich. Blundevile* or *Blomeville* gave his third part of the advowson to the monks, and *Thomas de Blundevile*, then Bishop of *Norwich*, appropriated it the same year, for the sustenance of strangers and poor people that visited the shrine of St. *Thomas* the Martyr at *Canterbury*, on his own day, on condition there be a vicar appointed, to be presented by the monks, by the Bishop's advice, whose stipend should not be less than 10 marks a year; and also that the church of *Canterbury* claimed no exemption, but acknowledged this church to belong, as to all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, to the see of *Norwich;* and in 1227, *Rich. de Sybeton*, Official to the Archdeacon of *Sudbury*, summoned a jury of thirteen laymen, and twelve clergy, the first of which were, *Nigel, custos* of *Hingham* deanery, *Reymond de Morley, William*, Vicar of *Wiclewood*, &c. to settle this vicarage, which they did in the following manner, the vicar to have all the *alterage*, (i. e. small tithes,) which was then worth 6 marks a year, and half the great tithes of *Tweytfield* in *Depham*, and all the great tithes of *Somerscroftfield*, which contained 7 acres, except two parts of the tithes of 7 acres in *Tweytfield*, which belonged to the Prior of *Norwich;* the tithes were then worth 3 marks 2*s.* 8*d.* a year, and two acres of land on the east side of the churchyard, with the Prior's messuage upon it, for a vicarage-house, the said house and land being of the Prior's lay fee; and 3 acres of the glebe land, lying on the south side of the church, worth 6*s. per annum*, 16*s.* of the yearly quitrents of the Prior's manor, to be paid by the Prior, so that the whole endowment, which was to be 10 marks a year, was assigned at 12 marks and 4*d.* for which overplus the vicar was to pay all synodals, &c.; the vicar was also to have free liberty of commonage on all the commons of *Depham*, belonging to the Prior's manor there; and now all things being settled, in 1235 the Bishop and his chapter gave their consent, and there was a bull obtained from Pope *Gregory* IX. confirming the whole.[4]

HUBERT DE RYE, *Castellan* of *Norwich*, gave a portion of tithes here to the Prior and Convent of the cathedral at *Norwich; Henry de Rye*, his son, and *Agnes Beaufo*, his wife, and the Bishop confirmed

[4] Excerpt. ex Archivis Ecclesiæ Christi Cant. num. 5. Carta de Dyepham, &c.

it; and soon after, King *Stephen* confirmed it also, with the church of *Aldeby*, which *Agnes* gave to the monks.[5] It seems that there were some small lands and rents also, for in 1256, I find "*The homage of the Bishop of Norwich*" mentioned. This portion was appropriated to the *celerer* of the monastery, for which he was taxed at 24*s.*

The CHURCH is dedicated to St. *Andrew;* when *Norwich Domesday* was made, the rector had a house, manor, and carucate of land; the vicar had a house and 3 acres of land, the vicarage was valued at 6 marks, but was not taxed; the procurations were 6*s.* 8*d.* synodals 3*s.* and Peter-pence 16*d.*; it is valued in the King's Books at 5*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 19*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths; and in 1719, 3*d Jan.* was augmented by the Governours of Queen *Anne's* bounty, the Rev. Mr. *Rix*, vicar, giving 200*l.* to its augmentation. This town paid 5*l.* to each tenth.

In 1210, there was an agreement between the Prior of *Norwich* and the vicar, for the two garbs of the tithes of the demeans of *Hubert de Rye*, and the two parts of the small tithes, for all which the vicar used to pay 6*s.* and now was to pay 9*s. per annum.* In 1227, the convent of *Canterbury* bound themselves to the Prior of *Norwich* to pay the *celerer* yearly 24*s.* for the tithe corn of their portion.

1504, 26 *July*, *Will. Seaman* gave 2 acres in *Westfield*, to findtwo lights, one before our *Lady of Pity*, another before the *rood.*[6]

Here were four gilds, of St. *Andrew*, St. *John*, St. *Thomas*, and the *Assumption.*

The south chapel at the east end of the south isle was the *assumption chapel*, in which that gild was kept, and these arms were in the windows of that chapel, *viz.*

MARSHAL, SHELTON, BLUNDEVILE or BLOMEVILE, (to whose manor the chapel belonged.)

WOOD'S, *sab.* on a fess *gul.* three croslets between three mullets pierced *arg.*.

The chapel at the east end of the north isle was St. *John* Baptist's, and in it his gild was kept. In the windows here were the arms of

COGGESHALE, UFFORD, BROM, STAFFORD, VERDON, MORLEY, CALTHORP with an annulet, and TIPTOFT quartering HERLING, with an escutcheon of pretence of *Gonvile.*

There were also the arms of BOURCHIER.

The arms of CANTERBURY impaling GOULDSTON or GOLDSTON, *sab.* in chief a cross formy fitchee *arg.* and are the arms of *Thomas Goldstone*, Prior of *Canterbury*, who died in 1517,[7] in whose time this church was repaired and beautified.

Erm. on an escutcheon *gul.* a plate.

BLUNDEVILE or BLOMEVILE, quarterly, per fess indented *or* and *az.* a bend *G.*

The following arms are carved on the steeple and buttresses: 1. Five chevrons. 2. Quarterly in the first and fourth a bend, second and third chequy. 3. Bendy of twelve pieces. 4. Quarterly. 5. A saltier. 6. SHELTON. 7. A cross treflee. 8. Three bars

[5] Reg. I. Pr. Norw. fo. 54.
[6] R. Pepy. 534.
[7] Dart's Hist. of the Antiquities Cant. Cath. fo. 188.

nebule. 9. The Symbol of the Trinity. 10. A cross. 11. BLOMEVILE's arms. 12. Quarterly in the second and third quarters a crescent. 13. WOOD's arms.

The church is a good fabrick, having a large tower and five bells; the north and south isles and chapel are leaded.

On the rood-loft in the south chapel, S. M. On the north, I. B.

RECTORS.

1146, *Robert*, the first vicar.
1227, *Ralf.*
1319, *Will. de Tatersete.* The Prior and Chapter of *Canterbury.*
1349, *Tho. Taylour.*
1368, *Tho. Patrickswyk;* he changed for *East-Tilbury*, in
1371, with *Rich. Pullyng.*
John Greenhill; he changed for *Takele, London* diocese, in
1398, with *Will. de Alfeston*, who, in
1399, changed with *Nic. Fuller* for *Floketon*, who in
1413, changed with *Walter Hert* for *Epworth* chantry, who in
1423, changed with *John Prys* for *Berford*, who in
1438, resigned to *Will. Bedwell*, who died in 1463; in
1461, he resigned to *John Bownde*, who in
1468, resigned to Brother *John Unkar*, an *Austin*-friar, who in
1482, resigned to *Rob. Hareward*, who died rector.
1504, *Walter Bernard.* O. Lapse.
1512, *John Hole.*
1539, *Peter Galt* was the last presented by the Prior, who in
1553, resigned to *John Broughton.* Mr. AMYAS, farmor of the rectory.
1554, *Edm. Fuller*, on *Broughton's* deprivation. Lapse.
1556, *Steph. Long.* JOHN FLOWERDEW of *Hetherset*, Esq. farmor of the rectory.
1565, *John Godfrey. Ditto.*
1598, *Mark Rame.* NIC. BROOK, Esq. O.
1598, *Edmund Payne.* O. THO. COOPER and WILL. BEALE.
1642, *Antony Cooper.* The Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury.*
1657, *Will. Cullyer.* NIC. BRAGG, Esq.
1713, *Henry Rix*, united to *Colton.* O. Dean and Chapter.
1728, *Will. Cory*, A. B. O. *Ditto.*
1736, *John Wells. Ditto.*
1737, the Rev. Mr. *Robert Nun*, on *Wells's* resignation; he is now [1739] vicar, and the Dean and Chapter of *Canterbury* are the present patrons.

In 1465, *John Walter*, senior, was buried in the church, and gave a good estate, which he owned here, to *Richard*, his son. In 1382, *Tho. de Flitcham* aliened lands here to *Flitcham* priory. There was a very ancient family, sirnamed *Of Depham; Godwin of Depham* had lands here in 1198, and Sir *Stephen de Depham*, Knt. who lived in *Edward* the First's time, bare *arg.* on a fess *gul.* three lions passant gardant *or.*

This village was famous for a *linden tree* of a vast bigness; to the eye it overlooked all other trees thereabouts, when viewed at a distance, as a giant above so many pigmies. It stood in Mr. *Amias's*

yard, and was taken down about 30 years since; at the foot of it is a spring, which petrifies sticks, leaves, &c. which accidentally fall into it, if they lie any time, as the *Atlas* tells us, at p. 309; Mr. *Evelyn*, in his *Silva*, or Discourse of Forest Trees, fol. 82, gives us this description of it, which he says, he received from Doctor *Brown* of *Norwich* in the following words:

"An extraordinary large, and stately *tilia, linden,* or *lime-tree,* "there groweth at *Depeham* in *Norfolk,* ten miles from *Norwich,* "whose measure is this. The compass in the least part of the *trunk* "or body about two yards from the ground, is at least eight yards "and half: about the root nigh the earth, sixteen yards; about half "a yard above that, neer twelve yards in circuit: the height to the "uppermost boughs about thirty yards, which surmounts the famous "*tilia* of *Zurich* in *Switzerland;* and uncertain it is, whether in any "*tilicetum* or *lime-walk* abroad, it be considerably exceeded: yet was "the first motive I had to view it, not so much the largeness of the "*tree,* as the general opinion, that no man could ever name it; I "find it to be a *tilia fœmina;* and (if the distinction of *Bauhinus* be "admitted from the greater, and lesser leaf) a *tilia platuphylos* or "*latifolia*; some leaves being three inches broad; but to distinguish "it from others in the *country,* I called it *Tilia Colossæa Depehamensis.*"

He tells us also, that "a poplar tree, not much inferior to this, "grew lately at *West-Herling,* at Sir *William Gaudie's* gate, which "was blown down about 1690."

HACKFORD.

THIS town is called in evidences, *Hakeford* by *Hingham,* to distinguish it from another town of the same name in this county; it stands in the King's Books by the name of *Hakeford* alias *Hackforth* R.

The advowson belonged to Sir *Andrew de Hengham,* who, in 1276, gave it, with 3 acres of his demeans, to *Mary* then Abbess of *Marham,* and the nuns of that house, on condition that the convent obliged themselves to find a chaplain at their own cost, from the time of the appropriation of the church, to pray for the soul of the said *Andrew* and his ancestors, and the overplus to be laid out in finding clothes for the nuns; it continued a rectory till 1329, when it was appropriated by *Will. Ayremine* Bishop of *Norwich,* and a vicarage endowed, and so it continued till 1428, at which time the Abbess was taxed at 6 marks and an half for her spirituals here, which were, the rectory-house, the great tithes, and 18 acres of land; but in 1433, the profits being small, after the chaplain was paid, the convent renounced their appropriation, and presented to it as a rectory, and as such it continues at this day; it paid 7*d.* Peter-pence, 6*s.* 8*d.* procurations, and 7*d.* synodals; it is valued in the King's Books at 4*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* and

eing sworn of the clear yearly value of 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is discharged of first fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation; the Prior of *Norwich* had lands here, for which he was taxed at 4*s.* 1*d. ob.* the Prior of *West-Acre* for his, at 2*s.* and the Prior of *Bromholm* for his, at 1*s.* The whole town raised to each tenth 13*s.* 4*d.*

The CHURCH is dedicated to the *Blessed Virgin*, and hath only a nave and chancel, both which are thatched: the south porch is leaded, the steeple is square, and hath been higher; it is now covered with board, and hath one bell in it.

In the south window of the church are VERDON's arms. On the font, two keys in saltier, for St. *Peter*. The Symbol of the Sacrament. A saltier ingrailed. Bendy of sixteen pieces. A fess nebulee between six croslets fitchee.

RECTORS AND VICARS.

1293, *Ralf de Banham.*

1311, *Ralf de Tofts.* The Abbess, &c.

1329, *William* Bishop of *Norwich* appropriated it to the convent of *Marham*, at *Toft's* death, to clothe the nuns.

1341, *Walter Morice*, the first vicar. The Abbess.

1349, *Rich. Sharp* of *Fakenham.* R.

1352, *Henry Fole.*

1361, *John atte Hithe* of *Downham Hithe.*

1408, *Tho Fuller.*

1416, *John Messager.*

1433, the profits being small, the Abbess renounced the appropriation, and so it became a rectory again.

1433, *Simon at Esh* of *West-Bradenham.* The Abbess.

1437, *Simon at Esh. Ditto.* R.

1476, Brother *Tho. Bate.*

1469, *Hugh Cook.* O. Lapse.

1471, *Rob. Beryche.*

John Herryson. O.

1492, *Rich. Almayne.* Sir JOHN WINDHAM, Knt. to whom the convent sold the advowson.

1515, *Tho Lightowne.*

1518, *Will. Everod.* O. Sir THO. WINDHAM, Knt.

1523, *Will. Custeworthe.* ELIZABETH relict of Sir *Thomas.*

1525, *John Arland.* JOHN BOURCHIER and ELIZABETH, relict of Sir *Thomas Windham*, Knt.

1556, *Thomas Shipton.* Sir EDM. WINDHAM, Knt.

1559, *Stephen Longe. Ditto.*

1565, *Henry Coke.* O. *Ditto.*

1593, *John Rosse.* JOHN HOLLAND of *Norwich*, Esq. and STEPH. COPPING, Gent.

1597, *Edw. Paris.* Lapse. United to *Rakhithe.* He returned 50 communicants here, in 1603.

1599, *Leonard Howse.* Sir HENRY HOBART, Knt. O.

1663, *Will. Cullyer.* O. ROB. LONG, Esq.

1710, the Rev. Mr. *Rob. Stone*, the present [1739] rector, holds it united to *Little-Brand.* ELIZ. LONG, widow.

The manor was owned by *Ketel* in the Confessor's time, and by *Tovi* in the Conqueror's, when the town was three furlongs long and two broad, and paid 7*d. q. gelt*, as *Domsday* tells us at fo. 278.[8]

It was after in the Barons of *Horsford*, of whose barony it was held as of *Horsford* castle, by *Thomas de Burgo* or *Burgh*; and in 1205, *Simon Fitz-Walter* and *Sara* his wife released the third part of the town, which *Sara* then held in dower, of her first husband, *Tho. de Burgh*, to *Tho. de Burgh*, in exchange, he granting them lands in *Somerton*, &c. for it. It belonged to *John de Hackford* about 1340; in 1391, *Ralf Vernoun* seems to be concerned in it; he was buried this year in *Welbourne* church, Sir *Rob. Berney*, Knt. being his executor, and it looks as if he sold it; for in 1401, *Thomas de Bockyng* held it of the manor of *Horsford*, as of the heirs of *Robert Ufford*, and one part was held of the castle of *Castle-Acre*, and another of the manor of *Hockering*; in 1412, *Thomas Bockyng* and *Cecily* his wife conveyed it to *Edmund Oldhall*, in trust, for her heirs; she left only one daughter, *Margaret*, married to *John Fox* of *Castle-Acre*, Esq. who died seized in 1484, and by his will ordered his body to be buried in the monastery church there, and gave the manor to his wife for life, and then to be sold, as it was accordingly, to Sir *Thomas Windham*; in 1572, *Edm. Windham* had it, who sold it to *Richard Johnson* and *George Woball*, who in 1592, conveyed it to *Tho. Heyward* and *Stephen Copping*, Gent. who sold it to *Will. Thurleby* and *Henry Spyller*, Gents. and they, in 1597, to *Froxmere Cocket*, Gent. and *James Gill*; and in 1608, it belonged to Sir *Henry Hobart*, Knt. Attorney General; and in 1639, *Miles Hobart*, Esq. died seized of the advowson, it being then held of *Horsford*, *John Hobart*, his son and heir, being then 12 years old; it was afterwards sold to the *Longs*, and in 1663, *Rob. Long*, Esq. had it, and *Francis Long* of *Spixworth*, Esq. lately owned it; he had two sons; *Robert*, the eldest, who was disinherited, and *Francis*, the second, who inherited, is also dead, and his son, now a minor, is the present [1739] lord and patron.

WINDHAM,

WINDHAM, *Wimondham*, *Wimundham*, or *Winmuntham*, notwithstanding some have imagined it of *Roman* original, is certainly *Saxon*, and might take its name from its pleasant situation, for pin signifies *a chosen or beloved place*, so that pin-Munte-þam, is, *the village on the pleasant mount*, and the situation exactly answers. As to its being the ancient *Sitomagus*, as a late author would make it, there is no likelihood of it; for, besides the reasons already given at p. 6, and 7, upon

[8] Feorhou H. Terra Tovi. Hakefordam tenuit Ketel liber homo T.R.E. lx. acr. terre et vi. bord. et i. acr. silv. x. porc. et val. x. sol. et iii. quar. in longo, et ii. in lato, et vii. *d.* et i. ferding de Gelto.

viewing the place, I can find no remains of any fortification of any sort whatever, neither hath there been any coins, urns, or other *Roman* antiquities found here that I could ever hear of, which, had it been a place of such repute as *Sitomagus* was, must have happened; and indeed till the erection of the monastery, it had no liberties beyond the neighbouring villages, in any respect, till it afterwards increased so, as to swallow up some of its neighbours, so that their very names, had it not been for that inestimable record of *Domesday* book, had been quite lost; and indeed are so far gone, that the towns which at that time went by the name of DIKETHORP, and HIDICHETHORP, are now contained in it, its limits being so far extended, that even in King *Stephen's* time it contained the half hundred of *Forehoe*.

It is at present a market town, its market being kept every *Friday*, the jurisdiction of which belongs to Lord *Hobart*, who is lord *paramount*, in right of his *leets* belonging to his manors of *Cromwell's* and *Grishaugh* in this town.

The whole of *Windham*, in the Confessor's time, belonged to *Stigand* the Bishop, at whose disgrace the Conqueror seized it, and gave it to *Ralf de Warren*, but he also forfeited it, and at the survey it was in the King's hands, and in the custody of *William de Noiers;* it was then above four miles long and two broad, and paid 6*s*. 8*d*. *geld;* it had been but 20*l*. *per annum*, but was then of 60*l*. value, and would have been worth much more, if *Ralf de Warren*, when he owned it, had nor wasted it, by lessening the *socmen* from 87 to 18, all which were then held by *Will. de Warren*, *Ralf de Beaufo* Earl *Alan*, and *Roger Bigot*, as *Domesday* tells us at fo. 50.[9]

Dikethorp, at the Conqneror's survey, belonged to *Ralf Baniard*, and in the Confessor's time was owned by one *Norman*, a freeman, being then worth 40*s*. and now 4*l*.; it was four furlongs long, and as much broad, and paid 11*d*. *ob*. *geld;*[1] it is now called *Dikebeck*, and lies west of the church.

There was a small part which *William* Earl *Warren* had here worth

[9] Terre Stigandi Episcopi quas custodit. Willi. de Noiers, in manu Regis. Feorhou H. Wimundham tenuit Stigandus, T. R. E. iiii. car. terre, semper lx. villi. et l. bord. et viii. serv. semper iiii. car. in dnio. tunc lx. car. hominum. modo xxiiii. Hanc confusionem fecit Radulfus de Warrenna, antequam forisfaceret, et omnes possent restaurari. Tunc silva c. porc. m°. lx. et lx. acr. prati, semper ii. mol. et i. pisc. semper ii. runc et xvi. anim. et l. porc. et xxiiii. ov. Huic. manerio iacebant T.R.E. lxxxvii. soc. m°. tantum xviii. et habent xxx. acr. terre, semper i. car. et adhuc i. soc. i. car. terre semper iiii. vill. et x. bord. et i. mol. silva xvi. porc. et iiii. acr. prati.

Hoc manerium cum tota soca valebat T. R. E. cum soca, xx. libr. modo lx. et habet ii. leug. in longo. et i. in lato, et vi. sol. et viii.*d*. de Gelto. Ex his sokemanis, qui abbati sunt, habet Will. de Warenna lv. et habet sub se lvii. bord. m°. totum habet v. car. terre et xii. acr. prati, et T.R.E. habebant xx. car. m°. xiii. et dim. mol. semper val. x. libr. et Radulfus de Bellafago, habet x. soc. ii. car. terre et xxx. ii. bord. semper vii. car. et xii. acr. prati, et i. mol. et dim. et Comes Alanus, i. soc. i. car. terre et dim. et xiii. bord. et. iii. car. et. ix. acr. prati, et i. mol. et val. xxx. sol. et Rogerus Bigot ii. soc. xlv. acr. terre et vi. bord. et ii. car. et ii. acr. prati, tunc silva lx. porc. m°. xvi. et val. vii.*s*. et vi. den.

[1] Terre Radi. Bainardi. (Doms. fol. 258.) Feorhou H. In Dikethorp tenuit Norman lib. homo T. R. E. i. terre [sc. car.] semper i. villanus, et tunc. i. bor. m°. iiii. tunc iii. serv. semper ii. car. in dnio. et iiii. acr. prati. m°. i. runc. semper iiii. anim. m°. xxii. porc. tunc v. ov. m°. xl. tunc valuit xl.*s*. modo lxxx. quarta pars v. acr. et val. v.*d*. et habet iiii. quar. in longo, et iiii. in lato, xi.*d*. et i. obolum de Gelto.

40*s.* a year at the survey, which was after called *Stanfield* manor, of which *Domesday*, fo. 94, hath this.

Terre Willi. de Warenna. Feorhou H. et dim. In Wimundham xxx. liberi homines quando recepit m°. xliii. semper i. car. terre tunc et post v. car. m°. ii. semper vi. bord. et vi. acr. prati, totum val. xl.s. Hoc totum est de escangio de Laquis, de terra Sanctorum.

The whole town, including all its present hamlets, (except *Stanfield,)* was one manor in the Conqueror's hands, who gave it to *William de Albany*, along with *Bukenham*, *Snetesham*, and *Kenninghall*, to be held by the service of being *butler* to the Kings of *England*, on the day of their coronation, for which reason he was called *pincerna Regis*, or *the King's butler;* but it did not continue whole long, for on his founding the priory of *Windham*, he gave about a third part of it to that convent, with liberty to hold a court and receive all the amerciaments of their own tenants, whether they were amerced in his *leet*, or *market-court*;[2] and this part became *the abbey manor;* the rest still remained in *William's* hands, in whose posterity it continued till the division of the *Albanys* estate, and then it was allotted to Sir *Robert de Tateshale*, in whose family it went, till, for want of male issue, it became divisible between *Caily*, *Driby*, *Bernak*, and *Orreby*,[3] to which division some of the manors of this town owe their original.

CROMWELL'S MANOR

Contained a third part of *Wimondham*, with a third part of the *leet*, which extended over part of the hamlets of *Norton*, *Sutton*, *Watlefield*, and *Silfield*, and each paid a separate *leet fee* to this manor, and chose their several officers, as *constables*, *aletasters*, *woodwards*, &c.; *Silfield leet fee* is 3*s.*; *Watlefield* or *Waters*, 5*s.*; *Suton* 4*s.*; *Norton* half a mark. This manor fell to the share of the *Bernaks*, as you may see in vol. i. p. 374, and passed from them to Sir *Ralf Cromwell*, Knt. whose name it still bears; and after that, went with *Bukenham*, till one moiety went to *Fitz-Williams*, and the other to the *Knevets*.[4] *Fitz-Williams's* moiety, in 1546, was sold by *Rob. Drury*, and *Robert*, his son and heir, and *Agnes* his wife, to *John Flowerdew* of *Windham*, Esq. who, in 1558, settled it on *Edw. Flowerdew*, Esq. who, in 1564, sold it to *Edw. Clere* of *Blickling*, Esq. and the said *Edw. Clere*, in 1565, granted an annuity of 40*s.* *per annum* out of it to *Edward Flowerdew* aforesaid; and in 1636, *Eliz. Clere*, widow, was lady here, from which family it passed with *Blickling* to the *Hobarts:* the other moiety continued in the *Knevets*,[5] till Sir *Philip Knevet* sold it to Sir *Henry Hobart*, in whose family it hath passed ever since, *John* Lord *Hobart* being now [1739] lord; it is now joined to *Grishagh*, *Rusteyns*, *Matshal*, and *Calthorp*, all which manors and free tenements united in the *Hobarts*, and so continue. The *Little-Park* in *Wimondham* belonged to this manor; and in Sir *Tho. Knevet's* time, the quitrents were 57*l.* 10*s.*

The eldest son is heir, the fine for demean land is 6*s.* 8*d.* an acre, for other land, 4*s.* the lord's rents are gathered by the *heywards*, which are chosen for the four *hamlets*.

[2] Mon. Ang. vol. fo. 337.
[3] See vol. i. p. 371, 2, 3.
[4] Ibid. p. 375, 6, 7.
[5] Ibid. p. 378, &c.

GRISHAGH MANOR

Contained the other two third parts of *Wimondham* manor, and the two third parts of the *leet*, with the advowson of the abbey, and at the division was allotted to *Thomas de Caily*, who, in 1316, had a charter for free warren granted to him, and *Margaret* his wife, here, and in *Wolferton*, *Babingle*, &c.; from the *Cailys* it passed to the *Cliftons*, and from them to the *Knevets*,[6] in which family it continued, till Sir *Philip Knevet* sold it to the *Hobarts*, in which family it still remains, *John* Lord *Hobart* being now lord. *Grishaw* great park, and *Grishagh* wood, belonged to this manor, and the manor of *Cromwell's* is called a member of it, it containing a third part of it; the whole being held of the barony of *Tateshale*, by the service of the *butlership* on the coronation day, as in *Bukenham* at large.

The eldest son inherits; it gives a moiety dower; the rents are collected by the *heywards* of the several hamlets, *viz. Norton*, which pays 3*s.* 9*d. leet fee*, *Silfield* 3*s.* *Watlefield* 5*s.* and *Sutton* 2*s.* 8*d.* the quitrents being formerly about 50*l. per annum.*

RUSTEYN'S

Was part of the capital manor, granted by the *Albanys* to *Alan*, son of *Reginald*, who left it to *Maud*, his sister, who died without issue, and left it to *John*, son of her brother *Robert*, who, in 1227, sold it to *Will. Rusteing*, from whom it took its name; he held it at the sixth part of a fee, of the great manor. In 1279, upon *Alice Rusteing's* marriage with *Ralf de Kirketon*, it was settled on them by *Will. Rusteing*, the son, perhaps, of the former *William*; in 1333, *Peter de Uvedale* and *Margaret* his wife settled it, with their manor in *Tacolneston*, on themselves for life, then on Sir *Thomas Uvedale*, Knt. remainder to *Hugh*, son of Sir *John de Uvedale* in tail. In 1345, the said *Margaret* had it: and in 1401, the said *John Uvedale* held it of the *Cliftons*, as parcel of *Tateshale* barony; in 1557, Sir *John Clere*, Knt. owned it, and in 1592, Sir *Edward Clere*, Knt. was lord, from which family it passed to the *Hobarts*, and *John* Lord *Hobart* now hath it, and keeps the court with his other manors; but in 1611, at the first general court of *Philip Knevet*, Baronet, who was trustee, it was held separate from *Grishagh* and *Cromwell's*, the style then being, *Rusteyns alias Rystons*, *Mattishall* and *Calthorps*, which two last are small manors or free tenements, that were formerly purchased by the lords of *Rusteyns*, and joined to it. The fine is at the will of the lord. The site of this manor is on a mount, double moated in, and Sir *Edward Clere* built a farm-house on it; there were about 100 acres of demean adjoining to it.

STANFIELD OR STANFIELD HALL MANOR

Belonged to the Earl *Warren* in the Conqueror's time, and after to the *Bigot's* of whom it was held by *Katherine*, wife of *Roger Fitz-Osbert*, in 1306; and in 1346, *Maud*, widow of *Oliver de Mouton*, conveyed part of it to *Bartholomew de Salle*, and *Richard de Bittering*,

[6] See vol. i. p. 375, 6, 7, &c.

who joined it to that part that *Rob. de la Salle* of *Norwich* had in 1280. Another part remained in *John*, son of *Thomas de Mouton* and *Ivetta* his wife, to the value of 100*s. per annum*; in 1348, the said *Bartholomew* held it at the fourth part of a fee; in 1394, *William Appleyard* paid his relief for it to *Margaret* Dutchess of *Norfolk*, it being then held of the honour of *Forncet*; and in 1448, *Edmund Appilyard* of *Windham*, son of *William*, gave it *Anne* his wife for life, remainder to *William*, *Geffry*, and *Edmund*, his sons. Another part of this manor belonged to the *Rokeles*, and after, to the *Cursons*, and was held by *Richard le Curson* in 1256, who was then summoned to be made a knight, as holding a whole fee here, and in *Ketringham*; in 1307, Sir *Will. Cursoun* held his part of *Richard de la Rokele*, by the eighth part of a fee, and had a capital messuage in which he dwelt, 144 acres in demean, besides many lands, rents, and services here, and in *Ketringham*; in 1317, *Katherine Curson*, widow of Sir *William*, is called lady of *Stanfield*; she held it for life, and was succeeded by Sir *John Curson*, her son and heir, who, in 1339, had Sir *William Curson*, by *Margaret* his wife; in 1333, *Oliver de Mouton* and *Maud* his wife settled their part on this Sir *John Curson*, who had now married *Ivetta*, widow of *Thomas de Mouton*; in 1349, *John de Berford*, *Roger Mundegome*, rector of *Brakene*, *Joan*, widow of *John de Bumpstede*, *Peter de Bumpstede*, *Emma*, wife of *Bartholomew*, son of *Nich. de Apilyerd*, and *Richard*, son of *Bartholomew de Salle*, held jointly the manor of *Stanfield*, which they all settled on *Emma* for life, and afterwards released for ever to *Will. Appleyard*, who had possession in 1463. In 1514, Sir *Nicholas Appleyard*, Knt. granted an annuity of 6*l.* issuing out of the manor, to *John Griffyth* and *Margaret* his wife; in 1528, *Roger Appleyard*, Esq. of *Brakene* gave it *Elizabeth* his wife for life, and then to *John*, his son and heir, who held it in 1549. It looks as if *Philip Appleyard*, Esq. sold it, for in 1563, *James Altham*, Esq. kept his first court, who, in 1564, sold it with *Hethill* in common, to *Edward Flowerdew* of *Hetherset*, Esq. and *Henry*, a younger son of Sir *Robert Townsend*, Knt. deceased; and the same year, *Flowerdew* conveyed his half to *Thomas Townsend* of *Brakene-Ash*, Esq. *Roger Townesend* of *Raynham*, *Henry Heveningham* of *Ketringham*, *Will. Curson* of *Belagh*, and *Francis Windham* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esqrs. who, in 1569, reconveyed their right to the said *Edward Flowerdew* and his heirs. This *Edward* settled at *Stanfield Hall* about 1566, for in that year, by the name of *Edward Flowerdew* of the *Inner Temple*, Gent. he purchased all the furniture of *John Appleyard* of *Stanfield Hall*, in order to come and dwell there; in 1573, he was become an eminent barrister, for then *Thomas Grimesdiche* of the *Inner-Temple* settled an annuity of 40*s.* issuing out of his manor called *Joyce's*, in *Little-Hadham* in *Hertfordshire* on him, in consideration of the good and faithful council he had given him; and in 1575, he had such another grant of 5 marks a year for life made him, by *Simon Harecourt* of *Stanton Harcourt* in *Oxfordshire*, and *Walter*, his son and heir, issuing out of their manor of *Stanton Harcourt*. In *Mich.* term, 1580, he was called to the degree of *serjeant* at law, and in 1584, 23d *Oct.* was made *Baron* of the *Exchequer*. By the inquisition taken after his death, in 1599, it was found that the manor was in feoffees hands, to the use of *Elizabeth* his wife, as her jointure, and that he was seized of a moiety of *Hetherset* manor in

Hetherset, and of the site of the *abbey*, and that *Anthony Flowerdew*, Gent. was his cousin and heir being son of *William* his brother; and that he was 29 years old. In 1631, Sir *Rob. Gawdy* had his share of Sir *Nathaniel Bacon's* lands in *Stukey*, in right of *Winefrid* his wife, one of his daughters and coheirs, and had this manor settled on him for life only, remainder to *Dorothy*, his daughter and sole heir, then married to Sir *Philip Parker* of *Arwarton* in *Suffolk*, Knt. and her heirs; in 1642, it was purchased by Sir *Thomas Richardson*, Knt. in which family it hath continued ever since, *William Jermy*, Esq. and *Elizabeth* his wife, being the present [1739] owners. (See p. 449, for *Richardson's* pedigree.) The fine is at the lord's will.

GONVILE'S MANOR

Was a part, that, on the division of the *Albanys* estate, came to *Roger de Montealt*, by grant of *Robert de Tateshale*; it was infeoffed in *Robert de Milliers*, who held it at half a fee of *Roger's* castle of *Rising*; it afterwards belonged to *Godfrid de Millers*. In 1314, *William*, son of *John Florence*, had it; in 1345, *John Lytlehare* and *John de Bonyngton* were lords; and in 1401, *John Gonvile* and his tenants owned it; in 1462, *Humfry Bouchier* Lord *Cromwell*, and *Joan* his wife, *Jervace Clifton* and *Maud* his wife, settled it on their trustees; in 1480, Sir *Robert Wingfield*, Knt. died seized of it, in right of his wife, the heiress, of *Gonvile*, as you may see in vol. i. p. 321. The manor after came to the *Cleres*, about 1550, and since that, belonged to the *Talbot's*, by purchase from Sir *Edward Clere*; and *Tho. Talbot*, Knt. came and settled at *Gonvile Hall*; he left it to *Tho. Talbot*, Esq. his son and heir, who married *Anne*, daughter of *William Herne* of *Tibenham*, whose son, *Thomas Talbot* of *Gonvile Hall*, lived in it in 1664, and married *Jane*, daughter of Sir *John Mede* of *Lofts* in *Essex*, Knt. by whom he had *Thomas*, 24 years old in 1664; he married a *Flowerdew* of *Norwich*; his brother *John* was a clergyman, and married a daughter of Sir *Arthur Jenny* of *Knotshall* in *Suffolk*, and settled at *Icklingham*; *Thomas*, son of the aforesaid *Thomas Talbot*, married *Mary*, daughter of - - - - *Haws*, M. D. and in 1695, bare his paternal coat, *viz.*

Arg. a chevron *gul.* between three talbots passant *sab.* Crest, a swan's head and neck, *arg.* winged and collared with a ducal crown *or.*

He had two sons, *Thomas* and *John*, and a daughter named *Anne*. This manor is said to have been given by Mr. *Wright*, an attorney at law in *Bury*, to Mr. *Joshua Grigby*, town clerk there, who is the present [1739] lord. The Rev. Mr. *Taylor*, late vicar here, in his account of this town, says that the custom is, that every tenant that does not pay his quitrent on the court day before dinner, forfeits 2*d.* to be added to every shilling that he pays.

STALWORTHY'S, BURFIELD, AND NOTHE'S MANOR,

Was formerly three separate manors; the first was held of the Abbot's manor, it being a parcel of it granted off by the Prior of the house; in 1284, *Nigel de Stalworth* lived here, and was lord of it in 1474; *Thomas Crofts* of *Westhall* in *Suffolk*, Esq. was buried in St. *Mary's*

chapel in St. *Andrew's* church at *Westhall*, and gave this manor to be sold. In 1578, *John Bacon* of *Hesset*, Esq. owned it, with its members, of *Bones-Magna* and *Parva*; in 1600, Mr. *Robert Blackbourn* purchased it of *John Bacon* of *Hesset*, Esq. in which family it continued in a lineal descent, till *Edmund Blackbourn* of *Windham*, Gent. died, and left it to his widow, who now owns it.

Burfield Hall, belonged to the great manor, and was a part of it, given by Sir *Robert de Tateshale* to *John de Thorp*, and *Alice* his wife, who held it at the sixth part or a fee of *Tateshale* barony; in 1315, Sir *John Thorp* was lord; in 1472, *Thomas Thorp* and *Agnes* his wife sold it to *John* and *Robert Yaxley*, and *Rob. Woodhall*; in 1501, *John de Overhall* or *Woodhall* had it, and held it of *Grishagh* manor; in 1498, it was bought by *William Lamb*, who purchased *Stalworthy's*, and united them; in 1544, *Edm. Bainard* had them, who joined *Nothe's* free tenement to them, which had been in his family for many generations, they after came to the *Bacons*, and passed ever since united as they now [1739] remain.

WINDHAM REGINÆ, OR THE ABBOT'S MANOR,

Was given by the *founder* to that house, and passed with it to its dissolution, and was granted by *Henry* VIII. in 1545, to *Henry* Earl of *Surrey*, at whose attainder it reverted to the Crown, and was assigned to the Princess *Mary*, before she came to the Crown; in 1556 King *Philip* and Queen *Mary* kept court here, from whom it came to Queen *Elizabeth*, who held her first court in 1558; in 1573, the Queen had the manor and rectory, and the rents were 102*l. per annum*; in 1622, it was assigned to *Charles* then Prince of *Wales*, afterward *Charles* I.; it after belonged to *Philip Harbord* of *Besthorp*, Esq. and then to *Susan*, his widow, who remarried to *Francis Howard* Baron of *Effingham*; it hath gone with *Besthorp* ever since, which you may see in vol. i. p. 500. and is now [1739] owned by the heiress of Mr. *Shaw* and Mrs. *Paston*.

CHOSSELL'S MANOR.

Choselee manor in *Windham* hath a *leet*, with sole jurisdiction over its own tenants, it was part of the great manor given by *Will. de Albany*, before 1146, with the consent of *Will. Turbus* Bishop of *Norwich*, to God and St. *Mary*, and the church of St. *Lazarus* of *Jerusalem*, (at *Burton*,) and the brethren serving God there, for the souls of *Stephen* King of *England*, and *Maud* his Queen, and of *Adeliza*, or *Alice*, widow of King *Henry* I. then wife of the said *William*, and for their children, friends, and benefactors, living or dead, as the original grant, among the evidences of the city of *Norwich*, informs me; it contained six score acres of land in *Windham*, lying between the manor-house and the field.

Salmon, in his *Roman Stations*, p. 8, gives us the following account of an old chapel here:

"On the *north-east* side of *Windham*, at half a mile's distance, "stands what is left of a small antient building, called *Windham* "*Chappel*. The foundation is a bridge of three or four arches over a "brook, running north and south, the chappel east and west. The

" bridge is about three foot wider than the chappel, so there is a foot " way over by the chappel side,[7] which a horse too may go upon in a " flood, this is thought to have been the *cell* of some *anchoret*, who " lived upon the alms of passengers. Just by stands a meeting-house " of the *quakers*, who formerly made use of the chappel, till it became " ruinous, as one of the neighbours informed me. By what revolving " jumble of ideas they came to fix upon hallowed ground, is to me a " mistery, unless the murmuring stream did the office of an organ, and " served as a vehicle to their sighs."

This is called *Westwade* chapel, from the little stream it stands over, and was founded by the said *William*, and made a cell to the *lazars* at *Burton*, who placed a master and two or three brethren to dwell here, in order to get what they could of the passengers that went by; it seems the *custos* was looked upon as lord of this manor, for I have seen a copy in *Henry* the Sixth's time, the style of which is this: *Wymondham.* " *Curia Domus fratrum Sancti Lazari*," and no mention of *Burton*; and when the admitting part comes, it says, " *Dominus*," which I suppose means the *custos*, and not *domini* to mean the *brethren.*

At the Dissolution it was given by *Henry* VIII. to *John Dudley*, Knt. as part of the dissolved house of *Burton Lazars*; in 1545, he sold it to *Will. Kett*, and in 1578 it belonged to *the hospital of Norwich*, as it still doth, the *Corporation* of that *city* being now lords.

PALGRAVE'S OR HETHERSET'S MANOR

Was held in 1401, by *John de Hethersete*, of the manor of *Forncet*, at a quarter of a fee: it came since that to the *Palgraves*; in 1545, *Clement Palgrave*, Esq. owned it, after that, *John Palgrave*, Esq.; and in 1648, Sir *John Palgrave*, Knt. and Bart. sold it to *Samuel Smith*, of *Norwich*, Esq. *Robert Willimot* of *Greys-Inn*, Esq. and *Will. Bond* of *London*, which *William*, in 1667, sold it to *Sarah Bispham*, relict of *Samuel Bispham*, M. D. and her heirs, with *Hetherset*, and *Woodhall* in *Hetherset*. It once was owned by Mr. *John Aid* of *Horstead*, of whom Mr. *Henry Smith* of *Coltishall*, the present [1739] lord, purchased it.

DOWNHAM HALL MANOR.

At the time of the Conquest, this part of the town was a separate village or hamlet, called by the name of HIDICHETHORP, and was a distinct manor extending into *Windham*, *Kimberley*, and *Hingham*, the whole of it being then worth 30*s*. a year; it was seized by *Bainard*, who did not keep it long, before the King took it, and laid it wholly to *Windham*, from which time it hath always been taken as an hamlet to that parish.[8]

[7] Now, the east wall is broken down, and the horses pass through the very chapel. [1739.]

[8] Invasio Baignardi. Feorhou H. In Hidichethorp xxiiii. liberi homines, cxx. acr. quod tenet Baignardus, de quibus suus antecessor nec commendationem habuit. De quibus fuere iii. in Wimundeham et unus in episcopatu, et iii. de Kiburnelai, et xvii. in Hincham. Inter totum habent iiii. car. v. acr. prati, val. xxx. sol.

It soon afser lost its original name, and took another, by which it hath passed ever since; Þi-ðic-Ðonp, signified *the village at the hill, by the ditch or water*, and ðun-þam, by which name it went in *Henry* the Second's time, is "*the village on the hill,*" both which answer to it situation; at the foundation of the priory of *Windham* it was given by the founder to that house, and was afterwards assigned, with all its rents and services, to the Abbot thereof, who built a country seat or house of retirement, on the top of the hill, which is called *Downham-Lodge*, which with the manor was assigned to the Lady *Mary*, after the Dissolution; but she did not enjoy it, by reason the Abbot foreseeing the approaching fate of his convent, leased it out to *John Flowerdew* of *Hetherset*, Esq. which lease did not expire till 1561, it being called in that lease *Downham Hall*, and *Downham Hall* manor; during this lease, it seems the *Cottons* obtained a grant of it; for in 1565, *Will. Cotton* and *Ursula* his wife conveyed the manor, site, fald-course, free-fishery, and common of pasture in *Downham* shifts, to *Will. Thornton*, and in 1573, *John Thornton* of *Soham* in *Cambridgeshire*, Gent. granted an annuity of 26*s.* 8*d.* out of it, to *Edw. Flowerdew*, in recompense for his good council and advice given him. In 1623, *John Thornton*, Esq. sold it to *Rich. Buxton*, Gent. from whom it came to the *Woodhouses*, in which family it continues at this day; they having left their old seat at *Kimberley*, and settled here, it being far the most agreeable situation. The house stands on the summit of a hill, in a most pleasant park, and commands two fine views, the western one overlooks a vale with a rivulet in the midst, a large bason of water of about 12 or 14 acres, (made by the present owner,) rendering it most delightful that way, as the fine *visto* doth on the other side, which commands the valley, and terminates in a most agreeable landscape towards *Barford*. It now [1739] is the seat of *Armine Woodhouse*, Esq. one of the present members in parliament for the county of *Norfolk*.

BROCKDISH, SPRINGWELL'S, OR FINDERN'S MANOR,

No doubt belonged to the several families, whose names it retains; in 1545, *Tho. Findern* of *Wiclewood* was lord, who was descended from the *Finderns* of *Essex* and *Derbyshire;* it continued a good while in that family, *George Finderne* was lord, and afterwards it belonged to the *Duffields*, and now Mr. *Charles Humfrey* of *Norwich* is lord.

THUXTON'S AND BEACHAM'S

In *Windham*, *Bunwell*, and *Carleton*, formerly belonged to the *Beauchamps*, from whom it took its present name; it after belonged to Sir *Philip Woodhouse*, Knt. who, jointly with his trustees, sold it to *Rich. Page*, whose son, *Will. Page*, held his first court in 1587. It lately belonged to *John Tallowins*, after to Mr. *Rob. Bullock* of *Hingham*, and Mr. *Robert Bullock*, his son and heir, is now lord. I find a manor here called WADKAR in *Windham*, which court was held at *Windham* single, 37th *Henry* VIII. but in *Philip* and *Mary's* time, it seems to be joined to *Kirkeby-Bydon* or *Kirby-Bedon*, at which town the court was then held; in 1664, the style was thus: *Witlingham*, alias *Wicklingham*, *Wadkers* in *Wimondham*, and *Kirkby-Bedon*, where

the court was held, so that I imagine, that *Wadkers* in *Windham* and *Wicklingham*, being in the same lord, were joined and kept as one court; and this is all I find of the manors here.

THE RECTORY

Was given by the founder to the prior, who got it immediately appropriated to the monastery, and it continued (all but the vicar's part) in that house till its Dissolution, and then came to the Crown, where it remained till Queen *Elizabeth*, by letters patent dated 27th *June*, in the 42d year of her reign, among other things granted in exchange to the Bishop of *Ely* and his successours for ever, "the rectory of *Wi-*" *mondham* with the tithe barn, and all the tithes of the demean lands, "late parcell of *Wimondham* priory," and ever since, it hath been held as it now is, by lease of that see. Mr. *Burroughs* of *Windham* being the present [1739] lessee.

The vicarage was settled in 1221, the Vicar being to have half the offerings at the altar, except on the four feast days, of the *Purification* and Birth of the *Virgin Mary*, (on which days great feasts were held here, the church being dedicated to her when it was finished, and to St. *Thomas Becket*,[9]) *Christmas* and *Easter*, and on them the Prior was to have the whole, the vicar was to have the wax-candle offerings, by the name of *cerage*, besides other small tithes, as calves, lambs, &c. all the confessions of the parishioners, and a *corrody* in the monastery, (in lieu of which a pension was granted at the Dissolution to the vicar,) and *Walter* the Archdeacon then agreed, that he and his successours would receive but one mark yearly for procurations; the vicar was to have the tithe of all corn growing in the parish, and converted into bread-corn there, by the name of *lofe-corn*, besides other tithes, the whole of his profits being taxed at 12 marks, all which the Pope, Bishop of *Norwich*, and the Prior there, confirmed by their several deeds. *Walter's* taxation gives us this account: the rectory, with the manor, &c. is taxed at six score and six marks and an half, and the vicarage at 10 marks, *Norwich Domesday* gives us this account: here is a cell of monks belonging to St. *Alban's* monastery, to which the parish church is appropriated, together with the chapel of St. *Thomas* the Martyr, and the impropriation is valued at 120 marks, the vicarage at 13 marks, the vicar hath a house but no land; synodals and procurations are 3*s*. 4*d*. Peter-pence 10*s*. and the town pays yearly carvage to the high-altar of *Norwich* cathedral, by the vicar, every *Whitsun* week, 2*s*. 1*d*.

VICARS.

Walter, the first vicar. The Prior and Convent.
1260, *Richard*.
1280, *Nigel Payn*.
1290, *Baldwin*, the Prior's nephew.
1317, *Robert Wauncy* of *Kingswalden*; he resigned and went to *Colton*.

[9] This shews it was some years before the church was finished, after the nomination of the first prior, for Becket was not murdered till 1130, in which year the first prior was appointed.

1333, *Henry de Mashworth*, who resigned *Hapesburgh.*
1349, *Rich. Estrild.* R.
1349, *Richard*, son of *John Richard* of *Kimburley*, changed in
1365, with *John de Stukele*, for *Colton*, who changed in
1388, with *Thomas de Killingworth* for St. *Butolph* in *Norwich.* He was buried in the church in 1397.
1397, *Tho. Praty.*
1397, *Rob. Wright.* R.
1408, *Rob. Basage*, changed in
1424, with *Tho. Pilecok*, for *Stanhawe.* He died vicar.
1434, *John Girding.* O.
1466, *Tho. Draper.* O.
1479, *Rob. Irby.* R.
1499, *Tho. Porter.*
1513, *John Drye*, A. M. ob. 1538.
1538, *Eligius Ferrers*, then Abbot, was the last presented by the convent. He lies buried under the fine old monument on the south side of the altar.
1539, *Henry King*, S. T. P. resigned; he was installed prebend of *Norwich* in 1548, was rector of *Great-Fraunsham* in 1551, and next year of *Little-Fraunsham*, but was deprived of all in the beginning of Queen *Mary's* reign; but afterwards being reconciled, he died rector of *Winterton* in 1557. The Crown.
1555, *Will. Wyllis.* *Ditto.*
1556, *Tho. Briggs.* Lapse. *Ditto.*
Sir *Harvy Hoping.* *Ditto.*
Mr. *Mason.* *Ditto.*
1573, *Tho. Lewger.* *Ditto.*
1581, *Anth. Carington.* *Ditto.*
1581, *John Woodfall.* *Ditto.*
1590, *Sim. Wells;* he returned 1600 communicants here in 1603. *Ditto.*
1607, *Edward Agas.* The Bishop of *Ely*, who is now [1639] patron, the advowson being settled on that see by Queen *Elizabeth.*
1629, *Joshua Meen;* he was born at *Waybred* in *Suffolk.*
1660, *Henry Younger.*
1663, *John Marshall.*
1666, *Francis Lewes.* O. He was rector of St. *Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street.*
1683, *Tho. Baron.* O.
1686, *Tho. Wright*, buried in the chancel.
1691, *Will. Hawys.* O.
1701, *George Taylor*, buried in the vestry.
1737, 8 *June*, the Rev. Mr. *Robert Cremer*, A. M. [1739] holds it united to *Ashill.*

This vicarge is valued in the King's Books at 10*l.* 14*s.* 4*d. ob.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 49*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* is discharged of first fruits and tenths; it is there called WYMONDHAM, *alias* WYNDHAM. It hath a vicarage house and some small parcels of glebe, given by *John Westgate* and *Alice* his wife in 1472, "to the vicar of "*Windham* my close called *Brothiways* in *Cakewike* in *Windham*, that "he and his successors should keep a *certayn* for our souls." I am

informed it lies in Mr. *Drake's* estate, who pays the vicar the rent of it yearly. At the Dissolution there was a pension paid to the vicar, of 6*l.* 10*s. per annum*, which was 5*l. per annum* only in 13th *Elizabeth.*

THE PRIORY OR ABBEY.

The priory of *Wimondham* was founded in the time of King *Henry* I. by *Will. de Albani, Butler*[1] to that King, for his own and wife's souls, and those of his father, mother, and ancestors; he endowed it with the parish church of *Windham*, and all the tithes and revenues whatsoever belonging to it, and gave his manor house, with the court-yard, orchards, alder-car, fisheries, and moats round the house and court-yard, and also the mill in the court, and the mill called *West-wade*, with 30 acres of pasture by it, the grove called *Biskilmid*, and the little grove at *South-Wood*, the *wic* and 10 tenants in *Suthwode* by the *wic*, as much arable land in the said town as was let at 13*l. per annum*, 45 acres of which laid in *Northfield*, 80 acres in *Eastfield*, and 80 acres in *Silfield*, with 40 tenants, and their lands, in the same town, and 18 freeholders and their services. He also granted leave to the Prior and Convent to hold their court in the said town, and to have all the amerciaments of their own tenants, whether they were amerced in his *leet* or in the *market-court*. He gave them also the tithe of his woods in *Bukenham*, and liberty for their swine to go there, 40*s.* land in *Nelond*, *Molefen*, and *Brakene*, the lands in *Wramplingham*, which *Rob. Grym*, *Elsey*, and *Ribald*, held, the advowson of *Colton*, with the lands there, with *Ulf*, the parson or priest, then held, with the land of *Adelstan* and of *Colman le Kinge*, the whole town of *Hapisburgh*, except the land of *Ansgot* the chamberlain, the church and the market, with all that belonged to it, namely *wrec*, *tol*, *team*, and other customs; two carucates of land, a faldage, mill, and 13 men in *Barnham*, with two parts of the tithes of his demeans in that town, all which he held of *Henry* I.; the church of *Snetesham*, with all that belonged to it, one carucate of land and a free-fald there, two parts of the tithes of all his lands, and liberty of fishing in all his fisheries, in *Grimston*, *Flitcham*, and *Pikenham*, all which he granted to the Prior, and Convent of St. *Mary* at *Windham*, of his own foundation, free from all custom and secular service; he also ordered, that whenever the priory was void, the monks of *Windham* should elect a new prior, one of their own convent, and present him to their founder, who should not refuse to confirm him, unless he could shew a sufficient cause; the founder also made it subordinate to St. *Alban's*, and ordered that whenever the Abbot of St. *Alban's* came to *Wimondham*, he should be honourably entertained, and as a token of their dependency as a cell to St. *Alban's*, the Prior of *Windham* was to pay one mark of silver on the chief festival of St. *Alban* the Martyr, to that Abbot; and whereas *Richard* Abbot of St. *Alban's*, and the chapter there, had given him leave to found an abbey, which he had only made a priory, he ordered that if ever he himself made it an abbey, or the King, or any of his successours, that the Abbot should be chosen out of the monks of *Windham*, and that then it

[1] See Dug. Mon. vol. i. fo. 337, 8, 9, 340, 1, 2.

should be an independent abbey, free from the mark a year and all other acknowledgments: and the Abbot agreed, that it might be made an abbey whenever he pleased; *Roger Bygot, Ingulf de Morley, Ingulf* Prior of *Norwich, Stephen* Prior of *Thetford, Alward de Wimundham,* and *Richard* his son, *Edric de Wymundham, Morell de Morley,* and many others were witnesses; afterwards, the founder, at the burial of his wife *Maud,*[2] daughter of *Roger Bigot,* for her soul, and those of *Henry* King of *England,* and *Adeliza* his wife, for the souls of *William Rufus* his father, and *Maud* his wife, and their ancestors, and also for the souls of *Roger Bigod,* and *Ebrard* Bishop of *Norwich,* confirmed all *Hapisburgh* whatsoever, church and all, except *Ansgot* the chamberlain's land, and a hamlet called *Eccles,* and this he did because it was of her inheritance, and he gave the convent possession on her burial day, by delivering them a cross of silver for their use, in which were many precious relicks, as pieces of the wood of the holy cross, of the manger our Lord laid in, of the holy sepulchre, and also his gold ring, and a silver cup in shape of a *sphere,* of excellent workmanship, for to keep the holy eucharist in, all which he offered upon the altar by the hands of Bishop *Ebrard,* just at the end of the *Letany,* and as the Bishop was going to celebrate mass for his wife's soul: *Nigel* Prior of *Windham, Ingulf* Prior of *Norwich, Stephen* Prior of *Thetford, Hugh* Prior of *Acre,* and *William, Luke, Wibert, Gregory, Thomas, John, Silvester, Paulinus, Florentius, Hugh, Eudo,* and *Stephen,* then monks of *Windham,*[3] *Jeffry de Morley,* and many others; and the same time, *William de Cruciona* or *Curson* gave them 20 acres of land and all his tithes of *Stanfield* in *Windham,* in the presence of *Alice Bigot,* mother of the deceased, *Agnes de Beaufoe,* and *Almund,* her daughter, and others.

Henry I. King of *England,* the foundation being completed, confirmed to God, and St. *Alban,* and the church of St. *Mary* in *Windham,* all the gifts of *William de Albani,* his *Butler,* with these that he gave, besides what is aforementioned, viz. all his tenants that he held of the Earl *Warren* in *Windham,* 40s. land in *Hahilla* or *Hethill,* a marsh in *Redham,* a rent of 2000 eels a year from *Elingeya* or *Helgay,* all *wrec* from the division on the coast between *Eccles* and *Happisburgh,* all along west to the division, between the hundred of *Happisburgh,* (now contracted into *Happing,*) and *Tunstede,* two parts of the tithes of his demeans in *Congham* and *Rising;* beside this, the King, by virtue of his royal prerogative, granted them liberty of *soc* and *sac, tol* and *theam, infangethef, utfangethef, flemensfermthe, blodwyt, forestal, danield, wrec, murdre,* and all *forfeitures* for murder, with liberty for all the convent's tenants to buy and sell, in all cities and places that had not then charters granted to the contrary, all things *toll-free:* he also granted that none of his officers should enter or intermeddle in any of the convent's lands, or with any of their tenants, unless with their consent, but that the Prior should have his own officers, who should keep his liberties, without any disturbance from the King's. Soon after this, the founder, to augment his convent, gave the great wood in *Windham,* called *South-Wood,* and the meadow and lands before the church-doors, that the monks might

[2] Dug. Bar. vol. i. fo. 118.

[3] So that it was founded for a prior and 12 monks.

not be molested, serving God in the church, by the noise of passengers, for which reason also, he obtained the King's license, and changed the highway, which before laid close by the church, and turned it by his own house.

WILL. DE ALBANI, grandson to the founder, confirmed all the aforesaid gifts, with those of *William* Earl of *Arundel*, his father, *viz.* liberty of fishing one day and one night in all his moats and new fisheries made by his house, namely, the day and night before the anniversary of his grandfather, their founder, unless they liked it better at another time; the land of *Richard*, son of *Adam de Dunham*, the land of *Bonda* and *Oschetel* in *Branteslund*, the land of *Richard*, son of *Ansgot* the chamberlain, in *Windham*, and *Hapesburgh*, 3 acres in *Popiland* of the fee of *Reginald* the *Forrester*, *Godsacre* in the same furlong, of the gift of *Nigel Rustendene* or *Rusteyn*, with common of pasture, and land in *Teldebote's*, *Smethe* or *Smee*, 6*d.* yearly rent in the burgh of *Bukenham*, of the gift of *Alexander the Cook*, and the advowson of the church of *Besthorp*, which his father gave them, for the souls aforesaid, and in particular for the soul of Lady *Agatha*, daughter of *Ralf*, son of *Saveric*; the furlong called *Sparrwestoft* in *Besthorp*, which *Robert de Brathwant* gave them, 7 acres which *Robert* his son gave them, 40*s.* land in *Nelond*, *Molfen*, and *Binchene*, which his grandmother gave, the tenement which *John* and *Luke* his sons held in *Kerebroc* or *Carbrook*; he gave them two carucates of land in demean, a mill, faldage, and manor, with two parts of the tithes of his demeans in *Buruh* or *Burgh*, which were his grandfather's; *Richard Noth* gave them a saltpit, and 2*s.* rent in *Utthuna* or *Wotton*, by *Lyn*; *Roger de Verly* gave them an acre in *Pykenham*, and 11 acres in *Redeham*, besides the fen, all which he confirmed to them, with the advowson of *North Wotton*, in the presence of *Godfry*, his brother, *Roger Bigot*, and others.

It being thus endowed, the Abbot of St. *Alban's* began, after the founder's death, to extend his jurisdiction so far over it, as to take the confirmation of the prior elect to himself, and about 1300, to present a prior to it, to be confirmed by the Bishop of *Norwich*, and mostly the monks of St. *Alban's* contrary to the foundation, were admitted priors on their Abbot's presentation, much against the minds of the true patrons of the priory, and thus it continued till 1448, when it was erected into an independant abbey on the following occasion, as Mr. *Weaver* relates it at fo. 809.

John, the seventh of that christian name, Abbot of St. *Alban's*, could not endure a certain monk of the house, whom he had made archdeacon, whose name was *Stephen London*, because he would tell him of his faults; therefore, to be rid of his company, his admonishments being distasteful, he persuades the archdeacon to take upon him the charge of the priory of *Windham*, then void of a prior, the archdeacon accepts of it, and was admitted prior by the Bishop of *Norwich*, in 1446, and being a worthy man, pleased both his flock, and Sir *Andrew Ogard*, Knt. his founder, very well, which more displeased the Abbot, who within one year sent express commandment, to discharge him of his priorship, which was hainously taken by himself and his patron, insomuch that in 1447 the *Prior* and Sir *Andrew* petitioned the King, that they might have his license to obtain a bull from the Pope, to erect it into an abbey, and set forth that the

founder, *William de Albany*, had reserved liberty in the foundation deed, for the King and the patron or founder, to do so at any time; he complained also, that the Abbots of St. *Alban* had presented monks of St. *Alban*, contrary to the founder's intention, which tied the priorship to the monks of *Windham's* own election out of their own number; and it appearing true, the King licensed Sir *Andrew* to procure a *bull* for it, which he did from Pope *Nicholas* V. in 1448, by which it was made an independent abbey, *Steph. London*, then Prior, was made the first abbot, all the future abbots, according to the foundation, being to be elected out of *Windham* monks, unless all consented to the contrary, and to be admitted as the priors were, by the Bishop of *Norwich*, and presented to the founder or patron, who could not refuse any, unless for notorious crimes: and thus it became an abbey, and continued so to its Dissolution; its whole revenues being then rated, according to *Speed*, at 72*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* and according to *Dugdale*, at 211*l.* 16*s.* 6*d. per annum*. It was founded in 1130, for in that year the founder appointed to the first prior. All the manors and lands of this monastery enjoyed the liberties of St. *Alban's* till its erection into an abbey, and then it enjoyed them in its own right. The Register of St. *Alban's* says, that it was dedicated to St. *Mary* and St. *Alban*, and was a CELL of *black monks*, belonging to St. *Alban's*; the abbots of which monastery had continual contests about the patronage of it.

In the time of Abbot *Robert*, and of *William de Albani* Earl of *Arundel*, son of the founder, *Ralf de Nuers*, a man very religious, and of a good character, though too passionate, was Prior of *Windham*: in his time the men and tenants of *Hapisburgh*, which belonged to that priory, refused to pay their dues and services to the Prior, upon which, he takes all the convent's servants, and went thither, with a design to oblige them to it, but they resisted him to his face, which so urged him, that he called the Earl's servants to his assistance, who broke open the tenant's doors, bound some of them, and as a seizure for the Prior's dues, carried off the goods of the Prior's tenants; upon this, the tenants taking the broken locks, &c. go to St. *Alban's*, and there complain to the Abbot, as their superiour lord, of the Prior and the Earl's servants, who finding themselves led into such difficulty, immediately turned their rage against the Prior, who had led them into it, and said that the Prior had persuaded them to do it in the Earl's name; the Abbot considering it a difficult matter, resolved to come to *Windham*, to make out the truth, but when he was about eight miles off, the Prior and monks met him, and told him, the Earl's officer and servants were ready to resist his entering into the church or monastery, upon which the Abbot designed to go to *Norwich*, and send a messenger to the Earl, to know whether it was by his order; but one of the young monks said, it was better to go and see first if it was so, because there was no ground for such a message if it proved otherwise; but as they went along, a messenger came to tell them, the Abbot's cook, who was gone before to prepare a supper for him, had his horse taken from him, upon which the monks rode, and recovered the horse from the person that had taken him, and they and the Abbot hastened to the town, and at the convent's outward gates a great number met him, calling out that they received him both as their spiritual and temporal lord also, following him to the churchyard gate, and there *Roger de Millers*, the Earl's officer, and many of his

attendants, hindered the Abbot's entering, whom the Abbot knowing, says to him, " You know that I am Abbot of St. *Alban's*, and when " I took that office, I took also the care of this place, which is a " daughter or cell to it," and so spurring his horse, he went through the whole company without any resistance; but as the Abbot came from church, *Roger* and his company entreated him to return, and not provoke the Earl, who was exceedingly angry already, upon which the Abbot was prevailed upon to send messengers to the Earl, namely, the *Prior*, *Richard de St. Clare*, and *Henry de Gorham*, the Abbot's uncle, who brought word the Earl would meet the Abbot on such a day at *Burnham*, on which day they met, and the Abbot told him that the cause of his coming was on the complaint of the tenants of *Windham* and *Happisburgh*, whom his servants had oppressed and spoiled, and claimed his right so to do, from the Earl's father's grant, and said he visited once a year, and staid as visitor as long as he pleased: the Earl answered, he had nothing to do there, neither did the affair concern him at all, he having no right by his father's grant but for a mark a year, and good entertainment only once a year when he visited his cell at *Binham*, and that only one night in going and one night in returning, so that he had not above 13 horsemen with him; to this the Abbot said, that he created the present Prior, and what right he had, he held from him; and the Prior in presence acknowledged it so; the Abbot also said, that *Richard* Abbot of St. *Alban's* had the visitation, and was not confined to nights nor days, nor number, but came and went as he pleased, and received the mark a year as a token of subjection, and visited it as often as he would; upon which the Earl, in a great passion, rose up and told him, as long as he had a knight's girdle on, he would not suffer that to be, which never was before, and so departed, and the Abbot went again to *Windham*, and resolved to go to *Hapesburgh* to make out the truth; upon this the Earl sends a large *posse* of men thither, charging them not to suffer him to enter the house belonging to the monastery, and swore them to oppose the Abbot all ways to the utmost, which they did, for which the Abbot cited the Earl to *Northampton*, where he appeared, and promised to make him amends to his liking at *Windham*, for that violence, upon which the Abbot, by the justices leave, came again to *Windham*, but the Earl deceived him, and was again cited before the justices at *London*, but nothing was done; but at length, by the interposition of great men, they agreed, and the Abbot gave the Earl 40 marks to confirm all his father's gifts, which he did, except the church of *Rising* and some portions of tithes, which, though in the King's confirmation, were never enjoyed by the monastery; notwithstanding which, the Earl was not yet inwardly contented, as he had no reason to be; for now they got from him the power of confirming the Prior, and so they sent monks of St. *Alban's* for Priors, and recalled them at pleasure. After this, the Abbot, desirous of having the sole authority over the monastery of *Windham*, and all that belonged to it, quarrelled with *Thomas* Bishop of *Norwich*, being desirous that the Priors of *Windham* and *Binham* should not be subject to him, or yield any obedience to his *episcopal* authority, and pleaded such exemption for all that belonged to St. *Alban's*, but at last there was a composition made between the Bishop and Abbot, that they should yield all reverence and episcopal obedience to the

Bishop, in relation to their parish churches and vicarages, and the Priors of *Binham* and *Windham*, for the future, should be presented to the Bishop, and perform their canonical obedience, and come to the Bishop's synod, or send their proctors, or have their letters of excuse allowed, and shall sit among the other priors in their riding habits, in their caps and spurs; all the vicars of their parish churches shall be instituted by the Bishop, *viz.* the vicars of *Windham*, *Snetesham*, *Binham*, *Darsingham*, and *Hapisburg*: the Abbot also agrees, that the visitation of these churches shall not hereafter belong to the Bishop, but that they pay him annually, in lieu thereof, 20*s.* for the priory of *Binham*, and 40*s.* for the priory of *Windham*;[4] the Abbot reserves power, as before, to elect the priors, remove the monks, and do every thing in the priories exclusive of the Bishop, according to the rule of the order of St. *Bennet*: this agreement was dated in St. *Paul's* church in *London*, in 1228, and from this time the town of *Windham*, as to all spiritual jurisdiction of the monks and all their tenants, became exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Norwich*, and the probate of their wills, &c. all belonged to the priory, as a member of St. *Alban's*: after this, in 1450, the whole of the inhabitants claimed exemption from the Bishop, and alleged this 40*s.* paid by the Prior to include all of them, but it being otherwise, they were glad to compound in the following manner, that the Bishop should have all the spiritual jurisdiction over them, but should appoint an *official*, who should live and exercise it in the town, and that none should be compelled to go to the court at *Norwich*, unless they were accused of heresy, necromancy, &c. and that every Bishop should hold his visitation there every seven years, according to custom,[5] without any molestation. It seems the convent had been some time designing to bring this on the anvil, for in 1419, when the Bishop went through *Windham*, they would not ring, or the Prior would not let them, least it should be owning their obedience to the Bishop, but the Bishop understanding it, it being a parochial church, prosecuted them, and interdicted the church, upon which Sir *John Beverich*, and three chaplains more, and four of the chief parishioners, were obliged to appear at his great chapel in his palace at *Norwich*, and submit to him, and perform their pennance, before they could get off the interdict.

There was also another controversy between the Abbot of St. *Alban's*, the Priors of *Windham* and *Binham*, and the Archdeacon of *Norfolk*, which was carried so high, that the parties appealed to *Rome*, and in *June*, 1249, *Innocent* IV. made this final determination, that notwithstanding all the privileges and spiritual jurisdiction that the Popes and Kings had granted to St. *Alban's*, the Archdeacon's jurisdiction over the parish church, vicar, and parishioners, was not injured, it appearing that they had it only to their *abbey* and *cells*, of which this was no part, for though the quire and church were used in common, they for their daily service had a passage from the monastery, and the parishioners had another from the common street, and used it as a parochial church, and as such it was for ever subjected to the Archdeacon's jurisdiction, with all the other churches

[4] This was always paid out of the rectory till Bishop Thurlby released it in 1550.

[5] This shews that the Bishop's visitations then, according to custom, were held every seven years only.

belonging to *Windham* and *Binham*, and though they proved they had recovered against the Dean of *Waxham*, for exercising his jurisdiction in the church of *Hapisburgh*, it was of no moment, but set aside; and upon this, the Archdeacon having recovered the sole jurisdiction over the church and all the parishioners, named a resident *official* here, to exercise his jurisdiction continually, as all his successours ever did: *Walter de London*, who was then Archdeacon, was also the Pope's chaplain, and by his interest in that court, came off so well; after this, the monks being uneasy with the visitation, agreed with the inhabitants, and took the choir, two transept chapels and steeple, to themselves, and assigned the nave or body of the church, and the north isle, to the parish, which continued ever after.

After this, *Isabell de Albany* Countess of *Arundel* attacks the Abbot of St. *Alban's*, and claims the sole power of confirming the Prior of *Windham*, according to the founder's charter; and at the death of *William de St. Alban*, Prior there, which happened in 1262, she claimed the presentation, and sued for it at *Rome;* but in *Oct.* 1264, she compounded with the Abbot of St. *Alban's*, on condition he made *William de Horton*, a monk of St. *Alban's*, prior, which he did, and for the future, the Countess and her heirs, on every vacancy, should name two monks of St. *Alban's*, one of which the Abbot should present to the Bishop, and thus this also ended; but when Sir *Robert de Tatehale* came to be patron, hearing the Abbot of St. *Alban's* designed to visit it, he entered the monastery, and shut up the quire doors, and all its gates, and would let nobody out or in, or suffer the Prior to meet the Abbot, or acknowledge he had any thing to do there, alleging that they had forfeited all their right there, if they had any, by reason that *John de Berkhamstede*, Abbot of St. *Alban's*, had refused to deliver him a certain quantity of bread and ale from the convent, which they were obliged to do, having always done it to his ancestors, that is to say, four loaves and four flaggons or ale, every day, whenever he comes to his manor of *Windham*, which the said Abbot, fearing his power, granted to him and his heirs, after which he was honourably received at *Windham; John* Abbot of St. *Alban's* succeeded, who had suffered this payment, (which was estimated to come to about 8*l. per annum*,) to be unpaid, for which reason, at the death of *Adam Polein* Prior of *Windham*, in 1303, the King's escheator seized and took possession of the monastery, set a guard at the gates, summoned the whole homage of the priory manor, the next day, to do their homage, but the Prior not being buried, it was respited; and after, upon the tenants refusing to do it, it being not customary, their goods were seized and detained, and all on pretence that *Robert de Tateshale*, heir of Sir *Robert de Tateshale*, was a minor, and in the King's custody, and injured by the non-payment of bread and ale, and that a Prior could not be presented; but the Abbot of St. *Alban's* sent, with the King's consent, *John de Stevenache* to be Prior, who was received as such, and all the tenants goods returned; but by such means as these, he found his convent in debt 1600 marks. *Walter de Gloucester* was escheator beyond *Trent*, and *Will. de Curson* sub-escheator for *Norfolk;* soon after, the Prior, for 245*l.* assigned to *John Leche* of *Egmere*, (rector of *Massingham,)* the manor of *Hindringham*, called *Parnow Hall*, and the tenement which was *John de Brunham's*, late parson of

Wodedalling, Hindringham, and *Burnham.* After this, the Bishop of *Norwich* being made general collector of the subsidy, granted by the clergy in 1380, made the Prior of *Windham* one of the deputy collectors, which occasioned long contests, the Abbot of St. *Alban's* insisting on his being exempt by their privileges, and got the better of the Bishop, *Richard* II. in the fourth year of his reign, granting the Abbot and his cells exemption from being collectors or assessors of any subsidies.

Other benefactors that I have met with to this monastery, are,

Robert de Rusteyng, who gave them a marsh in *Snetesham,* called *Nothere,* and 40 acres in *Sharnbourn,* of the fee of *Nich. de Sharnbourne,* for his own, and *Aldred* his wife's soul, and those of the *Albanies* his lords.

Ralf de Verli gave them many lands in *Snetesham.*

Donatus Prior of *Windham* granted to *Alan,* son of *Robert de Snetesham,* 5 acres of the demeans of *Windham* convent in *Snetesham,* and 6 acres there, which *Cecily de Verli* gave to that monastery, and one acre which the said *Alan* purchased, of the fee of *Roger de Pavely,* all which, *Alan* was to have for ever, paying 28*d. per annum* to the priory; the witnesses were, *Robert,* son of *Richard* of *Windham, Samson* the sub-prior, *Benet* the monk, *Aluered* the chaplain, *Roger* the deacon, *Nigel* the butler, *Reginald* the cook, *Herbert* the ostiler, *Jeffry* the chamberlain of *Windham,* and many others.

Will. le Veuter of *Burnham* gave 6 acres in *Burnham.*

Hugh Earl of *Arundel* gave a windmill, house, and two acres in *Barwick,* with the church of *Berwic.*

Isolda, daughter of *Alured* or *Ailward de Plesseto,* gave them 60 acres and an half in *Besthorp,* with her body to be buried at *Windham,* and lands in *Atleburgh* and *Finebergh,* with the consent of *William de Arderne,* her son.

In 1256, *Ralf* son of *Will. de Bukenham,* and *Hugh Beaufoe,* gave *William* Prior of *Windham* the advowson of *Newton,* in exchange for lands in *South-Wotton.*

Will. de Alneto or *Alney* gave land in *Flitcham.*

Roger de Verli gave lands in *Pykenham.*

Mathew Peverel and *Alice* his wife gave them tenants and their services in *Melton,* with other lands, *Roger de Hereford, Jeffry Clerk, Hugh Noble,* and *Richard,* son of *Ribald,* gave lands there.

Reginald de Montcorbin, and *Ralf,* gave them lands in *Wiclewood.*

Geffry, son of *Eudo,* gave land in *Nelond, Roger Malherbe* of *Tacolneston* gave lands there.

William, son of *Walter,* and *Waryn,* son of *Ralf* of *Wramplingham,* gave lands in *Wramplingham.*

William, son of *William de Albani,* the founder, gave them the chapel of St. *Thomas* the *Martyr* in *Windham,* which he had founded.

Rob. de Bavent gave land and part of the church of *Besthorp.*

The church of *Congham* was of the gift of *Adam,* son of *Alverede* or *Alured.*

Ansketill de Stanfield gave 30 acres in *Windham.*

Will. de Uvedale gave *Will. Palmer* and his tenement.

They had half a mark rent of the gift of *Roger Rosai* of *Elingham,* and of *Ralf Bainard.*

Eustace de Riflei, William, son of *Odard, Fitz-Walter,* &c. gave lands in *Wiclewood.*

Hugh, son of *Alward, Hugh,* son of *Ulf, Richard de Dunham,* and *Reginald de Montcorbin,* gave land in *Ketringham,* of *Anschetill's* fee.

Rob. Fulcher gave land in *Fritton.*

Baldwin, son of *Eudo,* gave land by *Thorp* park.

Matthew Peverel's mother gave lands in *Brakene.*

Hodierne and *Richard Noth* gave land in *Witton.*

Eudo de Melles gave 10 acres in *Besthorp;* most of these were given before 1182.

King *Stephen* granted the Prior a three-day fair in *Windham, viz.* on the eve, day, and morrow of the *nativity* of the *Virgin Mary,* and also confirmation of the market there.

Rich. Fitz-Hammon gave lands in *Snetesham.*

Will. Earl of *Arundel* granted them to be *toll-free* in *Lyn,* and all other his market towns.

Adam, son of *Alvered,* gave lands in *Carleton.*

Rob. de Carleton-Rode gave lands in *Stanfield.*

Will. Curson gave lands in *Ketringham.*

Will. Bloet gave lands in *Ormersbei* and *Depedale.*

In 1249, the Priors of *Windham* and *Penteny* agreed to divide the tithes of Sir *Richard Curson's* sheep, feeding in *Windham* and *Ketringham,* Sir *Rich. Curson* being witness.

Cecily, daughter of *Odard de Snetesham,* gave them lands there.

Roger de Rustein gave them a mill there.

Sir *Robert Tharum,* Knt. and *Estace de Bavent,* gave lands in *Sharnborn* and *Snetesham,* with all the heath, his lord, the third Earl of *Arundell,* gave them in *Swangey,* with a marsh and 200 sheep, for which the monks were obliged to find a chaplain in St. *Mary's* church at *Snetesham,* at the altar of St. *James* there, to pray for him and his family.

John de Ferthington granted to *Rich. Noth,* son of *Gilbert de Kimburle,* lands in *South-Wotton,* and common pasture for 100 sheep, and he gave them with all his lands in *South,* and *North-Wotton,* and *Geywood,* to the Prior.

Thomas, son of *Thomas de Ingaldesthorp,* gave them 27 acres of land in *Sharnbourne.*

The Prior of *Langley* agreed to pay this prior 24*s. per annum* for *Peche's* marsh, which they had of the gift of *Robert Fitz-Roger.*

Balderic of *Taverham,* son of *William,* son of *Alexander de Drayton,* gave lands in *Kesewic* and *Drayton.*

John, son of *Robert le Mason* of *Norwich,* gave them the advowson of the church of St. *Bartholomew* in *Berstrete* in *Norwich,* and the official of *Will. de Raleigh* Bishop of *Norwich* confirmed it to them.

Stephen de Camois gave them a windmill in *Flokethorp,* with the site and suit, saving to himself the grinding for his family, and the tithe to the church of St. *George* of *Hardyngham.*

The Prior and Bishop granted leave to Sir *Rich. Curson,* Knt. to have a chapel and chaplain in his house at *Stanfield,* in *Windham,* on condition it was no way detrimental to the mother-church.

In 1251, *Walter* the Archdeacon gave the vicar an acknowledgement that he would receive only a mark a year from his vicarage, for procurations.

Edward I. granted the Prior free-warren in all his lands, manors, and demeans by charter dated at *Carnarvon*, in the 12th year of his reign, and particularly in *Windham*, *Hapisburg*, *Snetesham*, *Bury*, the *Wotton's*, *Wiclewood*, *Cringlethorp*, *Carleton*, *Wramplingham*, *Riston*, and *Sharnborn*.

The Prior agreed with *Walter* parson of *Grimston* to receive a pension of 40*s*. *per annum*, in lieu of all tithes due to him, out of the ancient demean lands of the Earl of *Arundel*, in 1242.

The rector of *Melton* St. *Mary* paid 6*d*. a year for a portion of tithe corn.

In 1308, *Reginald Bone* aliened lands here and in *Hippisburgh* to the Prior.

In 1314, *Thomas de Cailli* gave a messuage and 13 acres in *Windham*.

These are the chief of the benefactors that I have met with, though doubt not but most of the noble families that were patrons were benefactors also.

The whole of their spirituals in *Windham* were taxed at 80 marks in 1428, and their temporals there at 13*l*. 4*s*. 9*d*.; their whole spirituals in *Norfolk* were taxed at 170*l*. 10*s*. *per annum*, and their temporals at 152*l*. 16*s*. 1*d*. *q*. so that they were taxed for both spirituals and temporals in *Norfolk*, at 323*l*. 6*s*. 1*d*. *q*.

After the Dissolution, the site, &c. with *Windham abbey manor*, was given, in 1545, to *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Surrey*, during the life of *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, his father, if the Earl so long lived, paying into the Court of Augmentations 9*l*. 7*s*. 7*d*. a year. It came after to the Crown, belonged to Queen *Mary*, and was granted by Queen *Elizabeth*, in 1564, to *Walter Haddon*, to be held by the fee-farm of 11*l*. 9*s*. 8*d*. *per annum*. In 1574, it belonged to Sir *Henry Cobham*, Knt. and *Anne* his wife, late wife of *Walter Haddon*, Master of the Requests, who sold it that year to *Edward Flowerdew*, serjeant at law, it being then in the occupation of him, and *William Knight*, alias *Kett*; this *Edward* died seized of it, being then one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and left it to his brother and heir, *John Flowerdew*, Esq. who left it to *John Flowerdew*, Gent. who died in 1587, and left it to *Edward Flowerdew*, his son and heir, above seven years old, since which time it came to the *Cleres*, and have passed with the manor ever since.

PRIORS.

In 1130, *Nigel*, the first prior, was nominated by the founder, and installed accordingly.

1136, *Alexius* was prior.

Galienus.

1160, *Ralf de Nuers*, was a monk of St. *Alban's*, and the first chosen and presented by that abbot.

Nicholas.

Donatus. *Sampson* was then sub-prior.

1200, *Ralf de Dunstable*.

1210, *Ralf de Stanham*, presented by *William de Gisney* Governour of *Montjoy* priory, by leave of the Abbot of St. *Alban's*, and the founder.

1215, *Alexander de Langley.*

1217, *Ralf de Whiteby,* formerly prior of their cell at *Whiteby,* where he was sent again, and died there after he was recalled from hence. Upon his revocation the Abbot preferred

William de Fescham, whom the Earl of *Arundel,* patron of the house, deservedly refused, and

Thomas Medicus, or the physician, who travelled into the *Holy Land* in pilgrimage with the Earl's father, and brought back his dead body to the monastery, was made prior, about 1224.

1257, *William* of St. *Alban's;* he died on St. *Gregorie's* day, 1262, and is buried in the choir here.

1264, *William de Hortone.* The Abbot of St. *Alban's,* at the founder's request. He is buried here.

William de Waltham, was chosen by the Abbot of St. *Alban's,* it being agreed, that the patron or founder should always nominate two monks of St. *Alban's* to the abbot, who should present which he pleased to the Bishop of *Norwich,* to perform canonical obedience.

Roger de Here or *Hare.*

1286, *Adam Poleyn* or *Pulleyn.* He died on *Christmas* day 1303, and is buried here.

1303, *John de Stevenache,* the Abbot, with the King's consent, the patron being a minor.

1308, *Ralf.*

1317, Brother *John de Hurlee.* Hugh Abbot of St. *Alban's.*

1334, Brother *Richard de Hethersete.* Ric. Abbot of St. *Alban's.*

1347, Brother *Henry de Stukeley.*

1368, Brother *Nic. de Radcliff,* S. T. P.

1380, Brother *Will. Killingworth,* Archdeacon of St. *Alban's.*

1394, Brother *Tho. Walsingham.*

1400, Brother *John Savage.*

1405, Brother *Will. Boydon;* he resigned.

1416, Brother *John Isham.*

1420, Brother *Will. Alnwyk;* he soon resigned, and was afterwards Bishop of *Norwich.*

1420, Brother *Will. Boydon,* again.

1425, Brother *John Hatfield,* Dr. in the decrees.

1437, Brother *Peter Waleys,* or *Wallis.*

1446, Brother *Stephen London,* S. T. P. who, in

1448, became the first Abbot.

ABBOTS.

Brother *William Bokenham* was first a monk of *Norwich,* then Prior of their cell at *Yarmouth,* and in 1466, Abbot here, at *London's* death: he was elected by the monks, as all the abbots were, they were obliged to choose one of their own monks, and present him to their patron, who could not refuse him without plain cause so to do; it seems the monks and patron agreed to elect him, or else he could not have been abbot, not being a monk here.

1471, Brother *John Kertelyng.*

1502, Brother *John.*

1511, *Tho. Chandeler,* a monk of St. *Faith's.*

1514, *Tho. Chamberlain.*

1517, *John Bransforth*, S. T. P.

1520, The Right Rev. Father in God, *John* Lord Bishop of *Lechlin* in *Ireland*.

1526, *William Castleton*, who resigned this for the priory of *Norwich*, of which he was prior at the Dissolution, and the first dean.

1532, *Eligius* or *Elisha Ferrars*, D. D. was the last Abbot; he was after the Dissolution Archdeacon of *Suffolk*, Prebend of *Norwich*, and dying in 1548, lies buried under the old monument in the south wall, in the altar rails in *Windham* church, but it hath no arms nor inscription. In 1534, this Abbot, *Tho. Lyn*, *Edmund Shawe*, precentor, and eight other monks, subscribed to the supremacy, and at the Dissolution, the Abbot had a pension of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* assigned him.

At the Dissolution, it appears, this monastery was found to be in a regular state, there being no crimes laid to the charge of the Abbot or any of the monks, except four, which they pretended owned themselves incontinent, *viz. Tho. Lynne*, *Rich. Cambridge*, *Robert Colchester* and *John Wyncham*. In 1555, there remained the following fees, pensions, and annuities, payable out of the revenues of the dissolved monastery, *viz.* to *Richard Hoo*, auditor 13*s.* 4*d. per annum* fee.

Annuities, to *George Ferrers* 40*s.* *Tho. Carewe* 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Robert Agas* 40*s.*

Pensions, to *Thomas Essex* 6*l. per annum*; *Robert Cornwall* 40*s.*; *John Beeston* 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; *John Borroughs* 40*s.*; *Robert Burey* 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Founder of the monastery, at the foundation, had his seat or manor-house by the stream that runs southward of the church, all which he gave to the monks, who inhabited in it while the monastery was building, the Earl removing his seat to another place north-west of the church; it seems he pulled down the old parish church, and in its place built the present one, with the quire, which is now in ruins; it was at first in shape of a cross, and consisted of a quire or chancel, with the chapel of our *Lady* on the north side of it, a tower at the west end between the nave and chancel, which is still called the *abbey steeple*, a nave, north isle, and south isle, over which, till the Dissolution, the monks lodgings were joined to the south side of the church, the two transepts or cross chapels made the cross, that on the north side was the chapel of St. *Margaret*, and that on the south side the chapel of St. *Andrew*, and the abbey vestry; the monastery itself was a large square court, the church making its north side, and the high wall or gable, now standing on the east side, was the *chapter-house*; when it was demolished the south isle of the church, which was leaded, was demolished also, but the King gave them ground out of the site, to make the present south isle on, *viz.* 80 feet in length, and 28 in breadth, the old isle being only 11 feet broad.

In the 31st year of King *Henry* VIII. the parishioners and inhabitants of the town, desirous to save their noble church from destruction, petitioned the King to have the following parts of the church, which was to be destroyed by the late Act, as belonging to the monastry, granted to them they paying for the bells, lead, &c. according to their value.

First, the *abbey steeple* as it stands, with the bells as they hang,

giving weight for weight for the bells, the lead being 21 foot broad, and as much long, contains at 20 feet square to each fodder, one fodder 16 feet.

The vestry belonging to the abbey with all the right-up isle on the south side of the steeple and parish church, to the cross isle, the lead being 44 feet long and 11 broad.

The *monks lodgings* builded over the south isle of the parish church, 76 feet long, and 11 broad, all leaded.

The chapel of St. *Margaret* on the north side of the abbey steeple, the lead being 28 feet long, and 21 broad.

The choir and our *Lady's* chapel, with all the whole work as it standeth, to be taken down at pleasure, the lead 68 feet long, and 30 broad.

Item, the whole chapel of Bishop *Becket*, standing in the midst of the town, with two little bells there hanging, to give warning to the people of every chance of fire, or other sudden business happening, the lead being 71 feet long, and 30 broad.

The whole being 17 fodder, and 31 feet lead, all which the inhabitants paid the King for, at the rate of 4*l.* the fodder, and the King gave them the timber-work of the roof of the *chapter-house*, within the late abbey, with such stone, glass, and old windows there, as shall be fit for the building of the new isle.

By this it appears, that the tower and bells at the west end, the nave, north isle, north porch, and vestry over it, with the land on the north side, now the present churchyard, at that time solely belonged to the parish, whose good intent (though they paid the money) was frustrated by Serjeant *Flowerdew*, who stript the south isle, and abbey vestry, and all the lodgings, the town vestry, and part of the abbey steeple, of all its lead, and carried away all the freestone from the south cross isle, the chapel of our *Lady*, and the *quire*, (which he demolished in a good measure,) and all the freestone from the foundation of a wall that was set by the inhabitants between the rest of the *abbey* ground, and the ground given by the King's Majesty to enlarge the parish church; and thus the choir being demolished and the beauty spoiled, the inhabitants pulled down the rest, and new built the present south isle; but this very thing was in a great measure the beginning of the rebellion, for the *Ketts*, who were chiefly concerned in the purchase, and were very desirous to save the church, being at that time principal inhabitants here, never forgave *Flowerdew*, but endeavoured to do him and his family all the prejudice imaginable ever after.

The east part of the nave was now made the chancel, the repairs of which the impropriation bears; and in 1573, Queen *Elizabeth* allowed the inhabitants a large sum to repair the chancel; and at that time the three windows and wall on the north side of the nave, now the chancel, were rebuilt, and these letters, *R. E. ANNO* 1573, set thereon, to denote *Regina Elizabetha*.

The *site* of the abbey contained 33 acres, the old wall at the west end of the tower was part of the *charnel-house*, which with *Becket's* chapel, the *abbey steeple*, St. *Margaret's* chapel, the south cross isle, and vestry, with St. *Mary's*, chapel, were granted to *Connell* and *Pistor*, as concealed lands, but to no purpose, the inhabitants shewing they had a grant of them already.

After the inhabitants, by agreement with the Prior, had quitted their common right in the quire, and had the nave and north isle appropriated to them, for a parish church, not liking to have no other bells for their parish use, but them in the abbey steeple belonging to the monks, they began to raise contributions, with consent of the lord of the town, to erect a tower at the west end of the church, and what by contributions, and legacies given by persons that died here in 1410, they took down a porch at the west end of the gable, and began the foundation of the noble tower which is now standing there, it being no less than 56 yards high: upon this, the prior and monks indict the townsmen for breaking the porch and wall, and erecting a tower and three bells, and for stopping up the door between the nave and chancel, alleging that the church and all was theirs, and that the townsmen ought to come there at the sound of the abbey bells: this made great confusion, which lasted about a year, and then *Thomas* Archbishop of *Canterbury* came hither, in his metropolitical visitation, and settled the matter between them, licensing the townsmen to build their tower and hang what bells they pleased in it, on condition they never rang them to disturb the monks, that is to say, before 6 in the morning, nor after 6 at night, it being their resting time, and that in the day-time they should be rung for divine service, or the dead only, unless on *Christmas* day, *Easter* day, at the coming of the King, Archbishop, or Bishop, or in case of any publick enemies, thieves, fire, or robbery: upon this, Sir *John Clifton*, Knt. sets about the work, and with the assistance of many benefactors, not only builds the tower, but the top part of the whole nave, as the arms cut on the outside of the north windows show us.

On the first window westward, is a mitre and crown, to show the regal and episcopal jurisdiction over the church, and that it was not an exempt of the monks.

On the second, is Sir JOHN CLIFTON's arms, and those of UFFORD Earl of *Suffolk*.

On the third, the arms of NEVILE and SHELTON.

On the fourth, the arms of CAILY, and a saltier with cords cross it at each corner.

On the fifth, the symbols of the *Trinity* and the *Passion*.

On the sixth, the cross swords and cross keys, for St. *Paul* and St. *Peter*, to denote the Pope's supremacy.

On the seventh, the crown and mitre as before; and the other three windows were rebuilt by Queen *Elizabeth*, as hath been observed.

Over the west door of the tower, which hath five large bells and a clock in it, are three shields.

Sir JOHN CLIFTON quartering CAILY, impaling THORP, *viz. az.* three crescents *arg.* the arms of *Joan* his wife; (see vol. i. p. 377;) the crest is a plume of feathers. The other coats are:

A star of eight points impaling nebulee.

A bend quartering chequy, made as I take it, though not exactly done, for *Cromwell* and *Tatshall*.

It was a long time before it was finished, and the bells hung, *viz.* from 1410, to 1476. In 1461, *Nicholas Dote* gave 6*s.* 8*d.* In 1464, *Will. Cobald*, chaplain, gave 5*l.* towards the building it, by his will. In 1468, *John Langforth* of *Windham* was buried in the church, and gave 20*s.* to the tower. In 1472, *John Westgate* gave 5 marks. In

1473, *John*, the *Official* of the Bishop, was buried in the church, and gave 13*s*. 4*d*. to the tower.

At the Dissolution there were divers gilds well endowed with lands and tenements, held in this church, *viz*.

Of the *Holy Trinity*, which gild had a gild-hall at *Spooner-Row*, and is sometimes called *Spooner Rowe gild*.

Of St. *Peter* of *Sutton*, to which *Aveline Bird* gave 8 acres of land.

Of our *Lady* at her altar in her chapel here, which gild kept a light before her image in her chapel, called our *Lady's Light*.

The gild of St. *Margaret* kept at her altar in her chapel.

The gild of St. *Andrew*, at his altar in his chapel, where there was a new rood-loft erected in 1497.

Watlefield gild, or *brotherhood* of St. *Thomas*, kept at his altar in this church, and sometimes in his chapel in the middle of the town, and is sometimes called *Middleton Gild*.

The gild of the *Holy Cross*.

Of St. *John Baptist*.

Of St. *George*.

Of *All-Saint*.

All which gilds supported lights here in honour of their patron saints. Besides which, there were the *rood-loft* light, and the light of *Jesus*.

At the Dissolution many gave gifts towards purchasing the abbey bells, steeple, &c.

The lands and tenements belonging to these gilds remained for the most part in the Crown, till Queen *Elizabeth*, in the second year of her reign, A°. 1559, upon the humble suit of the inhabitants, gave them to the town, and settled them on feoffees, they being then of the yearly value of 40*l*. towards maintaining a school in St. *Thomas's* chapel, and other Godly uses in the said town, as repairing the church, &c.; but the feoffees being negligent, and the chapel or school being stript of the lead, and in decay for want of covering, they neither kept the school nor repaired the church, but employed the money to other uses, upon which a complaint being lodged with the Privy-Council in 1570, the feoffees were called to an account, and the lands settled to maintain a schoolmaster, and repair the church, and immediately the chapel was tiled, and the schoolmaster had a salary always allowed him out of the lands, which at present is 20*l*. *per annum* and a dwelling-house for the master, given since the restoration, by Mr. *Christopher Deye*: this chapel is now the school-house, and was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* and St. *Thomas Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who was murdered in 1130; it was founded by *William de Albany*, son of the founder of the monastery, and was well endowed, King *Edward* I. in 1292, confirming all donations made to it. The master of the school is elected by the majority of the feoffees, the Rev. Mr. *William Evans* is now [1739] master; in 1574, *Matthew Parker* Archbishop of *Canterbury* did give unto this town a scholarship to his college, called *Corpus Christi* or *Bennet* college in *Cambridge*, the scholar to be chosen out of this school, and born in this town, and must have continued at school here two years without intermission, and must also be 15 years old; *James Frosdyke*, alias *Poynter*, was the first chosen, *March* 20, 1574, by Mr. *Thexton*, vicar of *Aylesham*, and was admitted to it *March* 26, by Mr. *Norgate*, master of the college: in 1567, the said Archbishop gave a sermon to

the town of *Windham*, to be preached yearly on the *Monday* in *Rogation* week, for which he settled 6*s*. 8*d*. a year, to be paid the preacher, out of his manor and farm at *Hethill*; it is to be preached either by the master or one of the fellows of the said college. Dr. *Pory*, master of *Bennet*, preached the first sermon in 1567.

Over the door of the school was this, now illegible,

An° Dni. 1635.
Musarum Ædes *Wymondhamenses.*
Ne Pulsate fores,
Sint tecta Silentia Musis.

But to proceed to the persons of note buried in the quire and St. *Mary's* chapel, by the side of it, both which are now down.

First, in the middle of the quire, right before the altar, lie interred *William de Albani*, the founder, and *Maud* his wife, daughter of *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*. His epitaph was this,

Hunc Pincerna Locum fundavit, et hic iacet, illa,
quæ dedit huic Domui, iam Sine Fine tenet.

He died 3d *Henry* II. 1156, to his memory, was this on the monastery wall,

Pray yee for the Soul of William de Albany Founder of this Abby.

Which shews it was placed there after it became an abbey.

William de Albany Earl of *Arundel*, the founder's son, who died at *Waverley* in *Surrey*, 3 id. *Oct.* 1176, was buried by his father here; he is called sometimes Earl of *Sussex*, sometimes Earl of *Chichester*, and was founder of *Bukenham* priory, and *Pynham* by *Arundel*, and the chapel of St. *Thomas* the martyr in *Wyndham*, and was a great benefactor to several religious houses.

William de Albani Earl of *Arundel*, his son, grandson of the founder, went with King *Richard* I. into the *Holy Land*, and remained with him in *Almain* all the time of his imprisoment, and died at *Waverley*, some say the same year with his father, others, in 1196, the *Waverley* chronicle 1193, but all agree he was buried by his father here.

William de Albani Earl of *Arundel* and *Sussex*, the inheritor of his father's honours and virtues, went with *Ralph* Earl of *Chester* and many other nobles into the *Holy Land*, and after the winning of *Damietta* in *Palestine*, in his return home, died at a town beyond *Rome* called *Camel*, and his body being opened and embalmed, as he desired, *Thomas*, his physician, brought it to *Windham*, and interred it by his ancestors, for which good service from a monk of St. *Alban's*, he was made prior here about 1224.

Hugh de Albany, his brother and heir, Earl of *Arundel* and *Sussex*, died in 1242, or as *Weaver*, in 1243, without issue, and was buried here by his ancestors, so that all the *Alban's* Earls of *Arundel* and *Sussex*, great nobles in their time, lie here interred under the rubbish of the quire or chancel, and it is to be supposed most of their wives also, who were all persons of the greatest families at that time; *Isabell*,

widow of this *Hugh*, was daughter of the great Earl *Warren*, and foundress of *Marham* nunnery.

In 1420, *John Snowe*, clerk, was buried in St. *Mary's* chapel.

Sir *John Clifton* of *Bukenham-Castle*, Knt. died in 1447, and was buried here, and settled 10*l. per annum* on the prior for ever, to find a monk to sing for his soul, and the soul of *Joan* his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir *Edmund Thorp*, the younger, Knt. of *Ashwell-Thorp*, widow of Sir *Robert Echingham*, who was buried by him. (See vol. i. p. 377.)

Sir *Andrew Ogard*, Knt. and *Margaret Clifton*, sole daughter and heiress of Sir *John*, his wife, are both buried here; he died in 1454, she in 1460.

Joan, daughter of *John Lovell*.

Isolda Arderne, who was a benefactress.

A gentleman called *None*, who, because he gave nothing to the religious of this house, had this distich made to his memory, as Mr. *Cambden* tells us in his *Remains*, p. 321.

Hic Situs est *Nullus*, quia *Nullo* nullior Iste,
Et quia *Nullus* erat, de *Nullo* nil tibi Christe.

Mr. *Weaver*, fo. 811, hath it thus Englished,

Here lyeth *None*, one worse than none for ever thought,
And because *None*, of none, to thee O Christ, gives nought.

The same author tells us, that he had read this following epitaph also, on this sirname,

Hic recubat *Nullus*, nullo de Sanguine cretus,
Nullus apud Vivos, *Nullus* apud Superos.

None lieth here, of Linage none descended,
Amongst Men *None*, *None* 'mongst the Saints befrended.

Much like that, as *Cambden* says, found also in the Register of *Windham*, for Pope *Lucius* born at *Luca*, Bishop of *Ostia*, Pope of *Rome*, who died at *Verona*:

Luca dedit *Lucem* tibi *Luci*, Pontificatum
Ostia, Papatum *Roma*, *Verona* mori;
Immo, *Verona* dedit tibi veré vivere, *Roma*
Exilium, Curas *Ostia*, *Luca* mori.

In 1472, *John Westgate* was buried at the west-end of the present church, near the font; he gave *Sewal's* close to the gild of St. *Thomas* at *Windham*, to pray for him and *Alice* his wife, and *Catherine* her sister, and all benefactors; to the vicar, *Brothwayt's* close for a *certeyn*; to the rector of *Hackford*, his tenements called *Rosys* or *Norwyk-House*, and that called *Clerys-Clerks*, and their land lying on their west sides in *Hackford*, and his tenement in *West-Acre*, called *Bishop's*, to the Prior of *West-Acre* for ever, to pray for them.[6]

In 1426, *Thomas Wyteman* of *Windham* was a great benefactor to the *gilds*; he was buried in the churchyard.

In 1506, *Thomas Dalys*, chaplain, was buried in the church.

In 1507, *William Browne* was buried in the present church, and

[6] Regr. Jekkys, fo. 226.

gave to the monastery a close called *Gravours*, to keep an *obit* on his *year-day*, with *placebo* and *dirige* for his and his wife's souls.

In 1528, Sir *William Knevet*, Knt.[7] was buried in this monastery church, under the new work by him made,[8] before the high-altar of the quire, on one side of the founder, under a stone of marble inlaid with his arms, being buried at the feet of

Sir *William Knevet*, Knt. his father, and Dame *Jane* his mother; he gave 40*l.* to the monastery to pray for him; to the Abbot 20*s.*; to every monk being a priest, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to each monk not a priest, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to Sir *Thomas Thaxted*, monk and *celerer*, to pray 10 years for his soul, 5 marks a year.

The arms of *Albany*, *Cromwell*, *Tatsall*, *Clifton*, *Caily*, and *Windham*, were in the north church windows, and those of *Flint*, *Chaucer*, &c. on the south side, but all are now gone.

The nave, south and north isles, with the north porch, are all leaded, an exact copper plate of which, with the abbey steeple, and ruins, was lately published by Mr. *Buck*, in his set of ruins for *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Essex*, and indeed is not only a good picture, but an exact likeness.

At the west end of the nave, on the south side, is a mural monument thus inscribed,

Jacet infra, *Johannes Hendry*,
Virtutis Mortalibus Exemplum
Immortale relinquens.
Pietate, Charitate, præclarus,
Ecclesiæ, Cleri, Pauperum,
Religiosus Amator.
Vicarium hujus Parochiæ
Liberalitate suâ singulari
Promovendæ Pietatis ergo
Omni Seculo remunerans.
Scholam ibidem, egenæ
Juventutis erudiendæ Gratia,
Piorum Benevolentia erectam
Larga manu Sustentans,
Morbo nimis acuto diu laborans
Animam tandem Deo reddidit,
Duodecimo die Martij,
Anno Dom: 1722.
Ætatis Sexagesimo Quarto.
Vitæ tam bene peractæ, Mercedem
Per *Jesum Christum* præstolans.

This Mr. *Hendry*, by his last will and testament, dated *Nov.* 12, 1722, gave 400*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of an estate of freehold land in *Norfolk*, to be settled on trustees, for the benefit of the vicar of *Windham* for the time being, for ever, conditionally that he preach, or cause to be preached, two sermons every Lord's day in *Windham* church for ever, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon; upon his neglect or refusal, the profits to be applied to the charity school in *Windham*; he gave 5*l.* towards conveying the

[7] See vol. i. p. 379. [8] He had adorned the roof.

estate, and also 13*l.* 10*s.* *per annum* to the vicar of *Windham* out of lands called *Flora's* in *Windham*, for preaching a sermon in *Windham* every *Friday* in *Lent*; he left his estate at *Crownthorp*, then about 15*l.* *per annum*, to the charity school at *Windham*, chargeable with 50*s.* yearly, to be paid to the ancientest maids in *Windham*, and 10*s.* a year to the poor of *Crownthorp* for ever; he gave a velvet pall and six mourning cloaks, to be let out at the discretion of the vicar. The 400*l.* was laid out in 1724, for a freehold estate in *Wiclewood*, which was settled according to the will.

On the fifth bell is this,

1653, Tuba ad Judicium, Tympanum ad Ecclesiam.

There now remain only the arms of *Marshall* and *Burnel* in the windows,

On the first north pillar is the dedication stone, with the word MARIA, in a cipher.

There is a fine old font, on which are the emblems of the four Evangelists, of the *Holy Trinity*, and of the *Sacrament*, and a shield with three crowns; and round the steps is an inscription, now illegible, all but

ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ Dunmule ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ et Animabus. ꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ

There is a stone for Susan Wife of Miles Filby and his three Children, William, Miles, and Anne, who all died in 1737.

In the north isle, towards the west end, are stones for,

Edmund Son of Henry Blackbourn Gent. 9 Sept. 1720, aged 82.

Henry Blackbourne Gent. 4 March 1671, aged 70.

BLACKBOURN, *arg.* a fess wavy between three mullets *sab.* impaling ANGUISH.

Crest, a lion's head erased, a fess wavy for a collar.

Anne his wife died 1693.

Anne and Francis, Children of Francis Le Neve, by Anne his Wife, Daughter of Henry Blackbourn, she died 1673, he 1680.

Alice second Wife to William Le Neve Gent. died 21 Dec. 1701, aged 43.

Will. Le Neve, Gent. died May 27, 1720, aged 77.

John King Senior died July 22, 1726, aged 60, Anne his Wife July 16, 1737, aged 71. Susan Swift her Sister, Sep. 22, 1737, aged 62.

Faith's turned to Vision, Hope fruition tasts,
And Pray'r is turned to prays, that always last.

CULLYER, *arg.* a club erected in pale *sab.*

Quicquid JOSEPHI CULYER, sibi vindicare potuit, Terra lubens hic amplectitur, Juvenis, spe eximia, ad excolendas Virtutes, quasi de Industria Naturæ compositi: quem tamen alta ratio, perpetuumque Judicium, non Corporis Temperies, esse bonum dedere; Cui ut in pedestram, se recepit, ad Philosophiam, deinde et Theologiam affectanti viam, idque Ingenio summas calcanti

Difficultates, mire proventum est in hisce Studijs, Interea vix dum annum vicesimum quintum emensus, de repente hinc e medio excessit, Junij die 27°. Anno 1681, postquam Cantabrigiæ, Gradum Magisterij in Artibus, nec immerito, et Coll: Corp: Christi, ejusdem Academiæ sodalitium, consequutus fuisset, vel in ipso almæ matris sinu moriens primæ, natali suæ reddi humo expetivit. Hic etiam sitæ sunt Exuviæ, Josephi Gay, prædicti Josephi Nepotis, qui obijt, 17° Jan. 1711, Ætatis suæ 20°.

Reponit Anna Carver, Filia Gualteri Carver defuncti, et Mariæ Uxoris, ejus relictæ, Virgo omni Virtute eximia, seculi intacta Vitijs, Annorum Primitias Religioni dicavit, Pietate, Charitate, Liberalitate exuberans, Omnibus dilecta vixit, viva Pauperibus benigna, quos moriens beneficio donavit, haud Senio confecta sed acuta correpta Febre animam placidissima reddidit. Sept. 5^to^. An°. Dom: 1720, Ætat. 24°.

Mary Relict of Walter Carver, died 25 Jan. 1724, aged 65.

Crest, a dragon's head issuing from a coronet, and
CARVER's arms, *sab.* a chevron *erm.* between three croslets *arg.*

Walter Carver Apothecary, died Oct. 5 1717, aged 61, and his 4 Children, Anne, Mary, Eliz. and John.

Here was a chapel, as the fine roof and niche for the holy water shew us, but I cannot say to what saint it was dedicated, though the name Maria is on the roof; the old vestry is here, which was made in 1674.

The *Drakes* are buried in this isle, though there is no memorial over any of them.

There is a hatchment in which *Le Neve* impales
Arg. on a chief *az.* a lion's head erased between two battle-axes *or*. a saltier *gul.* between four holly leaves proper.

By the door of this isle lies

Mary Daughter of John and Susanna Talbot, who died, March 17, 1729, aged 22.

Her Time was short, long is her rest,
God take them first, whom he loves best.

George Kett. Senior, died Jan: 4, 1722, aged 83.

Anne Wife of Thomas Carver Apothecary, Jan: 1, 1736, aged 39 Years, and their Children, Philip, Walter, George, Anne, and Elizabeth.

Over the door is an old piece of painting, on the wall, representing naked people in a boat in great danger, and several others suffering for righteousness sake, on the right-hand; and on the left the devils, some offering a can of drink, others a purse of money, encouraging sinners to their own destruction.

Charles Shepherd 1724. Anne Norton 1702. Henry Norton 1707.

In the nave on the first pillar, towards the west end, on the north side, is a mural monument with this,

Lector, propter hancce columnam, sitæ sunt Exuviæ, Thomæ Seaborn Gen: qui in omni negotio Sapiens, magno etiam animo Servus Dei, ac Phillipæ Uxoris ejus, quæ ingenij erat benignissimi, in Vicinos, in Pauperes, pia in Deum, atque humilis, et Jacobi Seabourn Gen: Filij Primogeniti, qui justissimus erat et liberalis.

obiere { Philip: Aug. 17. 1689, / Thom: Aug. 21. 1689, / Jac: Jul: 1. 1691. } Ætat: { 49. / 54. / 23.

Hic etiam sepultus est, Jacobus infans, Roberti Seabourne Gen: filius, obijt Apr. 18 1695.

Crest, a talbot's head erased *arg.* collared *az.*
SEABOURNE, barry wavy of 10 *arg.* and *az.* a lion rampant *or.*
There hangs a noble branch in the middle of the nave, given by *Elizabeth Hendry.*

Mary Wife of John Jubbs Gent. 27 July 1676.

Nil nisi Pulvis inest, perfectum Gloria Corpus
Reddet, disce cito vivere, disce mori.

HAWES and GLEANE impaled.

En Viator! quod æquum est, Patris & Filij in eundem coactas Tumulum reliquias, idem antea nomen gradum, Facultatem, adeptorum, discedenti Patri, Decem. 15 1679, Filio Superstite, non defuit Monumentum, Quo licet demum Fatis functo, Aug: die 19° An° Dom: 1683, etiam dum Johannes Hawys vivit, uterque hominum Memoriâ, egregius Medicus, uterque apud Cœlites consummatissimus Theologus.

Richard Buxton Gent, of Downham Lodge, died 2 Jan: 16--

Anne Daughter of Thomas and Anne Mallsop, died Feb. 19 1715, aged 10.

This Friend of ours, for whom we weep,
Is safely come unto the shore,
She is not dead but fallen asleep,
And only gone to Bed before;
And when ended is our Pain,
Shall sleep with her, and wake again,
Mean Season as for her we know,
Where, and with whom, and how she dwells,
In Heaven with Christ, and Myriads mo:
Whose Presence all delight excells,
And there she sings with high Desire,
Her *Haleluyahs* in full Quire.

In the chancel, on a mural monument,

Anna Wright, Patientiæ et Charitatis omnimodæ Exemplar, ob: Dec: 12, 1712, conjugemque T. W. [*Tho. Wright*, Vicar.] sepultum (hic) readmisit 5 die Febr. 1731, æt. 77.

On a mural monument close by the north end of the altar,

M. S. Isaaci Sayer A. M. Coll. Gonv. et Caij Cantabr. Scolæ Wymondhamensis per Annos ix Moderatoris. Pietate, Modestia, Morumque Integritate inter Primos numerandus, in pueris erudiendis, Sedulitate et Solertia plurimis (dicam omnibus?) anteferendus. Obijt xii Cal: Febr. Anno Ætatis xxxvi, Christi vero MDCCXXI. Maria Uxor ejus per an: xiii. Amoris simul ac Doloris hoc Monumentum, P. F.

Browne, per bend *arg.* and *sab.* four mascles counterchanged.

Hawes, *az.* a fess wavy between three lions passant *or*. *Crest*, a lion's head erased, issuing from a crown *or*.

M. S. Wilhelmi Hawys, hujus Ecclesiæ per decennium Vicarij de Coll: Corp. Xti. apud Cantab. A. M. Viri honestis apud Norwicenses Parentibus nati, Morum Probitate, Vitæ Innocentia, bonarum Literarum Studijs, clari, Sacris initiatus, quum abdicante Rege in Ecclesia motus excitatos viderit, hancce Vicariam, ita voluit suprema Lex, vacuam, sola Conscientia Duce, subijt, eandemque ea Animi Temperie tenuit, ut neque Partium Simultates, nec Inimicorum Rabies, in Vindictam Religione (quam Sincerus coluit) Christiana indignam eum vel minimum potuerunt allicere. Æquo Animo passus omnia, quod summa Potestas in suorum Salutem et in Contumacium Terrorem decreverat, id, his ipsis Testibus, in sui Causam factum esse (Rarum Exemplum) quum potuit, noluit, immatura Morte, Annos 35 natus, charissima Conjuge, teneris Liberis, bonis omnibus (nec Injuria) lugentibus, Febre violenta correptus obijt Maj: 16°. Anno Æræ Xtianæ 1701.

Uberiorem Justitiæ Mercedem tandem expectaturus.

Repositum Thomæ Baron hujus Ecclesiæ, Vicarij meritissimi, Anglicanæ, Filij optimi, eoque nomine Regiæ Majestati subditi deditissimi, Amicis jucundissimi, omnibus denique benignissimi, et quibus notus, optatissimi, Obijt quarto iduum Dec: Anno salutis 1686, Ætatis suæ 38.

Christopher only son of Robert Deye Gent. and Frances his Wife, died 4 Feb. 1669.

Rob. Deye Gent. 5 Aug. 1673, Frances his wife 2 March, 1664.

In a Vault under the Stone, lies Mr. John Hawys, of Norwich Apothecary, who died 28 March, 1663.

In the south isle, in a window,

Sab. on a chevron ingrailed *arg.* between three crescents *erm.* two lions rampant combatant *gul.* quartering, per pale *S.* and *A.* in the *sable*, a chevron *or*, in the *arg.* a chevron *gul.*

Mary Style died 4 Aug. 1673.

Against a pillar at the east end of the south isle,

This in Memory of Ann Talbot, the only Daughter of Thomas Talbot of Gunvill-Hall Esq; and Jone his Wife, the Daughter of Sir John Mede of Lofts in Essex, a Virgin whose Piety, Charity,

Duty, and Curtesey, was exemplary to those of her Age, she departed this Life the 6th Day of December 1669, and of her Age 20 Years, and lies interred near her Father, and where her Mother designs to be buried.

Robert Ages, June 23 1677.

LE NEVE impales BROWNE.

Ester Wife of Mr. William Le-Neve, Sept. 19, 1677, aged 20.

Sleep sacred Ashes, let us only prie,
What Treasures in you did involved lie,
A Wife so young, and yet so wise, oh! here's,
Wisdom, Example, not the Child of Years,
So full of Business, and so pious, well!
Devotion dwells not always in a Cell,
So free, so innocent, so good, so kind,
All moral Vertues were in thee combin'd,
And with thee took their Flight into the Skie,
Joyne Forces, and make up one *Galaxy*,
So various Gums dissolving in one Fire,
Together in one Fragrant Fume expire.

Esther Daughter of Will. Le-Neve, and Ester his Wife, bapt. March 1576, died Apr. 5, 1681.

Her Life was short, the longer is her Rest,
God call them soonest, whom he loveth best.

Thomas King, Clark and Sexton 65 Years, died Sept 14 1680.

George Gay Gent. died Oct. 24, 1697, Susan his wife Aug. 15 1683, aged 84. Roger their Son, 6 Aug. 1716, aged 76, and Benjamin an Infant:

Crest, a unicorn's head erased *sab.* issuing from a coronet *or*.

HAWES, impales LE NEVE.

Thomas Son of Simon Hawes, Aug. 2 1714, Susan Wife of Simon Hawes, Oct. 26, 1724. Richard their Son, Nov. 4, 1724. Sarah Daughter of Richard Hawes, Dec. 29, 1724. Mary another Daughter, Jan. 11, 1724.

STONE of *Wimondham, arg.* a lion passant *sab.*

Robert Stone Gent. died June 15, 1717, aged 64, Hellen his Wife Jan. 9, 1736, aged 84.

Crest, a bird's head issuing from a crown.

SMITH of *Surrey, arg.* a chevron between three croslets treflee *gul.* impales STONE.

Elizabeth Wife of John Smith, died Aug. 5. 1730, aged 53.

There is a mural monument against the south wall, towards the west end of the south isle, for Stephen Gibbs who died Aug. 7, 1723, aged 89, and Prudence his wife, who died Aug. 15, 1706, aged 55.

The new vestry is at the west end of this isle, in which the Archdecon's court is held; in the midst is an altar tomb, having the arms and crest of HAWES, and this inscription,

Hic super Reliquias suas, Monumentum simul et Tabulam Marmoream voluit JOHANNES HAWYS Generosus, ut par mortuo atque vivo, illi esset Fortuna, alijs, potius quam sibi, profuisse. Natus est A°. 1669, Mortuus 1727.

Before the vestry was made, in this place stood the table that the poor were paid their weekly collection on, and afterwards on this tomb, which supplied its place.

On a black marble is this,

H. S. E. GEORGIUS TAYLOR annos triginta fere Sex, hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius fidissimus, cujus Jura et Emolumenta magnis sumptibus, magno etiam vigore Animi, fœliciter asseruit et vindicavit, nec minus tamen Animarum Curæ fortiter incubuit, obijt xiv Calendarum Februarij, Anno Ætatis LXIII°, Humanæ Salutis MDCCXXXVI°.

The town is divided into several divisions, *viz. Middleton* or *Marketsted, Damgate, Chaplegate, Vicar's-street, Towngreen,* and *Cakewick,* all which are in the *insoken,* or in the town; the hamlets in the *outsoken,* are *Downham,* which lies northward of the town, *Stanfield* eastward, *Silfield* about a mile distant S. E. *Watlefield* about two miles S. *Spooner-Row,* about a mile and an half S. W. *Sutton, Norton,* and *Brawick,* "It is famous for a mean manufacture, viz. the making of "taps, spindles, spoons, and such like wooden ware, in abundance; "men, women, and children, are continually employed in this work: "an innocent employment for a maintenance, and much better than "(if not so gentile as) idleness,"[9] which this town seems to abhor, there having been a bridewell or house of correction for idle persons and such like, many ages, which is still kept in a house belonging to the county, appropriated to that use, the keeper of which, in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, had a salary of 40*s.* a year, paid by the county treasurer. The inhabitants enjoy their writ of privilege, as ancient demean, and serve not at assizes or sessions, &c. but their privilege of not being cited to answer in any spiritual court, but before the *official* in their own town, was neglected at the Reformation, since which time I do not find any peculiar *officials* either of the Bishop or Archdeacon, made for this town only.

The country hereabouts, including all *Forehoe* hundred, is a rich clay, which makes the roads bad, the whole is enclosed land, and abounds with a good quantity of wood and timber. In the year 1203, King *John* first granted the market here, to be held as it now is on *Friday,* and a fair on St. *Catherine's* day, *Nov.* 25, which is now removed to *Candlemas* day; another fair was granted to be held here on St. *Philip* and St. *James's* day, *May* 1, which is removed to *May* 6, and the other fair, which was granted to be held on the day, the day before, and the day after, the *Nativity* of the *Virgin Mary, Sept.* 8, is now kept the 13th day after *Michaelmas* day. All these removals, without authority, are very prejudicial to the fairs themselves, and disappoint tradesmen very much, who expect the fairs in all places to be on the days the printed lists mention, and not otherwise.

In 1244, the King had an escuage granted him of 20*s.* out of every knight's fee;[1] and it appears that he was this year at *Wymondham,* for there the writs are dated, which were sent to all the sheriffs, to proclaim in their counties, that all the King's tenants in *capite,* who held

[9] Atlas, p. 304. [1] Hollings. vol. i. fo. 233.

an entire knight's fee, or twenty pounds by the year in land, (which was at that time an equivalent,) and were not knights, should on penalty of forfeiture of their lands repair to the King at *Whitsuntide*, to receive arms from him, and be made knights.

On *June* 11th, 1615, this town was damaged by fire to above 40,000*l.* value, there being above 300 dwelling-houses consumed, as the brief tells me; it appears it was fired on purpose; I have the original confession of one *Margaret Bix*, alias *Elvyn*, then under sentence of death, made before the under-sheriff, &c. in which she acknowledges that she was privy to the fact, and that it was committed by *Ellen Pendleton*, who was also under condemnation for it, and that the said *Ellen* lighted a match, and she placed it in the stable where the fire first began; *Will. Flodder* was not condemned, but his brother *John*, and others, were condemned also: it appears that they were *Scots*, but went under the name of *Egyptians*, all but this *Bix*, whom they promised to carry with them into their own country, and maintain well, and procure a pardon from the Pope, for committing the fact.

In 1631, the city of *Norwich* raised 103*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* for the relief of the poor inhabitants of *Wimondham*, then grievously visited with the plague.

The flourishing family of the *Windhams* had their name from this town, which family hath spread into several branches, as Sir *Hugh Windham* of *Pillesden-Court* in *Dorsetshire*, Bart. extinct. Sir *William Windham* of *Orchard-Windham* in *Somersetshire*, and Sir *Francis Windham* of *Trent*, in the same county, Barts. The *Windhams* of *Crownthorp*, now divided into three families, at *Felbrigge*, *Cromere*, and *Earsham*.

Persons of this name concerned here were; *Alice*, relict of *John*, son of *Sara de Wimondham*, but the deed having no date, I cannot say in what time they lived, though I take the hand to be about *Henry* III. They were descendants from some of the sons of *Alward de Wimondham*, who was a witness to the foundation deed of the priory here, with his three sons, *Richard*, *Hugh*, and *Pagan* or *Pain*, as was also *Edrick* of *Wimundham*.

In 1265, King *Henry* III. granted to *Thomas de Wimundham*, clerk, his treasurer, the next *ward* that fell to him worth 50*l.* unless he should provide for him by giving him a prebend or benefice, or some other church dignity, to the value of 200 marks, and also a ship load of wood for his fire, yearly;[2] he was alive in 1271, and then treasurer.

In 1293, *William de Wimundham* was overseer of the silver mines in *Devonshire*,[3] and had offices in the Exchequer; he was a great chemist; by his art he refined this year 270 pounds of fine silver out of the lead ore, which King *Edward* I. gave for a portion with his daughter *Eleanor*, to the Count *De Barr*: in the next year, there were 521 pounds of silver sent to *London* and coined, and the following year, when the *Derbyshire* miners were sent to help the *Devonian*, Mr. *Wymondham* sent 700 pounds of silver to the mint.

But as this town hath been famous for producing men profitable to

[2] Pat. 50 H. 3. M. 20. Madox Hist. Exch. p. 574, 578.

[3] Atlas, p. 495.

the commonwealth, I must observe that is also infamous for the birth of those execrable rebels the *Ketts*, that so much harassed the country, and vexed and injured the city of *Norwich*, in the history of which city I propose to treat largely of their rebellious actions, *Robert Kett*, the principal ringleader, being hanged in chains upon the castle of *Norwich*, and *William Kett*, his brother, upon the high steeple of *Windham*, as a terrour to all such presumptuous villains, Sir *William Windham* being at that time sheriff of *Norfolk*, so that as this place had the misfortune to produce such notorious offenders against the peace of the country, at the same time we ought to give it its due honour, in having an officer, originally sprung from hence, who, according to his duty, always opposed their unjust proceedings, and at last executed due punishment for their traitorous acts, to the quiet of the whole country.

I find an ancient family of good repute here, sirnamed *Mechil*, alias *Randolf*, and another sirnamed *Le Deye*; in 1345, *Cecily le Deye*, widow, owned an estate here, which, in 1577, belonged to *Thomas Deye*, and it still continues in his posterity, Dr. *Deye* being its present [1739] owner.

Sir *John Robsart*, Knt. and Dame *Elizabeth*, his wife, dwelt in *Stanfield Hall* in 1546.

The whole town paid to every tenth, 18*li.*

In 1622, upon a commission of charitable uses, concerning the town lands, it appeared that King *Edward* VI. granted unto Sir *Thomas* and Sir *William Woodhouse*, Knts. the messuage called the *Gild-Hall*, with 11 acres of land, which belonged to *Corpus Christi* gild in *Windham*, to be held in free *soccage* of *East-Greenwich* manor, who, in 1549 infeoffed them in divers feoffees to the use of the town. In 1594, *Robert Ringwood*, feoffee, surrendered all the lands and tenements called the *Town Lands*, lately belonging to St. *Peter's* gild, "for the fynding of a learned maister, to teach within the seyd Towne." In 1604, *Tho. Plommer*, feoffee, surrendered two messuages, *viz.* the *Old* and *New Gild-Halls*, to the same uses. There were about 90 acres of land, and 8 or 10 tenements, then let at about 50*li.* a year.

FLOCKTHORP

Is a village now included in *Hardyngham*, and contained all that part of the parish lying in *Forehoe* hundred, it is called TOKETHORP in *Domsday*, and was in several parts, two of which belonged to *Cossey*, as appears at p. 407. Two other parts of it belonged to the Earl *Warren's* manor of *Bernham-Broom*, as *Domsday*, fo. 635, shows us.

[4] Terre Willi. de Warrenna, Feorhou Hund. et dim. In Tochesthorp, xxiiii. acr. terre, et sunt in eodem pretio. (sc de Bernham.) In Tokesthorp, iii. liber. homines xx. acr. terre. Totum val. lx. sol.

Another part belonged to *Wramplingham* manor, and was held of *Godric* the *Sewer*, by *Walter*.[5]

The whole of this village fell into *Hardingham* in *Edward* the Third's time, and the name of it is quite forgotten.

KIMBERLEY.

THE CHURCH, is dedicated to St. *Peter;* in *Henry* the Third's time, *William*, son of *Wluric*, was rector; and in 1297, *Robert de Reydon* was presented by *Nich. de Stutvile*, it being then valued at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* This *Nicholas* was patron when *Domesday* was wrote, in which it is said that it was appropriated to St. *Giles's* hospital in *Norwich*, that the rector had a house and 40 acres of land, taxed at 30 marks, paid 2*s.* 8*d.* synodals, besides procurations, and 2*s.* 6*d.* Peter-pence; it is plain by the institutions, that *Stutvile's* appropriation of it to the hospital was never confirmed.

There was a chapel of St. *Mary* in the churchyard, the ruins of which are now visible at the south-east corner of the chancel; at the altar in this chapel was the *Virgin's* image, with a lamp burning before it, and a priest endowed to say daily mass there; it was founded before 1370, but the lands not settled on the chantry priest regularly till 1401, and then *Henry* IV. passed a license of mortmain for that purpose:[6] in 1440, *Henry Bramerton*, chantry priest of St. *Mary's* chapel in *Kimburle*, was buried before the altar of that chapel. It was 12 yards long, and seven wide, as the ruins show us.

RECTORS.

1342, *Will. de Thourston.* WILL. DE HOLTFORD, and WILL. KING.

1349, *John*, son of *Hugh de Kimburle.* JOHN KING and JOHN FRERE.

1350, *John*, son of *Hugh de Kimburle.* RICH. DE LYNG Archdeacon of *Norwich*, WALTER ELVEDEN, &c.

1350, *John*, son of *Hugh de Kimburle.* The Custos and Scholars of *Trinity-Hall* in *Cambridge.* He was instituted these three times, to show the alteration of patrons, at their request.

1350, *Will. Bateman* Bishop of *Norwich*, founder of *Trinity-Hall*, purchased the advowson, and having settled it on his hall, appropriated it to that house this year, reserving a yearly pension of 20*s.* to the Bishop of *Norwich*, and the college was charged for their spirituals impropriate, at 20*l.*

[5] Terre Godrici Dapiferi. Feorhou H. In Tokethorp, ten. Galterus i. soc. Edrici, xx. acr. terre et dim. car. et dim. molin. et val. v. sol. (Doms. 164.)

[6] Pat. 2 H. 4. P. 2. M. 18.

VICARS.

William, the first vicar was instituted at the presentation of the College, who presented two, and the Bishop instituted which he pleased. R.

1355, *Rich. at Medwe.* The College.
1359, *Tho. Selde.*
1362, *Walter Barker.*
1396, *John Barker* of *Thugarton*, buried by the font step, in 1400.
1400, *John de Crungethorp.* R.
1408, *John Waraunt*, buried in the churchyard in 1420.
1420, *Gregory Dalle.*
1426, *Will. Marleburgh.*
1440, *Simon Randys.*
1441, *John Willys.* R.
1448, *Rob. Pilgrime.* R.
1450, *Gregory Randys.* O.
1453, *Will. Short.* R.
1455, *Edm. Worsted.* R.
1462, *Rich. Frost.*
1513, *John Lubbenham.*
1515, *Robert Betering.* O.
1542, *Henry Joynte.* O. He was the last presented by the College.
1566, *Henry Cook.* ROGER WOODHOUSE, Esq. who purchased the advowson of the college.
1569, *Rob. Fonde. Ditto.*
1570, *Will. Elland. Ditto.*
John Cullyner. R. *Ditto.*
1588, *Owen Ducket.* PHILIP WOODHOUSE, Esq. buried here 23d *Febr.* 1608.
1611, *John Booth*, A. M. Æt. 26, born in *Norwich*, educated at *Cambridge.* Sir PHILIP WOODHOUSE, Knt.
1613, *Henry Castleton. Ditto.* Buried here *Sept.* 4, 1638.
1638, *Edw. Bickling.* Sir THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Bart.
1701, *James Champion.* Sir JOHN WOODHOUSE, Bart.
1729, The Rev. Mr. *Joseph Brett*, A. M. on *Champion's* resignation, who is now [1739] rector, and holds it united to *Carleton Forehoe.* Sir JOHN WOODHOUSE, Bart.
The present [1739] patron is ARMINE WOODHOUSE, Esq.

KIMBERLEY HALL MANOR.

HAKENE held *Kimburley* at the Confessor's survey; it was then 5 furlongs long and 3 broad, and paid 13*d. ob.* to the *geld.* At the Conqueror's survey it belonged to *Godric*, as we learn from *Domesday*, fol. 22. *South Hall* manor in *Carleton* then belonged to this manor, as you may see at p. 405. and there were three freemen in this town that belonged to *Hidicthorp.*[7]

[7] Terre Regis quam Godricus servat. kene T. R. E. ii. car. terre. tunc x. Feorhou. H. Chineburlai tenuit Ha- vill. m° xiiii. tunc viii. bor. m° xii.

In the beginning of King *John's* time *Hugh de Gurnaco* or *Gournay*, a *Norman*, was possessed of it, and gave it to *Nicholas de Stutvile*, with *Gunnora*, his daughter, in marriage; he was disseized of it with *Bedingham* and *Burburgham* manors, at the time of the disseizing all the *Normans* from their lands, for their rebellion, which was in 1205, the 5th of King *John*, who the next year directed his writ to the sheriff, to restore *Nicholas de Stutvile* to all his lands that *Nicholas* his father was disseized of. At the seizure, the manor and stock was assigned to *Walter de Cantelupe*, during the King's pleasure; this *Nicholas* died in 1232, and in 1257, *Simon de Greynvill* or *Greyvill*, then husband of *Alice*, relict of *Nicholas*, and *John de Stutevill*, son and heir of *Nicholas*, released all their right to *Wido* or *Guy de Butetort*, in 10*l.* a year, rents, and lands, which *Nicholas de Stutevile* had granted him in *Kimburle*, which ever after was called *Boutetort's Manor*. In 1284, *Nicholas de Stutevile* had the assize of *bread*, *ale*, and *beer*, of all his tenants in *Kymburle*; in 1291, this *Nicholas* is said to be son and heir of *John de Stutevile*, late lord here, who held this town of the barony of *Gournay*. After this, I find no mention of it till 1313, when *Margery*, relict of *Roger Cosyn* of *Norwich*, granted it to Sir *Walter de Norwich*, and *Catherine* his wife, and their heirs, and by a fine levied in 1316, it appears that *Margery* had only her life in it, for then *Walter de Norwich* and *Katerine* his wife settled it on *Tho. de Caily* and *Margaret* his wife and their heirs; for lack of which it was to return to *Walter* and his heirs; and in 1345, *Will. de Holtford*, who presented in 1342, *Robert* of *Yarmouth*, and *Roger de Norwich*, held it at half a fee, of Sir *John Bardolf's* honour of *Wormegeye*, but more rightly of *Gournay*, which came to the *Bardolfs* by *Will. Bardolf's* marriage with *Julian*, daughter and heiress of *Gournay*;[8] in 1370, *Roger de Norwich* held it of the Lord *Bardolf*, paying a pair of gilt spurs every year; and soon after, he conveyed it to *Katherine de Brewse*, and *John*, son of *Walter de Norwich*, her heir; in 1374, *Catherine Brewse*, daughter of *Thomas de Norwich*, released it to *John Bacon* of *Brome*, and his heirs, in which it is said that the manor formerly belonged to *Roger de Norwich*, her uncle, the said *Roger* and *Thomas* being younger brothers of Sir *John*, and sons of *Walter de Norwich*, who was the King's Remembrancer, Baron of the Exchequer, and Treasurer of *England*. After this, it came to Sir *Thomas Hales*, Knt. and others, who gave it for life to *Margaret*, wife of Sir *Thomas Fastolf* of *Kimberley*, Knt. with remainder to *Thomas Crabbe* and *Elizabeth* his wife, sole daughter and heiress of Sir *John Furneaux*, and their heirs; in 1384, Sir *Thomas Fastolf*, Knt. was lord, and died intestate, leaving *Margaret*, his daughter, who married *John Woodhouse* of *Kimberley*, Knt. son of Sir *Edward Woodhouse*, Knt.; after *Crabbe's* death, there was a dispute about this manor, which you may see in vol. i. p. 315, but *John Crabbe*, son and heir of *Thomas Crabbe*, and *Will. Berdwell*, releasing their right to *John Woodhouse*, the whole centered in him, and continues in his posterity to this day.

semper iiii. sol. et semper ii. car. sed Godric non recepit nisi v. boves. semper viii. car. hom. silva x. porc. semp. i. mol. et xii. acr. prati, semp. viii. porc. et xx. ov. tunc x. soc. m° xvii. tunc xxx. acr. terre m° xl. semper ii. car. tunc valuit totum xl. sol. m° vii. libr. blancas. et habet v. quar. in longo, et iii. in lato, et xiii.*d.* et i. obulum de Gelto.

[8] Dug. Bar. Vol. i. fo. 430.

The tower is square, and hath two bells, there is a small spire, and only one isle, which is thatched, the south porch is tiled, the chancel leaded, the north vestry is down.

In 1205, *William de Kineburle*, clerk, had a grant of the vicarage for life; and in 1218, *Nicholas de Stutevile* proved it was a rectory, and recovered it against the King; in 1441, *Margaret*, widow of Sir *Richard Carbonel* of *Bedingfield* in *Suffolk*, lived and died here, and gave a legacy to the church; her stone now lies in the middle of the chancel, robbed of her effigies and four shields.

The vicarage is valued in the King's Books at 6*l.* 12*s.* 3*d. ob.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 22*l.* 19*s.* 6*d. ob.* it is discharged of first-fruits and tenths, and is capable of augmentation.

In 1603, *Owen Ducket*, vicar, returned 80 communicants here, and that he held it united to *Carleton Forehoe*, that the parsonage of *Kymburle* is impropriate, endowed with the said vicarage, the cure being served by the vicar.

In the middle of the church formerly laid a stone, with this, but it is now gone,

Under this Stone rare *Jenkyns* lye,
The Master of the Muisick Art,
Whom from the Earth, the God on high,
Called up to him, to bear his Part.
Aged 86, October 27,
In Anno 78, he went to Heaven.

This *Jenkins* was as celebrated a composer and master of musick as any in his time; he was chiefly at *Kimberley*, and died there. The parish register says,

JOHN JENKINS, Esq; was buried Oct. 29, 1678.

Phillipa, daughter of Sir *Henry Southwell*, Knt. and *Margaret* his wife, was baptized at *Kimberley* 24 of *June* 1621. In 1631, the steeple was rebuilt by the *Wodhouses*. On the biggest bell,

FILLEI DEI VIVI, MISERERE NOBIS.

The *Prior* of *Wimondham* was taxed at 12*s.* 8*d. ob.* for his temporals, and *Marham* abbey lands, lying here, in *Windham*, and *Carlton*, were let at 40*s. per annum*, and the village paid 3*li.* 12*s.* to every tenth.

KIMBERLEY, OR THE PRIOR OF NORWICH'S MANOR.

In 1315, *Walter de Norwico*, or *Norwich*, aliened to the Prior of the *Trinity* at *Norwich*, 3 messuages, 169 acres of land, and 12 acres of meadow, in *Great* and *Little Cressingham*, and in *Hopton*, with the manor of *Stowe*, lands in *Kimburle* and *Metingham*; and in 1369, *Tho. Piercy* Bishop of *Norwich*, who died *Aug* 8, this year, by his will bequeathed to the *precentor* of this monastery, and his successours, several farms, lands, rents, &c. in *Kimburle*, *Carleton-Forehoe*, *Crownthorp*, and *Wiclewood*, on condition he should say mass daily at St. *Thomas's* altar in the cathedral for the souls of his ancestors, self, and benefactors; and in 1401, the Prior of *Norwich* had a quarter of a

fee here, which was a small manor, now held by lease of the *dean* and *chapter*, by ARMINE WODEHOUSE, Esq.

BOTOUR'S, OR BOTETOURT'S MANOR,

Was part of *Kimberley* manor, granted by *Nic. de Stutvile* to *Guy de Butetort*, who, in 1285, had the assize of *bread* and *beer* of all his tenants; in 1305, he settled it on *Ralf Butetort*; it after belonged to *Bartholomew Botetort*, who left it to *Maud*, his daughter and heir, who married *Jeffry Swathyng*, for in 1386, they conveyed it to Sir *William Wingfield*, Knt.; in 1400, *William*, son of *William* aforesaid, had it, and his posterity enjoyed it till about 1442, and then it was conveyed to *John Woodhouse* of *Kimberley*, Esq. and his heirs, Sir *John Clifton* of *Bukenham* castle, released his right, and so did *John Emond* of *Cranworth*, Esq. son of *Roger*, who was son and heir of *Maud*, daughter and heir of *Bartholomew Botetourt*, by her second husband *Emond*. And thus this manor also came to the *Woodhouses*, who now enjoy it, though the family have removed their residence out of the limits of this parish.

Their first seat here was the ancient seat of the *Fastolfs*, which stood in the west part of the town; but Sir *John Woodhouse*, in *Henry* the Fourth's time, demolished it, and built a noble seat on the east part, where the family continued till 1659, and then Sir *Philip Woodhouse* demolished it, and removed to the present seat at *Downham-Lodge*, which is just cross the river dividing the parishes of *Kimberley* and *Windham*, to which *Downham* is a hamlet, as may be seen at p. 506, to which I must here add, that the piece of water which lies in this parish, and is there said to contain about 12 or 14 acres, is now extended into a noble lake of about 28 acres, which seems to environ a large wood or carr on its west side; rendering its appearance to the house much more grand and delightful; the rivulet that ran on its east side is now made a *serpentine river*, laid out in a neat manner, and is the boundary to the park, on the west and north sides, being above a mile in length: the declivity of the hill, on the northern part, is a fine lawn, with the serpentine river at the bottom of it, which is seen at one view from the grand entrance of the house, which was built by the present Sir *John Wodehouse*, who hath much augmented its beauty and pleasantness, by the addition of these beautiful waters I have now mentioned.

OF THE

WODEHOUSES

OF KIMBERLEY.

THAT there have been several families of ancient extraction, of this sirname,[9] I readily agree with Mr. *Collins* in his *Baronettage*,[1] as also that they have been denominated according to the custom of former ages, from their possessions. The pedigrees indeed of this family (I may say all that I have seen) deduce them from BERTRAM of WODEHOUSE Tower in Yorkshire, who, it is said, compounded with the Conqueror, and enjoyed his lands and inheritance, but as the pedigree in verse tells us, this is supported by no evidence, which makes me think it as great an errour, as that general one, of making this family of Yorkshire extraction. That BERTRAM was ancestor of the family of WODEHOUSE in that county, I take to be true, but am as sure that this family is not descended from that, because the names of the owners of that estate are widely different; in King *John's* time, the Pipe Roll of the 10th of that King tells us, that ADAM DE WODEHUSE, chaplain, held a bovate of land in WODEHUSE in Yorkshire, that he was son of ROBERT, who was son of HUGH, none of which names occur in this family at that time, for Sir RICHARD DE WODEHOUSE was cotemporary with this ADAM, who was son of HENRY, the son of GEORGE; neither is there any occasion for us to go out of the county of Norfolk, nor indeed far from their present seat, to find lands and possessions from whence they might be, and indeed I believe they were called; the WODEHOUSES being sirnamed, as I am apt to think from a tenement and lands now in Windham, called WODEHOUSE, lying in Silfield, which in 30th *Elizabeth*, at the death of *George Morley*, Esq. descended to Sir *Richard Morley*, his son and heir, and then contained a capital tenement, 28 acres of wood, pasture, &c.; and what confirms me in this is, that even in the 52d *Henry* III. A° 1267, the Escheat Roll says, that PETRONILLA DE WODEHOUSE died seized of WODEHOUSE, and a mill in Tilney, towards which part of the county the family then removed, namely to Lydon.

That they were gentlemen of good rank, in and before the time of King *John*, *Peacham* in his *Blazonry* informs us, p. 164, which appeared to him by the ancient grants and evidences of the family, which he had seen, and from which the pedigree was collected; but

[9] There was a family of the Wodehouses of Waxham in Norfolk, of ancient extraction, and knightly degree, which by some are confounded with the Kimberley family; but they always bare a different arms, viz. quarterly erm. and az. in the second and third quarters, a leopard's face or, as Sir William Wodehouse of Waxham, Knt. bare it, in 1558.

[1] Baronettage, vol. i. p. 221.

when the family removed from their old seat at Kimberley to this at Downham, many of them being left neglected there, became rotten, and were devoured by vermin, for which reason I cannot assert several things, which might have been proved by them, which I shall therefore omit, and content myself with the following account, which stands supported on sufficient authority.

To omit Sir BERTRAM DE WODEHOUSE of whom the WODEHOUSES pedigree in verse, taken from an old roll in the custody of Sir PHILIP WODEHOUSE, rightly says,

I leave unskan'd their Northwest Ancestrie
Unevidenc'd, tho' in the Pedigree,
How that Sir Bertram, Lord of Wodehouse Tower,
Compounded with the Norman Conqueror.

I shall begin with

1. Sir CONSTANTINE DE WODEHOUSE, who married Isabell, daughter and heir of Botetort, in the beginning of *Henry* the First's time, whose arms is thus blazoned in old English verse, as are the arms of all the matches of the family, down to Sir Thomas Wodehouse's time.

This Botitort does bear in field of Gold,
A Saltyr Black engrail'd, a shield that's old.

He was succeeded by

2. Sir GEORGE DE WODEHOUSE, who flourished in the time of *Henry* I. whom he accompanied into Normandy, and was at the burning of Baieux, and taking of Caen castle, of whom is this,

His King he followed to the Norman Plain,
When Bajeux's burnt, and Castle-Caen is ta'en.

He married Winifride, daughter and heir of Lacy,

The Purple Rampant Lyon Lacy bore,
From ancient times, within a Field of Or.

3. Sir HENRY, his son and heir, married Beatrix, daughter of Lord Say:

Four Quarters plain, of Gules and Or,
Belonged to Say, from Times of Yore.

4. Sir RICHARD, his son and heir, is omitted in most, if not all the pedigrees, but is rightly mentioned in both the rolls; he married an Aspall, and lived in King *John*'s time:

Aspall does bear, within an Azure Field,
3 Chevrons Gold, for her Paternal Shield.

5. Sir WILLIAM WODEHOUSE, his son and heir, lived at Flitcham in Norfolk, the monastery of which place he is said to have founded, and made a cell to Walsingham; he was the first of the family that purchased lands in Kimberley, but no manor there, though he was lord of manors in Norfolk; and indeed by what I can see, he was the first that removed from Windham side; he married Petronilla, daughter and heir of Clervaux;

In Field of Gold a Saltyr Sable stand,
The Shield that always was Clervaux's Command.

It is plain that he died before 1267, 52d *Henry* III. for in that year Petronilla de Wodehouse, his wife, died seized of the tenement, Wodehouse, and lands, and woods thereto belonging, lying in Windham.

This William did, a Monastery found
For the Religious, in Time of the renown'd
Henry the third, 'tis certain he did own,
Manors in Norfolk, as by Records is shown,
Poinings and Bermston's, with in Flitcham lay,
Where th' Abby was, he purchased in Kimberley,
Yet did his Progeny of the eldest Line,
At Rydon, Congham, Grimston, long remain.

6. Francis Wodehouse, Esq. son of Sir William, married the daughter and coheir of Sir John Pecche:

Arg. a Fess between two Chev'rons Red,
Is the Paternal Shield the Pecche's had.

Of this Sir Francis I find no other memorial, he being in a short time succeeded by

7. Sir Bertram de Wodehouse, his son and heir, he

Attended that brave King, Edward the first
Into the North, when he the Scots dispers't,
Slew twenty Thousand, Edenborough shook,
Dunbar and Barwick, where they Homage took.

He married Muriel, daughter and heir of Felton, by whom he had Felton's in Great Massingham, and Felton's or Hemgrave's in Fordham, in Cambridgeshire, besides several other manors, and a vast estate:

Hamo Lord Felton, in a Ruby Field,
Two Lions passant Ermine, crowned Gold.

8. Sir William de Wodehouse, his son and heir, was sheriff of London in 1329.[2] He was a man of great valour, and as such was retained by the Black Prince, whom he attended into Spain:

His Son, Sir William was, 'twas he was sent,
Captain to Spain, when thither went,
Edmund of Langley, Beauchamp, and the Flower,
Of Englands Knights, under great Lancaster,
And Edward the Black Prince, they bravely fought,
And help't Don Pedro 'gainst a Bastard Sprout.

He married the daughter and heir of Humfry Luttrell:

Lutt'rell she gives, six Martlets 'twixt a Bend,
Of Sable set, within a Golden Ground.[3]

He had two brothers,

a. Robert de Wodehouse, was chaplain to *Edward* II. and in 1318, was made *Baron* of the *Exchequer*, by patent dated *Oct.* 14, 12th *Edward* II.[4] In the second year of *Edward* III. the King

[2] Cron. Lond. impress. 12 H. 8.

[3] Lutterell's arms are, or, a bend between six martlets, in a bordure ingrailed sab.

[4] Madox. Hist. of the Exch. p. 586.

presented him to the archdeaconry of Richmond, to which he was admitted by his proxy, *Sept.* 14, 1328;[5] his will was proved *Feb.* 3, 1345, in which he ordered his body to be buried in the quire of the Austin monks at Stanford: in 1329, he was Treasurer of the Exchequer.[6]

b. John de Wodehouse, was Steward of the Household to Richard de Wentworth Bishop of London, and Lord Chancellor, at the time of his death in 1339,[7] and in 1357, he was Chamberlain of Chester.[8]

9. Sir Richard de Wodehouse, son of Sir William, was of Rydon in Norfolk, and by virtue of his lands and tenements held of Rising-Castle, was obliged to repair, and maintain a tower of that castle, to which he also paid a sum of money yearly, for *castle-guard*, according to the old rhymes:

His Son Sir Richard was, who 'tis said maintain'd
A Castle-Gaurd, where the great Montealt reigned,[9]
At Rising-Chase, Le'Strange another held,
That Wodehouse Tower, this, Strange's yet is called,
(His Uncle Robert, being High-Treasuror,
Of England, one who had sometime before,
Bin Richmond's Dean, and Chaplain to the King,
So pious and discreet his Life had bin.)

He married Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir John Northwood of Northwood-Barningham in Norfolk:

Northwood doth bear for Arms, in Ermine Field,
Heroiquely, St. Georges Cross ingrail'd.

He was succeeded by his son,

10. Sir Thomas de Wodehouse, who married Alice, sister and heir of John Estmond, or Emond, of Cranworth, son of Roger Emond of Cranworth, Esq. who married Maud, daughter and heir of Sir Baldwin Botourt of Cranworth, Knt.

Estmond she bears, upon an Ermine Shield,
St. Andrew's Cross of Sable, and ingrail'd.

11. Sir Edward de Wodehouse, son of Sir Thomas, married a daughter and coheir of Erpingham:

The Erpingham's bear, Argent, a Scutcheon, in
An Orle of Martlets, in a Field of Green.

And agreeable to this, the old verses tell us,

——— That he
Married an Erpingham, who fell to be
An Heir, and Litcham brought to the Familye,
Which still remains in their Posteritye.

He owned lands in Kimberley in 1378. I have not met with any account of his sons or daughters besides,

12. Sir John Wodehouse, Knt. who was a younger son, being afterwards in favour with *Henry* IV. by whom he was knighted; he

[5] Le Neve's Fasti, fo. 325.
[6] Rymeri Collectanea, vol. i. n. 41, ad fin. vol. xvii. p. 122.
[7] Rym. vol. v. p. 143.
[8] Ibid. vol. vii. p. 127, 8.
[9] He was Lord of Rising-Castle.

came and settled at Kimberley, having married Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Fastolff of Kimberley, Knt. and removed from the Fastolffs seat, which was at the west end of the town, built a new seat in the east part,[1] with the tower called WODEHOUSE's Tower, thereto belonging: of him the pedigree says,

Sir John, he was, a younger Progenye,
Of Grimston, Rydon House, the first at Kimberlye,
Who being matched to Fastolff's Heir, he had
Enlarged his Elbow Room, 'twas he who made
The Moated-Hall, and Tower within the Park,
At the East-End of the Town, of more remark,
Than the old one in the West, dispark'd long since,
Now, exchanged for Anglethorp:[2] He served a Prince,
Who after proved a King, Henry the fourth,
As great by Wit, as by his Royal Birth.

By deed dated 20th *Jan.* 2d *Henry* IV. upon his son's marriage with Furneaux, he entailed his house, which he had new built, called WODEHOUSE's Tower, and the new park called WODEHOUSE's Park, together with his manors of Kimberley, Corston, Thurton, Litcham-Market, Feltwell, &c. on them and their heirs; in 1404, he was constable of Rising-Castle;[3] his wife's arms are thus blazoned in verse,

Fastolff gives Or, and Azure quarterlye,
Upon a Bend of Gules, White Scallops three.

But it is an errour, and should be Croslets three, and indeed they are wrong drawn in the pedigrees, several original seals of the Fastolffs in my own custody show me so, together with the arms of Sir John Fastolff, which still remain carved in stone over a window of his house at Castor by Yarmouth, where they are Croslets also. He was succeeded by

13. JOHN WODEHOUSE, Esq. who, in his father's lifetime, was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King *Henry* IV.; and in 1400, married Alice, daughter and heir of Furneaux:

[1] This was the seat of the family till 1659, in which year it was demolished, part of it having been in decay some time before; it was a large square building, with a court in the midst, according to the following description, which I have seen in old verse:

"First fell Queen Elizabeth's brave lodging roome,
"Then the fair stately hall, to ruin came,
"Next falls the vast great chamber arch'd on high,
"With golden pendents fretted sumptuously,
"Yet of four parts, three still remained the seat,
"Unto that heir, who first was baronet,
"And to his son, 'till the long parliament,
"Nobles and gentry, sunk to discontent,
"In which sad humour he lets all the rest,
"Of this fair fabrick sink into it's dust,
"Down falls the chapel, last the goodly towre,
"Tho' of materials so firm and stowre,
"Time scarce uncements them, like dismal fate,
"Does England suffer both in church and state.
"But these may God re-build and raise again,
"By restauration of our Sovereign."

[2] A place in Kimberley so called, which joined to the New Park.

[3] E. Cart. pen. D. Norff.

Furneaux that sprung from a French Familye,
Bare Black, a Pale of Silver Lozengee.

On the decease of *Henry* IV. his son, King *Henry* V. chose him Esquire of his own body;[4] in 1414, he was admitted one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, for life.[5] In 1415, he attended the KING's person, to the battle of AGINCOURT in France, where he won great renown, by his valiant prowess, spiriting up the English that were inclined to stand:

Panting for breath, his *murrian* in his hand,
WOODHOUSE comes in, as back the *English* beare,
My lords (quoth he) what now inforc'd to stand,
When smiling fortune off'reth us so faire,
The *French* lie yonder like to wreakes of sand,
And you by this our glory but impaire:
Or now, or never, your first fight maintaine,
CHATILLYON and the CONSTABLE are slaine.[6]
Hand over head, pell-mell upon them ronne,
If you will prove the masters of the day,
FERRERS and GREYSTOCK have so bravely done,
That I envie their glory, and dare say,
From all the *English*, they the gole have woone,
Either let's share, or they'll beare all away.
This spoke, his ax about his head he flings,
And hasts away, as though his heeles had wings.
The incitation of this youthful knight,[7]
Besides amends for this retrayte to make,
Doth re-enforce their courage with their might:
A second charge, with speed to undertake;
Never before were they so mad to fight,
When valiant FANHOPE, thus the lords bespake, &c.[8]

After the battle inclined to the English, many of the French nobles fled, and got into an old *fort*, where by reason of the straitness of passage, it was difficult to overcome them:

An aged *rampire*, with huge ruines heapt,
Which serv'd for shot 'gainst those that should assayle,
Whose narrow entrance, they with cross-bows kept,
Whose sharpened quarres came in show'rs like hayle:
Quoth the brave King, first let the field be swept,
And with the rest, we well enough shall deale;
Which though some heard, yet they shut up their eare,
It relish'd not with many souldiers there.
Most men seemed willing, yet not any one,
Would put himselfe, this great exployt upon.

4 Bar. vol. i. 221.

5 Lib. Nig. in Scio. fo. 47. b.

6 *Chatillyon* Lord of Dampier, Admiral of France; *Charles* Lord *De La Breth*, Constable of France. Hol. vol. ii. f. 555.

7 So called because he should have taken that honour, but refused it, esteeming it to be a superiour honour to be esquire of the body to such a master, which honour he must have resigned, if he had been dubbed knight, and having lands sufficient in value to be knighted, he paid a fine, rather than take that honour.

8 Drayton's Poems, fol. 41, Lond. 1627.

Which WOODHOUSE hearing, meerily thus spake,
(One that right well knew, both his worth and wit)
A dangerous thing it is to undertake,
A *fort*, where souldiers be defending it,
Perhaps they sleepe, and if they should awake,
With stones, or with their shafts, they may us hitt,
And in our conquest, whilst so well we fare,
It were meere folly; but I see none dare.
Which GAM o'erhearing (being neere at hand)
Not dare, quoth he, and angerly doth frowne,
I tell the WOODHOUSE, some in presence stand,
Dare propp the sunne, if it were falling downe,
Dare graspe the bolt, of thunder in his hand,
And through a cannon leape into a towne;
I tell thee, a resolved man may doe,
Things, that thy thoughts never yet mounted to.
I know that resolution may do much,
WOODHOUSE replyes, but who could act my thought,
With his proud head, the pole might easely tuch,
And GAM quoth he, though bravely thou hast fought,
Yet not the fame thou hast attained too, such,
But that behind, as great is to be bought,
And yonder 'tis, then GAM, come up with me,
Were soone the King our courages shall see.
Agreed, quoth GAM, and up their troopes they call,
Hand over head, and on the *French* they ran,
And to the fight couragiously they fall,
When on both sides, the slaughter soone began,
Fortune a while, indifferent is to all,
These what they may, and those do what they can,
WOODHOUSE and GAM, upon each other vye,
By armes their manhood, desperatly to try.
To clime the *fort*, the light arm'd *English* strive,
And some by trees there growing to ascend,
The *French* with flints, let at the *English* drive,
Themselves with shields, the *Englishmen* defend,
And faine the *fort* downe with their hands would rive,
Thus either side their utmost power extend,
'Till valiant GAM[9] sore wounded, drawne aside,
By his own souldiers, shortly after dy'de.
Then take they up, the bodies of the slaine,
Which for their targets, our's before them boare,
And with a fresh assault come on againe,
Scarse in the field yet, such a fight was there,
Crosse-bowes, and long-bowes, as it are amaine,
Until the *French* their massacre, that fear,
Of the fierce *English*, a cessation crave,
Offring to yeeld, so they their lives would save.[1]

For this gallant action, the King granted him an annuity of 10 marks a year, out of his manor of Thetford,[2] and made him Steward

[9] David Gam, Esquire, slain. Hol. vol. ii. fo. 555.

[1] Drayton, fo. 53, 4.

[2] See p. 140.

of all the Dominion of the Dutchy of Lancaster in Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, with a salary of 10*l. per annum*, and as a perpetual augmentation of honour, assigned him the crest of a hand, stretched from a cloud, holding a club, and this motto, FRAPPE FORTE, *strike strong*, or rather *beat down the fort*;[3] and the *savage* or *wild man*, holding a club, which was the ancient crest of the family,[4] was now omitted, and two of them placed as *supporters* to the arms, which had a further augmentation of honour added in the shield, *viz.* on the chevron, *gutte de sang*, as they are born to this day. The ancient coat, before this addition, being only, *sab.* a chevron *or* between three cinquefoils *erm.*; and the year following, as a further reward for his eminent valour, he gave him, by the name of his *beloved esquire*, the priory of Welles in Norfolk, which was dissloved, being an *alien* belonging to Caen in Normandy, with all the revenues, manors, services, advowsons, &c. (except the rectories of Welles, and Geytun) that belonged to it, any where in England, to be held by him and his heirs in *capite*, by the rent of a *rose*, payable on *Midsummer-day*, in lieu of all services whatever.[5] It appears, that immediately after this honourable addition to his arms, he got his seal made accordingly, for in 1415, being feoffee for the manors of Kelling and Salthouse, he sealed with his new seal, *gutté de sang* being on the chevron, &c. In 1418,[6] he, the Bishop of Norwich, and Sir Thomas Erpingham, were the three commissioners, whom the Lords of the Council sent to persuade the gentlemen of the county to go into France, to serve the King with arms and equipage, agreeable to their quality, who returned answer, that they had no success, because the stoutest men were already in the army, and those that remained excused themselves by their poverty, or bodily infirmities. He served no less than four times in parliament for the county of Norfolk, *viz.* in 1409, 11th *Henry* IV. when John Wincer, Esq. was his partner; in 2d *Henry* V. when John Inglesthorp was his partner; in 1414, Sir Edmund Oldhall was his partner, with whom he served again, in 1416:[7] he continued in favour with the princes he served during his whole life; *Peacham* says, he was one of *Henry* IV. executors, and certain I am that he was also executor to *Henry* V.[8] of whom he obtained license to found a chantry priest, to sing for the souls of that prince and his queen, and of his beloved esquire, John Wodehouse, and his wife, their ancestors and posterity, either in the cathedral church at Norwich, or in the charnel chapel thereto belonging. I have seen a pair of beads which were given by Queen Catherine, wife of *Henry* V. to the wife of this John; they are now in the hands of ARMINE WODEHOUSE, Esq. and are very large, all of coral, except each tenth bead, which are wrought gold, there being seventy in all, there is also a

[3] The motto, *frappe fort*, may allude to this *fort* that he conquered, it being given him on that account, and it is probable were the words he used to encourage his men, to assail it, it signifying, Strike down the fort, as well as Strike strong.

[4] At Kimberley park gate, by the church, till very lately, was always a publick-house, called, from its sign, Kimberley Wild-Man, it being one of the supporters of the arms of the family. It was anciently customary for signs of this nature to be made, to show what family the house was supported by, and here the huntsman generally lived.

[5] Mon. Ang. vol. i. f. 575.

[6] Godw. Hist. H. 5. p. 214, 15. MSS. Bib. Cot. Caligula, D. 5.

[7] Rot. Parl.

[8] He gave him a gold cup in his will, "Item legamus Johanni Wodehouse, "Armigero, unum cyphum auri."

cross of gold hanging to them, and in those days, were used at their devotion. I also saw the hilt of a large old sword, adorned with silver, and a long knife or poniard, of the same workmanship, which are still preserved in the family, and are, without doubt, those used by this John in the Agincourt battle, the form and make of them agreeing exactly to the time. He died at Ryxon, in 1430; his will is dated there *Jan.* 15, by which he ordered his body to be buried in the lower chapel of the charnel, by the cathedral at Norwich, and ordered that after mass said over his body in the cathedral, they should carry his bier into the charnel, and there perform such services for him as he enjoined, for which he gave the Principal, Master, or Custos, of the upper charnel chapel, 6*s.* 8*d.* and 2 small silver dishes gilt, and 2 silver candlesticks; and to each of the priests of the charnel, 3*s.* 4*d.* to the chaplain of the lower charnel chapel, in which he was buried, 6*s.* 8*d.*;[9] and afterwards this chaplain became his chantry priest, and sung for him till the Dissolution.

Of him, the pedigree in verse gives us the following account,

Sir John, had John Esquire, but he was Esquire,
Of the Body to that King, the World admire,
Henry the fifth, he served him when but young,
With Pointer and with Bardolph,[1] his Companion;
Him he attended in his Wars in France,
Where he his Worth and Glory did advance,
'Twas he brave Gam in Honour did out vye,
Whom he had first provoked by Irony,
The Fort he took at famous Agincourt,
And won that martial motto Frappe Fort,[2]
And Crest, a Hand and Club stretched from a Cloud,
Cho' antiently the Crest to them allow'd,
Had bin a Savage, or wild Wodehouse,[3] with
A ragged Club all set upon a Wreath,
Supporters now he hath, an honour given
King's Favorites, two Woodmen clad in Green,
In his Black Field, three Cinquefoils Ermine stood,
A Golden Chev'ron now charged with Drops of Blood,
This John was he, who join'd with Exeter,
And Gloster Duke was ioynte Executor,
To that brave King, and certainly 'twas he,
For whom the King erects a Chantrye
At Norwich, near the great Cathedral where,
He and his Queen, with his beloved Esquire,
John Wodehouse, should be prayed for, while alive,
After their Deaths long Time did this survive.

14. Henry de Wodehouse, Esq. was 24 years old at his father's death, as appears from the writ issued to the escheator of Norfolk, requiring him to take fealty and relief for the manor of Welles, &c. and to give him possession.[4] King *Henry* V. was his godfather, by

[9] See an extract of his will, printed in Brown's Remains, p. 21, of the Ant. of Norwich School.

[1] The three Esquires of the King's body.

[2] See before.

[3] Wildmen called Wodehouses, Hol. vol. ii. fo. 847. "Men apparelled like wild men, or wodehouses."

[4] Rot. Fin. 9 H. 6.

whom he was recommended to *Henry* VI.; at his father's death he lived at Bocking-Ash in Suffolk, and in 1449, was lord of Well manor in Geyton, and this year had a charter of freewarren in all his lands, woods, and demeans in Norfolk, and dying the next year without issue, his estate went to his brother JOHN, of whom we read thus,

His eldest Son was HENRY, christne'd so,
By that brave King, who commended him to
His Son, next King, who granted him a free
Charter, to keep his Game and Veneere,[5]
Throughout his Royalties; he left no Son,
And therefore him succeeds his Brother JOHN.

15. JOHN WODEHOUSE, Esq. his brother, succeeded him, who, when the commissioners were appointed to summons all persons of best note, and tender them an oath for the keeping the peace, and observing the King's laws for themselves and retainers, was returned as one of the principal gentlemen of Norfolk; and because he would not take the honour of Knighthood, was fined accordingly; he married Constance, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Geddynge, Esq. of Icklingham in Suffolk, first, relict of Henry Pooley, Esq. and after that, of John Aleyne, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, whose widow she was when he married her.[6]

This Geddynge gave in Gules a Chevron placed,
D'Ermine 'twixt 3 Gold Eagle's Heads erased.

I find him sometimes called JOHN WODEHOUSE of London, Esq. where he also had a house; he died at Kimberley in 1465, as the writ of *Diem clausit Extremum* shows us; of him is only this,

——— He in King Harry's time,
For not receiving Knighthood paid his Fine.

He and his wife lie buried in the altar rails in Kimberley chancel, close by the north wall; on the stone is his effigies in armour, with this in a label from his mouth,

Credo quod Redemtor meus vivit.

She stands in a praying posture, with this from her mouth,

Et in Carne mea videbo Deum Salvatorem meum.

The arms are lost, but this inscription on a brass plate remains,

Hic iacet Johannes Wodehous, et Constancia Uxor eius, quorum animabus propicietur Deus Amen.

16. Sir EDWARD WODEHOUSE, his son and heir, was knighted at Grafton-Field, according to the following account,

His Son Sir Edward Dubb'd at Grafton-Field,
By Tewkesbury, where the Enemy did Yield;
Edward the fourth, had in his second Year,
Sent him a privy Mandate to prepare,

[5] An old word for such sorts of game as are to be hunted, from Venor to hunt.

[6] See Geddyng's Pedigree in Rice's Desc. of Suff. p. 270.

To attend him in his Wars, which he obeyed,
And brought with him two hundred men array'd,
And all Equipt, at his own charge compleat,
They bravely fought, and made the Foe retreat.
This little Vavasour,[7] was once so stout,
That he by force of Arms did dare to rout
The Men of Well,[8] Tenants of Westminster,
His Plea was Harry's Gift to his Ancester,
And some say since, but they put in a Barr,
His Title voided was, by Lancaster.

The pedigree says, that in 1461, by order of *Edward* IV. under his privy seal, he levied in Norfolk, of his followers, tenants, and gentlemen of quality, no less than 200, and armed them at his own charge, and attended the King in his journey into Scotland, being accompanied in his own retinue, with 2 dukes, 7 earls, 31 barons, and 59 knights; I find him alive in 1473, but cannot say exactly when he died, though he and his second wife are buried in Kimberley church, and had this over them on a brass plate, which is lately lost,

Here lyeth Syr Edward Wodehouse knyght, and Dame Jane hys Wyfe, all good Christien Men that rede this same, of your Charity, to pray for the Souls of them and all Christien Souls.

He married two wives; first, the daughter of Sir John Tirrell, by whom he had no issue, secondly Jane, daughter and heir of Edmund Swathyng of Letton, Esq. by whom he had issue,

1. This Tirrell gives within an Argent Field,
   Two Chev'rons Azure, a Bordure Gules ingrail'd.
2. Swathyng did bear a noble ancient Shield,
   A Silver Bend, within an Azure Field.

17. Sir Thomas Wodehouse, Knt. his son and heir, was created Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son to King *Henry* VII. with the Infanta of Spain, and was sent ambassadour into France, where he married a lady of Piccardy for his first wife, but by her had no issue, and for his second wife he had Thomazine, daughter of Sir Roger Townesend of Raynham, Knt.

Townsend he bears three Silver Scallops 'twixt,
A Chev'ron Ermine, in Field Azure fixt.

He was deeply engaged for John de la Pole Earl of Suff. in great sums, which the Duke left unpaid, and being sued in 1486, upon that account, he had the King's pardon, with restitution to his lands and goods; he died in 1487

Sir Thomas was Sir Edward's Son, 'twas he
Was at the Marriage Solemnitye,

[7] A Vavasour or Valvasor, was anciently a nobleman, next in degree to a baron.

[8] Well manor in Geyton, which came with Wells priory to his ancestor, John Wodehouse; but on that priory's being restored by Edward IV. and granted to his chapel at Westminster, the Abbot reassumed it from Wodehouse, and carried it against him by the interest of the Duke of Lancaster. See Dug. Mon. vol. i. fo. 576.

Of Arthur Prince, created Bathen Knight,
An honour which great Nobles ne're did slight.
Souldier and Courtier both, he lived so high,
When he was sent to France in Embassy,
That he did Mortgage many of his Lands,
And so the Litcham Manor, was in Townsend's Hands
Long forfeited: return'd he him defies,
And challenges: The Man of Law replies,
Peace Sir, my Penknife shall your Sword rebate,
I'le hold my hold, but if you please let's treate,
And compromise, take you your Lands againe,
And with them for your Wife my Thomasine,
So they agreed, this Judge and knight was he,
Who was the Sayse of Raynham's Familye.

18. Sir Roger Wodehouse, Knt. who, by reason of his small stature, was called *Little Sir Roger*, was knighted by *Edward* VI.[9] in 1548, and is often[1] called *knight of the carpet*;[2] he, at the beginning of Ket's rebellion, taking his household servants with him, and three carts, two laden with beer, and a third with provision, followed the rebels, designing to have endeavoured to persuade them to desist from their wicked enterprise, imagining that they being his near neighbours, and knowing his former good usage to them, would have had respect to his kindness, and have minded his persuasions; but on the contrary, they seized him, stripped him of his apparel, took his horses and all he had from him, cruelly tugged and cast him into a ditch of one Morrice's of Nether-Earlham, by Yelsdon-Bridge, and had there slain him, had not his servant courageously defended him from their insults; however he could not free him from their hands, but they carried him with them, and imprisoned him in Surrey-House, on Mousehold-Hill by Norwich.[3] Of him is this,

His Son Sir Roger was, that Little Wight,[4]
Who what he wants in Bulk, makes up in Spright.[5]
Which caused him to resist the Rebel Rout,
Of Kett and his Com'rades, who were a bout
To maim him, but's man Edgerly the Stout,
Him, rescued, whilst couragiously he fought,
This Servant's valiant Act and loyaltye,
He recompenced with forty Pounds in Fee,
Which at this Day they enjoy, and still inherit,
And to the House still keep their honest Spirit.[6]
This Little Knight flew at the Noblest Game
In Falconry, he was of so much Fame,
That the good Norfolk Duke, him Master call,
And with his presence often grac'd his Hall.

He had two wives; Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Rob.

[9] The Baronetage says by H. viii.
[1] Anstis, Gart. MSS. E. 9. fo. 82.
[2] Knights of the Carpet were so called, because they kneel upon a carpet at their creation.
[3] Hol. Vol. i. fo. 1029. Speed, 833. Nevil de Furor. Norff. p. 29.
[4] i. e. called.
[5] i. e. spirit.
[6] The last of this man's descendants died lately, and the estate laid in Runhall.

Ratcliff, Knt. and Elizabeth, daughter of John Drury, whose arms are thus blazoned,

1. This Ratcliff bears as doth the Sussex Earl,
   A Diamond Bend ingrail'd, in Field of Pearl.
2. This Drury bears an Argent Field, and more,
   On a chief Vert, two mullets pierced Or.

He was buried in Kimberley church, Feb. 10, 1560, as the parish register informs me.[7]

19. Thomas Wodehouse, Esq. eldest son of Sir Roger, notwithstanding what is said in the *Baronetage*, was never knighted: in 1st *Philip* and *Mary* he was high-sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, which office he served again 5th *Elizabeth*;[8] in the 4th and 5th *Philip* and *Mary* and 1st *Elizabeth* he was Burgess in Parliament for the Burgh of Yarmouth in Norfolk;[9] he was in favour with *Henry* VIII. whom he faithfully served to his death, afterwards being retained in the service of *Edward* VI. he was one of those valiant gentlemen that went against the Scots,[1] being Standard-bearer in the battle of Muselborough, in which he was slain, on *Saturday*, 10*th Sept.* 1547, his father Sir Roger being then alive,

This Thomas ne're was Knight, but yet was one
That deserved to be, and had been, if not slain,
In noble Service, gainst the Scots, where he
Was Standard-Bearer, whom to gratifie,
The King his Widow gave, the special Grace,
Of Lady-Hood, in Title and in Place.

She was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Shelton of Shelton, Knt.

The Shelton's Coat both fair and ancient was,
In Azure Field is set, a Golden Cross.

r. His second brother, Sir William, was Vice Admiral of the English fleet,[2] being knighted for his valiant acts done in the aforesaid battle of Muselburgh; and after his return became a man of much repute in his country; in 1st and 2d *Philip* and *Mary*, he was elected Knight of the shire, with Nic. Lestrange, and 4th and 5th *Philip* and *Mary*, with Sir Henry Bedingfield; he served also for the county A° 1st *Elizabeth*, with Nic. Lestrange aforesaid, and again in the 5th of that Queen, with Sir Edward Warner, Knt.[3]

20. Sir Roger Woohouse, Knt. son of Sir Thomas, served in Parliament for the burgh of Alburgh in Suffolk, 13th *Elizabeth*, 1570, and was knighted by that Queen at Sir Edw. Clere's house at Blickling in Norfolk, *August*, 1578,[4] The Queen, in her return from Norwich, in her progress to Cambridge, favoured him with her presence,[5] and lodged at his house at Kimberley,[6] *Friday Aug.* 22, 1578; he

[7] Regr. Byrcham, int. Archiv. Norw.
[8] From a roll of the sheriffs, &c.
[9] Rot. Parl.
[1] Hol. Vol. ii. fo. 986.
[2] Sir John Heyward, in Vita Ed. VI. p. 15.
[3] From the list of parliamentmen for Norfolk, collected from the Parl. Rolls. and communicated to me by Browne Willis, Esq.
[4] Cat. of Knights made by Queen Elizabeth.
[5] Hol. Vol. ii. fo. 1298.
[6] There is still in the family a noble

served for Thetford in parliament, 28th *Elizabeth*, and married Mary, daughter of John Corbet of Sprowston, Esq. sister to Sir Miles Corbet, Knt. who survived him, and married George Kemp of Tottenham in Middlesex, Esq. who, in his will dated 1606, calls her Mary Lady Wodehouse:

> Corbet doth give a Rebus rich and old,
> A Corbeau[7] Proper in a Field of Gold.

He died in 1588, and was buried at Kimberley the 4th of *April*.

> ——— Sir Roger was the younger,[8] he
> Was knighted by Queen Elsabeth, for she
> To him allied by Shelton[9] was, she came
> To Kimberley, and lodged there with her Train
> In Norfolk's Progress; He was nobly just,
> And wise in his Affairs: witness the trust,
> He laboured under for his departed Friend,
> And Kinsman Knyvet, whom he did defend,
> Against the Power of Court, he dared to Spend,
> His own, to vindicate his Orphan Friend:
> Brave Patriot he was, weak Mens defence
> Against Oppression: Prop of Innocence.

d. Henry Wodehouse, his second brother, was born 3d *Jan.* 1546, Sir John Robsart and his lady answered for him; he was (as all his ancestors for many generations, always were) Justice of the Peace, and twice member for the county of Norfolk, viz. in the 14th and 31st *Elizabeth*.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas, married Thomas Jones of Lyn, Esq. and afterwards Sir Denner Strutt, who lived at Kimberley in 1650, for in that year he gave in his name to Thomas Bradford, then curate, according to an act for confining malignants within five miles of their dwelling. By the Register of Kimberley, I find that Blanch, daughter of Sir Denner Strutt, Knt. and Bart. and Eliz. his lady, was baptized 13th *June*, 1644, Anne their daughter in 1650, Thomas their son in 1651. She is buried in Kimberley chancel: against the north wall is a monument, erected with her figure kneeling at a fald-stool, with the arms of Strutt and Wodehouse, and this,

> Here lyeth the Body of Dame Elizabeth Strutt, Daughter of Sir Thomas Wodehouse of Kimberley in the County of Norfolk Knt. and Bart. the Wife of Sir *Denner Strutt* of *Little-Warley* in the County of *Essex* Knt. and Bart. by whom he had 5 Children, & left living 1 Sonne and 2 Daughters, *Thomas*, *Blanch*, & *Anne*. She departed this Life 6 Nov. 1651, in the Yeare of her Age - - - -

throne, which was erected for the Queen in the grand hall at Kimberley; it is of a crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold, having on it the arms of Wodehouse and his quarterings, with the supporters, all in curious work, and on the top are the same arms impaling Corbet.

[7] i. e. a raven, which the name Corbet signifies.

[8] Or second Sir Roger.

[9] The Sheltons and Bulleyns were related, Margaret Shelton that married Tho. Wodehouse, was daughter of a Bulleyn, that married a Shelton.

21. Sir PHILIP WODEHOUSE, Knt. served Queen *Elizabeth* both by sea and land, in Spain and Portugal, was at the conquest of Cales in Spain, and for his valour shown there, was knighted by Rob. Earl of Essex, and Charles Earl of Notingham, the Queen's generals:[1] on the accession of *James* I. to the crown of England, he went with THOMAS, his eldest son, to meet that King in his way from Scotland to London, and at Sir George Fermour's house in Northamptonshire, his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood on his son; and on the first erection of baronets, Sir PHILIP accepted of that title, A°. 1611.[2] In 28th *Elizabeth*, he was elected burgess in parliament for Castle-Rising,[3] was at the camp at Tilbury, was Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Norfolk, and dying at Kimberley, was there buried, *Oct.* 30th, 1623;[4] his wife was Grizell, daughter of Wil. Yelverton of Rougham in Norfolk, Esq. widow of Thomas Le Strange of Hunstanton, Esq. to whom he was married at Kimberley, *Dec.* 22d, 1582, she died *Aug.* 4, 1635, and is buried by him:

This Yelverton does bear, on Silver spread,
Three Rampant Lioncels and chief of Red.

Sir Philip next succeeds, his only Son,
Brought up in splendor and high Fashion,
Great Surrey's Earl his God-sire was, when he
So little was, and young, next Infancie,
That lockt to his Saddle he was forced to be,
To ride from Kenninghall[5] to Kimberlye:
Right brave he proved, he went to Cales in Spain,
Conquer'd, was Knighted, then came Home again,
Where he, and Hev'ningham, two metled Lads,
Their Province ruled, and to the Rogues were Rods,
He after was made BARONET, yet had,
Long time demurr'd, on what his Son had said
The Prince he waited on, Prince Henry[6] did,
Mislike the Thing, the Cause whereof he hid,
An ancient honour 'twas thought, and but for Life,
Not to descend to heir, and not so rife,
As now it is, no common Title then,
Or patent Grant, but won in the Field by Men.
It not a Little Baron did imply,
But was ta'en for BANNERET[7] confusedly;
As Colonel he went to Tilburye,
When false Alarms made England's iollitye;
The great Office of the County he
Sustained long Lieutenant Deputé,
So many Men he kept of Quality,
As their Estates collected, came to nigh
As much as his, which in those Days was found
To be by Yeare above two thousand Pound.

[1] Pedg. Bart. vol. i. p. 223.
[2] Catal of Barts.
[3] Rot. Parl.
[4] Kimb. Rr.
[5] The Earl of Surrey's seat, see vol. i. p. 215.
[6] Son to King James I.
[7] It was then commonly said, that it was only the old honour of bannerets hat was designed, which was always performed in the field, under the banner, but was now to be given at home.

22. Sir THOMAS WODEHOUSE, Knt. and Bart. was knighted by King *James* as aforesaid, and was Gentleman to Prince *Henry*, was twice member in parliament for Thetford in King *Charles* the First's time, *viz.* in 1639, and 1640; he married Blanch, daughter of John Cary Baron of Hunsdon, sister to Henry Lord Hunsdon Viscount Rochford, relict of Christopher Peyton, Esq.[8]

This Cary Hunsdon's Lord, now Dover's Earl,
Gives Pearl, on a Diamond Bend, 3 Roses Pearl.

He died in 1658, and is buried in Kimberley chancel, with these verses on his stone, which lies towards the north side in the altar rails; his arms and wife's are impaled, supported by two wild men holding clubs, with the crest of the hand and club, and *frappe fort*:

God's Mercy and Christ's Merits make me trust,
To rise from sleeping in my sinfull Dust,
For Aye to prayse *Jehovah*, with the Just.
Hæc dictavit ipse, sub semi-horam moribundus,
THOMAS WOODHOWSE Miles et Barro. Mar: 18. 1658.

Of whom the following verses were added to the old ones, which ended with Sir PHILIP.

THOMAS Sir PHILIP's son, a gallant youth,
Bred gallantly, at eighteen years of growth,
He *knighted* was, he waited on a prince,
The fairest prince of hope that breathed since
HENRY the *Great*, such eminence he had
Of parts and personage, his prince him made
Of his bed-chamber, and of his mere grace,
Designed to fit him for some publick place
Of honour and employment, to which end,
To *France*, to *Spain*, to *Italy*, he him send,
That there he might himself accommodate,
With languages, and misteries of state:
Mean while, alas! that Royal HERO dies,
Which drown'd in tears, ours, and all *Europe's* eyes,
This his dear prince, and master's dismal fate,
Blasts him, and renders all disconsolate,
Sad he returns; to double his annoy,
He finds the want of his brave goodly boy,
His first-born child, a child of such a grace,
As shew he sprung from *Harry Hunsdon's* race,
These losses he laments in such a strain,
Of elegy, as speaks pure *Ovid's* vein.
He bids adieu! to court, its soul being gone,
And merely now a painted skeleton,
Into the country now retires, where he
Enjoys both calm and sweet serenitie,
In hounds and horses he great pleasure took,
His home delights, were musick and his book,
His wisdom was so eminent, as he
Was called to every place of dignitie,

[8] Peerage, p. 51.

All which he hath so prudently perform'd,
That by his country, he's *politician* term'd,
At length is called that fatal parliament,
To king, and kingdom, thither is he sent
A member, where he stoutly acts for right
Of subjects and the laws, against the might
Of court *Leviathan's*, who would pull down
The pale, between the people and the crown,
Thus far went he, but other bigot fools
Ran into extremes, and pull'd up all the dools
Of government, they brought in anarchy,
In kirke and law, which brought in tyranny;
This 'tis for faction, interest and zeal,
To be reformers of a common weal;
But to return: he now returns confined,
And fetter'd by arthritick pains, resigned
Up all his publick cares, for now he is
The ancientest knight, this part of *England* has,
And oldest justice, whence he comes to be,
The *custos rotulorum*, orderlie.
Stern and severe he is, yet curteous,
In's morals, modest, yet magnanimous,
In justice strict, yet full of equitye,
He scorns to do, or take an injury,
Long may he live in health and dignity,
And read himself in his posterity.

23. Sir PHILIP WODEHOUSE, Bart. was one of the burgesses for Thetford, in that parliament that restored *Charles* II. A°. 1660;[9] he was baptized at Kimberley, July 24, 1608, and was a man of good learning, ready wit, and exceeding skilful in musick; he died at Kimberley, and was buried there *May* 6, 1681, of whom there is the following just character on his grave-stone, which hath the arms, crest, and motto of WODEHOUSE, impaling COTTON, *viz. arg.* an eagle displayed *or*, armed and beaked *gul.* and lies in the altar rails on the south side:

Hic jacet PHILIPPUS WODEHOUSE, Bart^us. Qui in Deum, Principem, et Patriam, Eximium Pietatis Exemplar emicuit, Clementia fuit in suos, omnesque quibuscum vixerat admiranda, Theologiæ simul et Philosophiæ ita operam dedit, ut utramque Vita et Moribus expresserit, Musas et Musicam studiose colens, Vitam sibi et suis amœniorem reddidit, Quumque Annos fere tres, supra Septuaginta exegerat, tranquillam obijt Mortem quinto Nonas Maij, Anno Salutis 1681.

His lady lies by him, with this on her stone, in the midst of the altar rails:

Here lyeth the Body of Dame Lucy Wodehouse, the Relict of Sir Philip Wodehouse of Kimberley Bart. Daughter to Sir Thomas Cotton of Conington in Huntingtonshire, she was of a genuine yet strict Modesty, tender, not fond Love to her Children, great Mildness to her Servants, Candour and Charity Universal, she departed this Life 26 of June 1684.

N. B. Her Mother was Daughter of Lord *William Howard* of *Naworth*.

[9] See p. 146.

24. Sir THOMAS WODEHOUSE, was knighted by King *Charles* II. 2d *Nov.* 1666, and died of the small pox at Kimberley, 1671, and lieth buried there in the chancel, with this inscription, and the arms of WODEHOUSE, with the label of three, to distinguish him to be the eldest son, and his father living, impaling Airmine or Armyn, *viz. erm.* a saltier ingrailed *gul.* on a chief of the second, a lion passant *or.*

> THOMAS WODEHOUSE Eques Auratus, PHILLIPPI WODEHOUSE Baronetti (id Nominis secundi) Primogenitus, Litterarum, Humanitatis, Virtutum Exemplar, cum illustrem Familiam (E qua per directam supra viginti Equitum Auratorum, et Baronettorum Seriem transmissus) magis illustrasset, et se meliori seculo dignum ostendisset, tricesimo tertio Peregrinationis suæ Anno (quo vivere plerique vix incipiunt) nondum peracto, orbos Parentes, Viduam Uxorem castissimam, Annam (Filiam et Cohæredem GULIELMI ARMYN in Agro LINCOLNIENSI Baronetti) Orphanos Liberos lugentes omnes relinquens, Patriam cœlestem petijt, Vicesmo nono die Aprilis, Anno Salvatoris Christi MDCLXXI.

He married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William Airmine of Osgodby in Lincolnshire, Bart. who survived him, and remarried Thomas Lord Crew of Stene, by whom she had four daughters; Jemima, married to Henry de Grey Duke of Kent; Armyn, to Tho. Cartwright of Aynø in Northamptonshire, Esq.; Katherine, to Sir John Harpur of Calke in Derbyshire, Bart.; and Elizabeth, to Charles Butler Earl of Arran and Lord Butler of Weston, brother of James Duke of Ormond.[1] After Lord Crew's death, she married a third time to Arthur Herbert Earl of Torrington, who bare, per pale *azure* and *gules*, three lions rampant *arg.* armed and langued *or.* Lord Crew bare, *az.* a lion rampant *arg.*[2]

* EDMUND WODEHOUSE, Esq. second son of Sir PHILIP, was Colonel of the Militia in 1696, and lived at Leyham in Norfolk, the present residence of Sir JOHN WODEHOUSE; he had two wives; first, Mercia, daughter of Sir Philip Parker, Knt. widow of Will. Guybon, Esq. son of Sir Tho. Guybon; she died in 1673, and is buried in Kimberley chancel, with this,

> MERCIA WODEHOUSE, *Phillippi Parker* in Agro *Suffolciensi* Militis Filia, EDMUNDI WODEHOUSE Armigeri, (Filij secundi *Philippi, Wodehouse,* in Agro *Norfolciensi* Baronetti) Uxor, Cui reliquit filium *Philippum,* Filiasque *Luciam* et *Merciam,* Fæmina equidem tam Oris quam Pectoris sereni candidique, rara nempe Morum Suavitate ac Modestia ornata, Passionum facile Victrix, obijt XXIX° die Aprilis A. D. MDCLXXIII.

Wodehouse with a crescent impales Parker, *arg.* a lion passant *gul.* between two bars *sab.* with three bezants, two on the first bar, and one on the second; in chief three bucks heads caboshed of the third.

His second wife was Anne, daughter of John Anguish of Great Melton, Esq. who was buried at Kimberley in 1685; the pedigree, by mistake, has it 1658; she bare *gul.* a cinquefoil *or.*

[1] Peerage, p. 103. [2] Ib. p. 339.

Here lyeth *Anne* Wife of *Edmund Wodehouse* of *East-Lexham* Esq. the only Child of *John Anguish* of *Great-Melton* Esq. an obedient Daughter, tenderly loving Wife and Mother, and a discreet Mistress, died 28 July 1685.

He died *Sept.* 5, 1727, aged 88, and lies buried between them.

† JOHN WODEHOUSE, Esq. third son of Sir PHILIP, married Anne, daughter of Sir Denner Strutt, Bart. widow of Will. Samwell, both which are buried at Watton in Norfolk, and the inscription on their monument there may be seen at p. 317. See also p. 315.

‖ BLANCH, eldest daughter, married Sir Jacob Astley of Melton-Constable in Norfolk, Knt. and Bart. at Kimberley, 6 *Feb.* 1661, Herbert Astley, LL.D. rector of Foulsham, performing the ceremony; and in 1663, being then prebend of Norwich, *May* 27, he baptized their eldest son, Jacob, at Kimberley aforesaid.

§ MARGARET WODEHOUSE, sister to BLANCH, married in 1669, *April* 29, to Tho. Savage of Elmly Castle in Worcestershire, Esq. whose eldest son, Philip, was born at Kimberley, *March* 21, 1669. He bare *arg.* six lioncels, 3, 2, 1, *sab.*; their daughter Margaret was baptized in 1670, and another daughter, named Mary, in 1672.

25. The present Sir JOHN WODEHOUSE, Bart. only son and heir of Sir THOMAS, was born at Kimberley, *March* 28, 1669, and was baptized there *April* 14, 1670; in 1695, he was elected burgess in parliament for the burgh of Thetford, of which he is now Recorder: he served also for that burgh in 1701, and 1705; and in the ninth of Queen *Anne*, was elected knight of the shire with Sir Jacob Astley for Norfolk; he married first, Eliz. Benson, sister of John Lord Bingley, who is buried in the vault in Kimberley chancel, with this,

Hic jacet ELIZABETHA Uxor JOHANNIS WODEHOUSE Bar^ti. quæ Spiritum suum in Manus Domini commendavit 5^to. die Januarij MDCC.

His second lady was Mary Fermor, daughter of William Lord Lempster, by Catherine Pawlet, half sister to Earl Pawlet, and sister to the present Earl of Pomfret; she is buried at Kimberley, and left issue,

26. WILLIAM WODEHOUSE, Esq. eldest son, married Frances, daughter of Lord Bathurst, and was elected one of the members of this present parliament, for the county of Norfolk, but died of the small-pox at London, without issue, and is buried in a vault belonging to Lord Bathurst's family, in St. James's church, Westminster, A^o. 1733; and since, his widow, who is now living, remarried to James Whitshed of Ireland, Esq.

27. ARMINE WODEHOUSE, Esq. second son, and now heir of Sir JOHN WODEHOUSE, Bart. upon his brother's death, was chosen in his place, to serve in parliament for the County, and now is one of the worthy representatives thereof; he married LETICIA, eldest daughter and coheir of the Honourable Sir EDMUND BACON of Garboldesham, *premier Baronet* of all England, the other representative in parliament for the county.

SOPHIA WODEHOUSE, Sir JOHN'S only daughter, married Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. the present member for Warwickshire, and hath left issue, John, Charles, and Mary.

[To face page 538.

1. Sir Constantine de Wodehouse, temp. *H.* 1. — Isabell, daughter and heir of Botetort.

2. Sir George de Wodehouse, temp. *H.* 1. — Winifride, dr. and heir of Lacy.

3. Sir Henry de Wodehouse — Beatrix, daughter of Lord Say.

4. Sir Richard de Wodehouse, temp. *Joh.* — Daughter of Aspall.

5. Sir William de Wodehouse of Flittcham. — Petronilla, dr. and heir of Clervaux, died 1267, being then his widow.

6. Francis de Wodehouse, Esq. — Daughter and heir of Sir John de Pecche.

7. Sir Bertram de Wodehouse, temp. *E.* 1. — Muriel, daughter and heir of Felton.

a. 2. Rob. de Wodehouse, Baron of the Exchequr. temp. *E.* 2, 1318.

8. Sir William de Wodehouse, Sheriff of London in 1329. — Daughter and heir of Humfry Lutterell.

b. 3. John de Wodehouse, Chamberlain of Chester, 1375.

9. Sir Richard de Wodehouse of Rydon in Norfolk. — Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir John Northwood of Northwood Barningham in Norfolk.

10. Sir Thomas de Wodehouse. — Alice, sister and heir of John Estmond of Cranworth.

11. Sir Edward de Wodehouse, A°. 1378. — Daughter and coheir of Erpingham.

12. Sir John Wodehouse, Knt. a younger son, on his marriage came to Kimberley, and was the first of the family that settled there; he built Wodehouse Tower, made the new park, &c. temp. *H.* 4. — Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Tho. Fastolff of Kimberley, Knt.

2. Giles de Wodehouse, alive in 1436.

13. John Wodehouse, Esq. the great warriour, that won such praise at Agincourt, died in 1430, is buried under the free-school in Norwich, then the lower chapel of the charnel-house.

Alice, heiress of Furneaux.

3. Tho. de Wodehouse, died seized in 1451, of Felton's manor in Fordham in Cambridgeshire.

4. Jerome de Wodehouse held Felton's manor in Great Massingham, in tail, Poinings, and Esthall in Flitcham, Amner, &c. he mar. Anne, dr. and coheir of Rich. Irming, Esq.

14. Henry Wodehouse, Esq. died without issue in 1450, was succeeded by his brother John.

15. John Wodehouse, Esq. died in 1465, buried in Kimberley chancel.

Constance, daughter and coheir of Thomas Gedding of Icklingham in Suffolk, Esq. first, relict of Henry Pooley, Esq. then of John Aleyne, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, buried at Kimberley.

1. Daughter of Sir John Tirrell, by whom no issue.

16. Sir Edw. Wodehouse, knighted at Grafton-Field, buried at Kimberley.

2. Jane, dr. and heir of Edm. Swathyng of Letton, buried at Kimberley.

Will. Clippesby of Clippesby, Esq.

Alice Wodehouse.

2. John Wodehouse.

3. Bertram Wodehouse, a priest; he built a large stone house in Trunch, for a school, and almshouses, and endowed the same with a perpetual living.

1. A lady of Picardy, by whom no issue.

17. Sir Thomas Wodehouse, Knight of the Bath, Ambassador in France, died in 1487.

Thomasine, dr. of Sir Roger Townsend of Rainham, Knt.

1. Edm. Hastyngs, son of John, buried in the Blackfriars.

Eleanor Wodehouse, only dr. died 1487, is buried in the Blackfriars at Norwich.

2. John Bozun of Wissingset.

3. Cressiner.

Will. John. A dr. mar. to Rich. Catthorp.

John.

John. A dr. mar. to Branch.

Sir Tho. Lovell of Barton Bendish, Knt.

1. Cath. Wodehouse.

Tho. Wingfield of Easton in Suffolk, and Dunham-Magna in Norfolk, Esq.

2. Eliz. Wodehouse.

2 Eliz. dr. of John Drury, who survived him, had only Ursula, married to the eldest son of Sir Tho. Cotton of Kent.

18. Sir Roger Wodehouse, Knt. buried at Kimberley 1560, called Knight of the Carpet.

1. Elizabeth, dr. and coheir to Robt. Ratcliff, Knt.

2. John Wodehouse of Breccles, Esq. See p. 276.

Anne dr. of Will. Spelman Esq. after his death she remarried to Desny, and died his widow in 1559

3. Edw. Wodehouse, and not Richard, as in the Baronettage.

Roger Wodehouse of Stanninghall, Esq.

Will. Wodehouse, buried at Kimberley, 1560.

Francis Wodehouse, owned land in Thetford and Breccles, in 1571.

Elizabeth, married to Christopher Sand.

c. 2. Sir Will. Wodehouse, Vice-Admiral of the English Fleet, &c. at Muselborough Field.

3. George Wodehouse.

4. John Wodehouse, buried at Kimberley 18 March, 1579.

19. Thomas Wodehouse, Esq. Standard-Bearer, slain at Muselborough Field in Scotland, 1547, in the lifetime of his father.

Margaret, dr. of Sir John Shelton of Shelton, Knt. survived him, she was created Lady Wodehouse.

1. Amy.

2. Anne.

3. Jane.

4. Elizabeth, said to marry William Moor, buried in Kimberley in 1563.

d. 2. Henry Wodehouse, Esq. twice Member for Norfolk.

3. Loy Wodehouse, s. p.

4. John Wodehouse, s. p.

5. Thomas, s. p.

20. Sir Roger Wodehouse, knighted by Q. Elizabeth in 1578, buried at Kimberley in 1588.

Mary, dr. of John Corbet of Sprouston, Esq. sister to Sir Miles Corbet, Knt. remarried to George Kemp of Tottenham in Middlesex, Esq. and was living in 1606.

1. Anne Wodehouse, who mar. Ric. Stokes or Stocks, Archdeacon of Norfolk. See vol. i. p. 404.

2. Eliz. Wodehouse, married first to Tho. Jones of Lyn, Esq. and after to Sir Denner Strutt, died in 1651, buried at Kimberley.

3. Mary Wodehouse, who married —— Gough, a gentleman of good quality in Ireland.

N. B. Thus far the pedigree was confirmed by Harvy Clarencieux, in his Visitation, A°. 1563.

21. Sir Philip Wodehouse Knt. Knighted in Spain, buried at Kimberley 1588.

Grizel, dr. of Will. Yelverton of Norfolk, Esq. widow of Thomas le Strange of Hunstanton, Esq. buried at Kimberley in 1635.

Matthew, buried at Kimberley 22d July, 1598.

Katerine Wodehouse, died young.

2. Roger Wodehouse, a gentleman not only learned but accomplished in whatever may lend lustre to worth and true gentilitie; Precham, in his Blazonry, p. 165. He was born in 1586, buried at Kimberley 22d May, 1634.

3 Philip died an infant, 1587. 4. John, bapt. 2d Sept. buried 19, 1594. 5. John bapt. 1596. 6. Margaret, 1598. 7. Miles, bapt. 2d Sept. buried 21st Oct. 1604.

22. Sir Tho. Wodehouse, Knt. & Bart. buried at Kimberley in 1658.

Blanch, dr. of John Cary, Baron of Hunsdon, sister to Hen. Lord Hunsdon, Visct. Rochford, relict of Christ. Peyton, Esq.

Humfry Guybon of Lyn, Esq.

Elizabeth Wodehouse, bapt. 10th 1589, mar. Nov. 27, 1608.

Mercia, born 14th June, 1604, buried at Kimberley 13th April, 1608.

1607, John bapt. 7th July, died young.

23. Sir Philip Wodehouse, Bart. buried at Kimberley 1681.

Lucy, dr. of Sir Thomas Cotton of Connington in Huntingtonshire, buried at Kimberley, 1684.

1621, Eliz. Wodehouse, bapt. at Feltwell St. Mary, April 19.

Anne Wodehouse who mar. Jan. 16, 1633, to Robert Suckling of Wodton in Norfolk, Gent.

1. Mercia, dr. of Sir Philip Parker of Arwarton in Suffolk, Knt. buried by him.

* 2. Edm. Wodehouse, Esq. of East-Lexham, buried at Kimberley 1727.

2. Anne, dr. of John Anguish of Great Melton, Esq. bur. at Kimberley in 1658.

24. Sir Tho. Wodehouse, Knt. knighted by K. *Char.* II. in 1666, bur. at Kimberley 1671, his father surviving him.

Anne, dr. and coheir of Sir Will. Armine of Osgodby in Lincolnshire, Bart. she survived him, and remarried 1st to Tho. Ld. Crew, and after to Arthur Herbert Earl of Torrington.

† 3. John Wodehouse, buried at Watton.

Anne, dr. of Sir Denner Strutt, Bart. born at Kimberley in 1650, buried at Watton.

‡ Blanch Wodehouse, married Sir Jac. Astley, Bart. in 1661.

§ Margaret Wodehouse, marr. Tho. Savage of Elmly Castle, Esq.

Elizabeth, their daughter, now [1739] living.

1. Philip Woodhouse, buried at Kimberley, Aug. 8, 1703. 2. John, s. p. buried at Lexham. Lucia married to Monnoux, and left issue. Mercia, s. p.

1. Eliz. Benson, sister of Lord Bingley, buried at Kimberley, 1700, s. p.

25. Sir John Wodehouse, Bart. now living.

2. Mary Fermor, dr of William Lord Lempster, by Catherine Pawlet, half-sister to Earl Pawlet, and sister to the present Earl of Pomfret, buried at Kimberley.

Anne, bapt. Feb. 12, 1668.

1. William Wodehouse, Esq. died Member for Norfolk, s. p.

Frances, dr. of Lord Bathurst, now living.

James Whitshed, Esq. 2d husband, now living.

2. Armine Wodehouse, Esq. now Member of Parliament for Norfolk.

Leticia, eldest daughter and coheir to the Hon. Sir Edmund Bacon, of Garboldesham, Premier Baronet of England, Member also for the county.

3. Tho. Wodehouse, Esq.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. now Member in Parliament for Warwickshire.

Sophia Wodehouse, is dead, but left issue, John, Charles, and Mary.

N. B. The Arms and Quarterings of Wodehouse, which follow this Pedigree in the folio edition, are now omitted, as it is intended they shall accompany the continuation of the Pedigree of the family which will be given in the *Modern* History of Norfolk.

And this is all I know at present of the history of the foregoing Hundreds, in which I am sensible there may be some errours in the modern account of things, which are owing to the materials sent me; but yet I declare, there are none but what I shall be willing at any time to acknowledge, and not only so, but obliged to any that will give me better information, that I may correct them at the end of each volume, as I have done in *this*, which, notwithstanding the endeavours of those that wish no success to the work, and that have attempted, both by unjust reports, and unjuster actions, to hinder my progress in it, I have, by the help of my generous subscribers, now finished, and hope and design by the same means to be able to complete the rest, which, when done, I shall insert a list of all such as have stood to their subscriptions, and another of those, who, though they subscribed, had not honour enough to stand to it: begging leave at this time, to return my utmost thanks to my present subscribers, acknowledging that it is owing to them only that I have been enabled to proceed thus far.

Fersfield, Dec. 25, 1739.

T. Θ. Δ.

INDEX

OF

HUNDREDS AND PARISHES

IN VOL. II.

The Burgh of Thetford, - page 1 to 147.

HUNDREDS.

Grimeshou, - - - - - 148 to 270.
Wayland, - - - - - - 271 to 373.
Forehoe, - - - - - - 374 to 559.

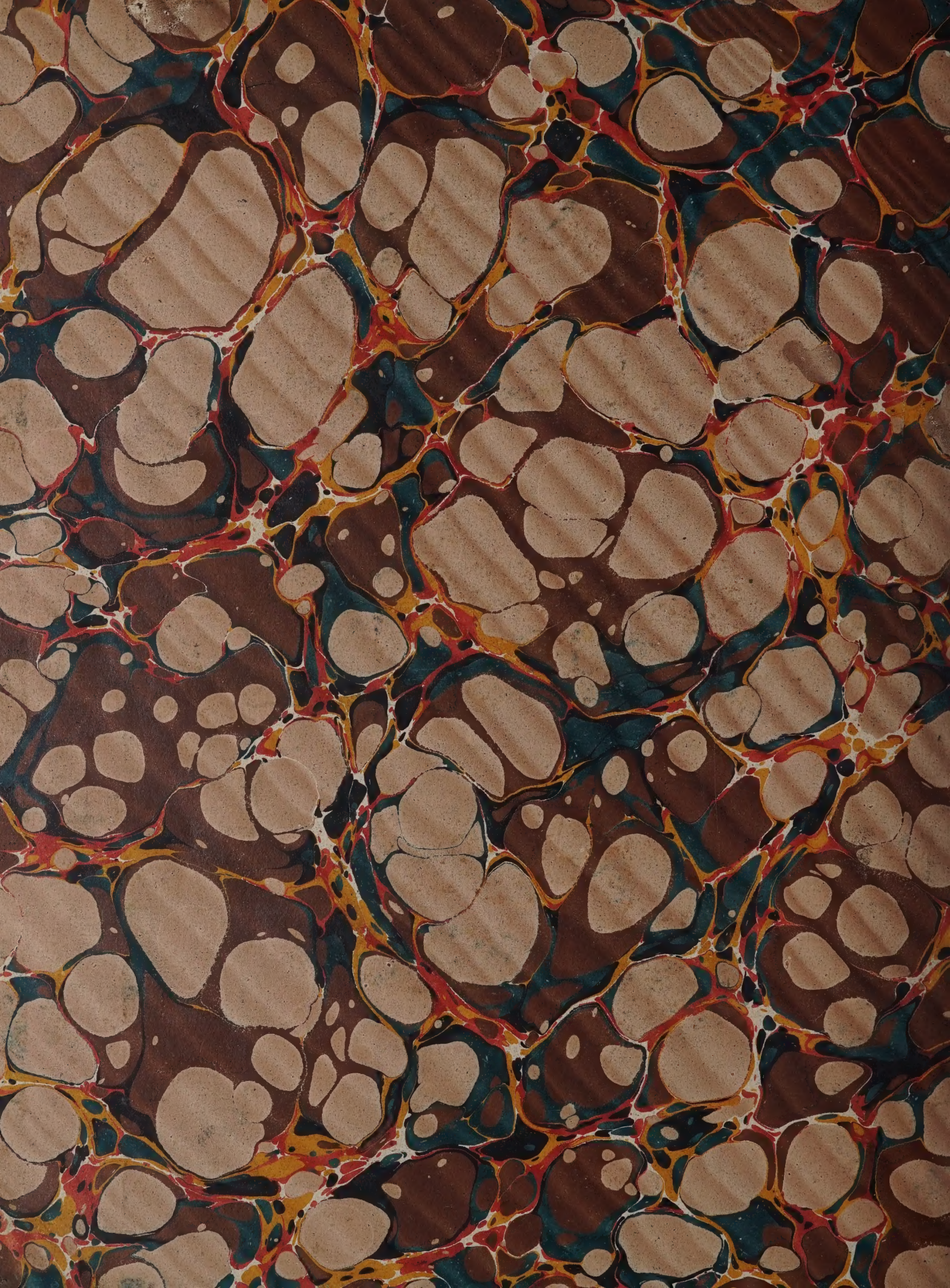
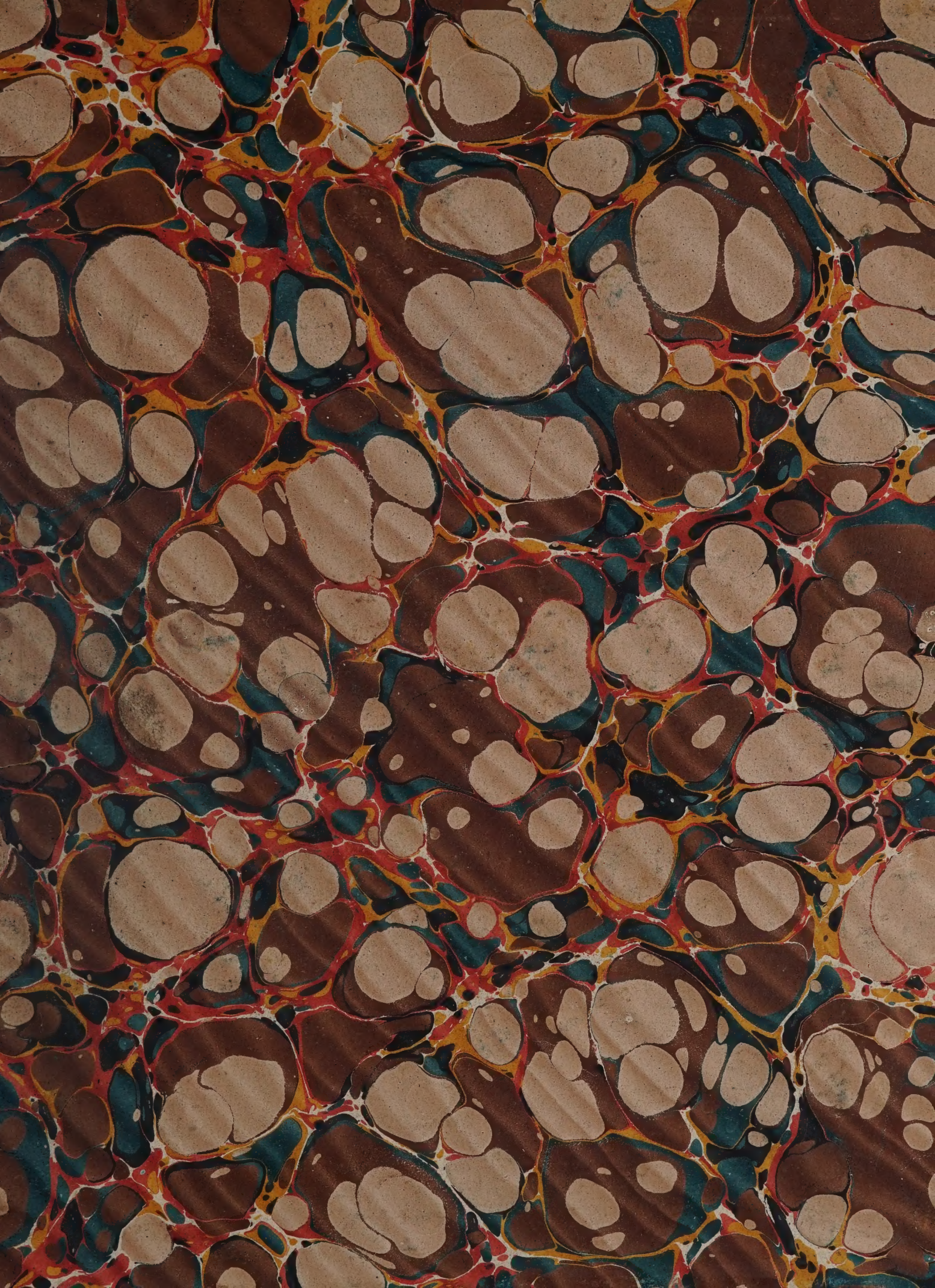
PARISH.	HUNDRED.	PAGE.
Ashill, - - - - -	Wayland - -	349
Bawburgh, - - - -	Forehoe - -	387
Bernham-Broom, - - -	Forehoe - -	377
Bereford, - - - - -	Forehoe - -	483
Bixton, - - - - -	Forehoe - -	375
Bowthorp, - - - -	Forehoe - -	382
Brandon, - - - - -	Forehoe - -	467
Breccles-Magna, - - -	Wayland - -	272
Bukenham-Parva, - - -	Grimeshou - -	266
Carleton Forehoe, - -	Forehoe - -	402
Caston, - - - - -	Wayland - -	282
Colton, - - - - -	Forehoe - -	419
Corston, - - - - -	Forehoe - -	471
Cossey, - - - - -	Forehoe - -	406
Coulston, or Colveston, - -	Grimeshou - -	229
Cranwich, - - - -	Grimeshou - -	222
Croxton, - - - - -	Grimeshou - -	150
Crownthorp, - - - -	Forehoe - -	399

INDEX.

PARISH.	HUNDRED.	PAGE.
Depham,	Forehoe	490
Easton,	Forehoe	394
Elingham-Parva,	Wayland	287
Feltwell,	Grimeshou	187
Flockthorp,	Forehoe	534
Great Breccles, see Breccles-Magna,		
Great Carbrook,	Wayland	334
Griston,	Wayland	290
Hackford,	Forehoe	496
Hingham,	Forehoe	422
Hockwold,	Grimeshou	177
Huningham,	Forehoe	446
Ickburgh,	Grimeshou	232
Keburn,	Grimeshou	174
Kimberley,	Forehoe	535
Linford,	Grimeshou	263
Little-Bukenham, see Bukenham-Parva,		
Little Carbrook,	Wayland	331
Little Elingham, (see Elingham-Parva,	Forehoe	490
Marlingford,	Forehoe	455
Merton,	Wayland	298
Methwold,	Grimeshou	201
Morley,	Forehoe	476
Munford,	Grimeshou	242
Northwold,	Grimeshou	210
Ovington,	Wayland	296
Rockland, St. Peter,	Wayland	286
Runhal,	Forehoe	473
Saham-Tony,	Wayland	319
Santon,	Grimeshou	155
Scoulton,	Wayland	344
Stanford,	Grimeshou	250
Stow,	Wayland	277
Sturston,	Grimeshou	248
Threxton,	Wayland	362

INDEX.

PARISH.	HUNDRED.	PAGE.
Thompson, - - - -	Wayland - -	366
Tottington, - - - -	Wayland - -	355
Watton, - - - - -	Wayland - -	312
Welborne, - - - -	Forehoe - -	452
West-Tofts, - - - -	Grimeshou - -	256
Weting, - - - - -	Grimeshou - -	159
Wiclewood, - - - -	Forehoe - -	460
Wilton, - - - - -	Grimeshou - -	174
Windham, - - - -	Forehoe - -	498
Wittington-Hamlet, - - -	Grimeshou - -	221
Wramplingham, - - -	Forehoe - -	487

END OF VOL. II.

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